

Monday 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021


Maths

<https://watchkin.com/6432d99a89>

Q	Question	Answer
1	$10 = \square + 3$	
2	$20 = 15 + \square$	
3	What is double 34?	
4	$168 + 10 = \square$	
5	$117 - 70 = \square$	
6	$4 = 3 + \square$	
7	$51 - 10 = 51 - 1 - \square$	
8	$3 + 3 = \square \times 3$	
9	What time is shown on the clock?	am
10	What time was it 59 minutes before 4:00 pm?	
Total out of 10		

Q	Question	Answer
1	$7 \times 10 = \square$	
2	$9 \div 3 = \square$	
3	$\square \div 7 = 4$	
4	$8 \times \square = 48$	
5	$4 \times \square = 24$	
6	$\square \div 2 = 5$	
7	$5 \times \square = 30$	
8	$10 \times 5 = \square$	
9	$70 \div \square = 7$	
10	$\square \times 10 = 80$	
Total out of 10		



Q	Question	Answer
1	$765 + 8937$	
2	$5 - 1 \times 2$	
3	Write 59168 in words. Use the opposite page for your answer.	
4	$16.942 \div 10$	
5	$10 \times (-10)$	
6	Round 0.6938 to 2 decimal places	
7	Value of the dot 	
8	List the first 4 multiples of 15	
9	What is the value of $2^3$ ?	
10	$10/1 = \square/6$	
Total out of 10		



## Week 21 Session 2

Calculate your  
Ninja Score to see  
which Ninja Belt  
you've earned  
today!





Use the word bank to label each quadrilateral.

rhombus

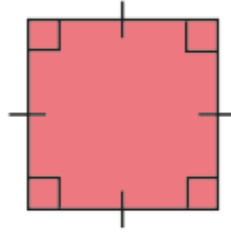
parallelogram

trapezium

rectangle

square

a)



\_\_\_\_\_

d)



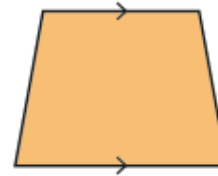
\_\_\_\_\_

b)



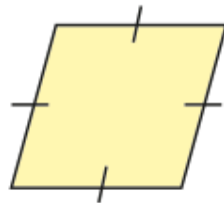
\_\_\_\_\_

e)



\_\_\_\_\_

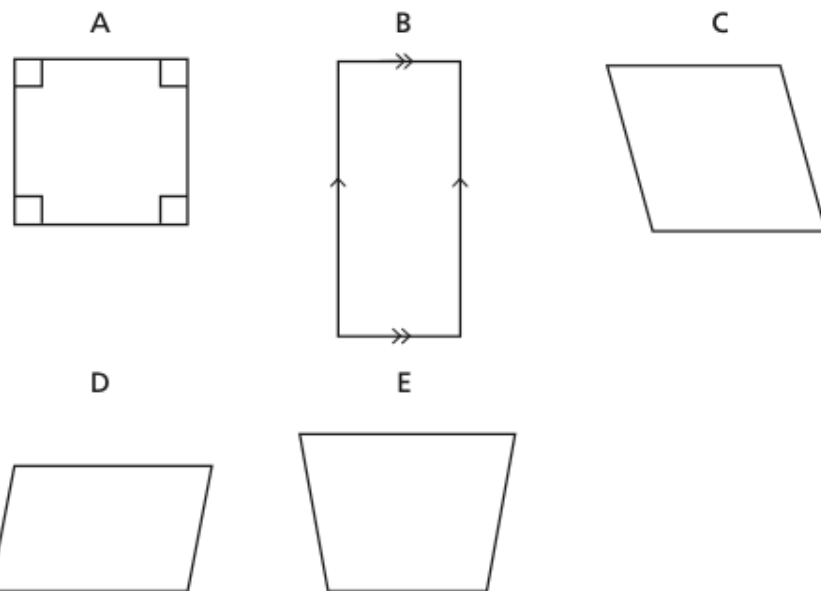
c)



\_\_\_\_\_

How did you know which shape was which?

**2** Here are some quadrilaterals.



**a)** Mark any right angles on the shapes.

One shape has been done for you.

**b)** Mark any pairs of parallel lines.

One shape has been done for you.

**c)** Which shapes do not have any right angles?

\_\_\_\_\_


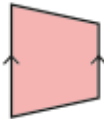

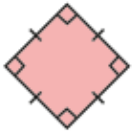

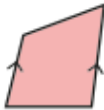
**d)** Which shapes have two pairs of parallel lines?

\_\_\_\_\_

**e)** Which shapes have four equal sides?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Complete the table.

Shape	Polygon?	Number of sides	Number of right angles	Number of pairs of parallel sides	Number of equal sides
	Yes	4	4	2	2 pairs
					2
					
					
					
					

What is the same about all of the shapes?

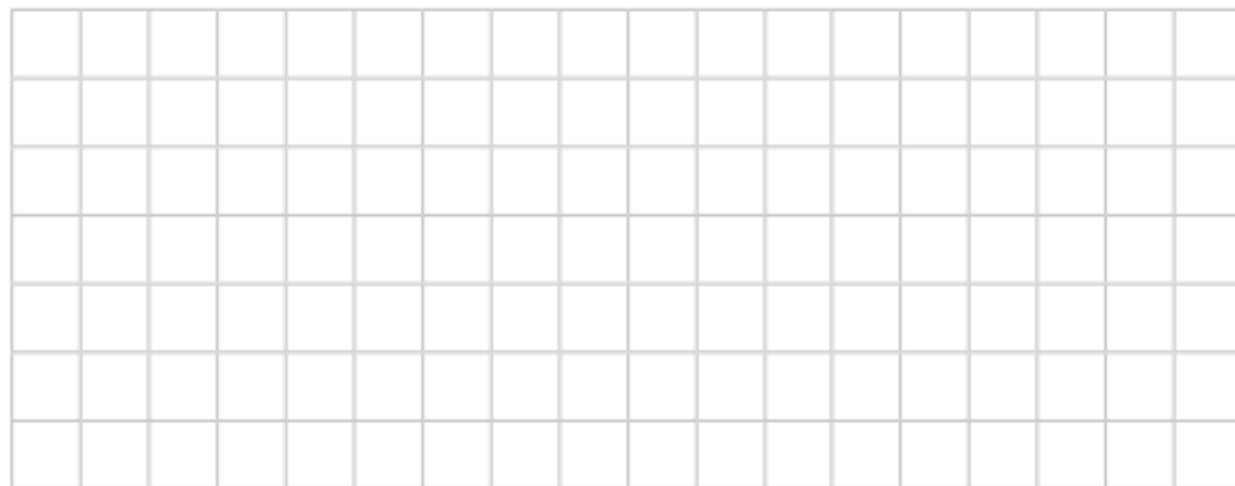
What is different?

**4** Draw the shapes on the grid.

**a)** square

**b)** trapezium

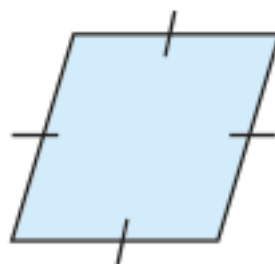
**c)** parallelogram



5



This is a square  
because it has got  
4 equal sides.



Do you agree with Rosie? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain your answer.



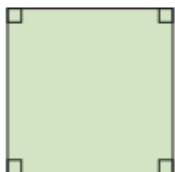
- 6 Complete this Frayer Model to describe a quadrilateral.

My definition	Key characteristics
Example	Non-example

Quadrilateral

# Calculating lengths and angles in shapes

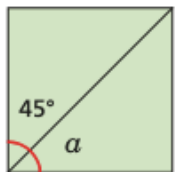
- 1 Here is a square.



- a) What is the size of each of the angles?

 °

A diagonal line is drawn across the square.



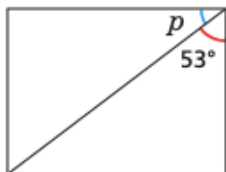
- b) Explain why angle  $\alpha$  is also  $45^\circ$ .

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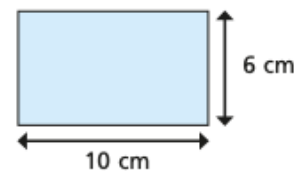
- 2 Here is a rectangle.



What is the size of the angle marked  $p$ ?

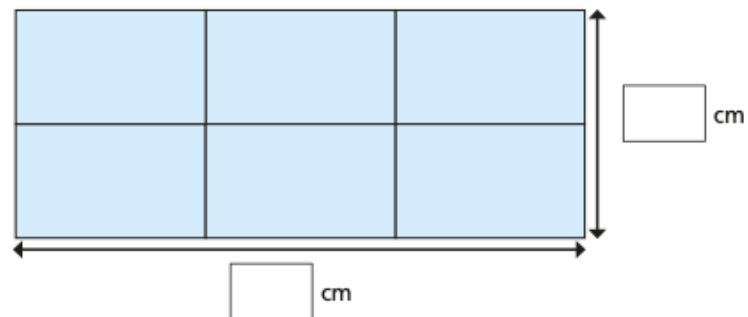
$p =$   °

- 3 Tom has some identical paper rectangles.

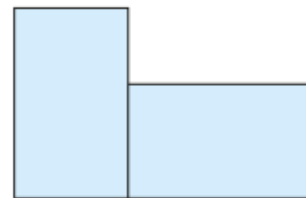


He makes shapes with the rectangles.

- a) Work out the missing length and width of this shape.

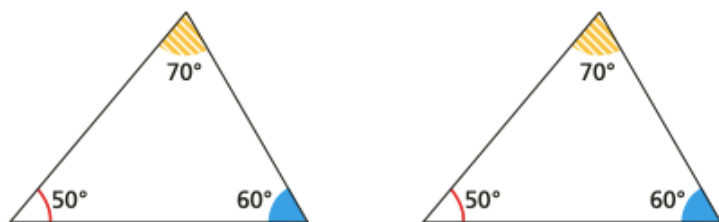


- b) Work out the perimeter of this shape.



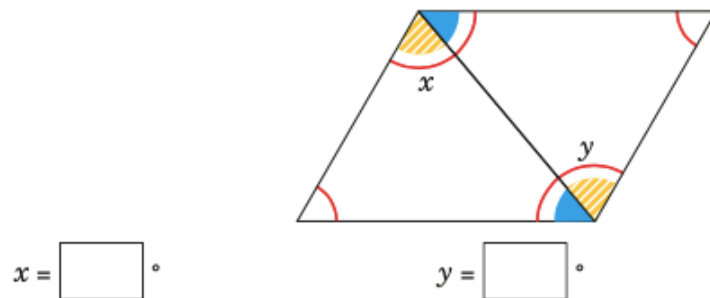
perimeter =  cm

- 4 Dani has two identical triangles.



The two triangles are put together to make a quadrilateral.

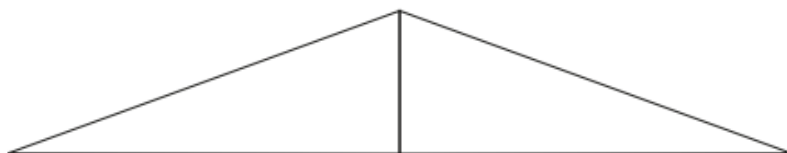
What are the sizes of angles  $x$  and  $y$ ?



- 5 The rectangle is cut in half across the diagonal.



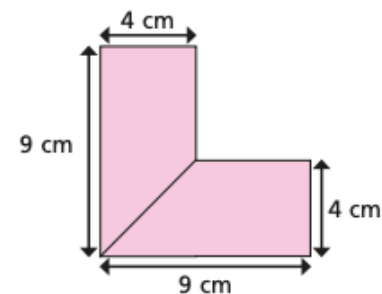
The two triangles are put together to form an isosceles triangle.



Work out the size of the angles in the isosceles triangle and label them on the diagram.

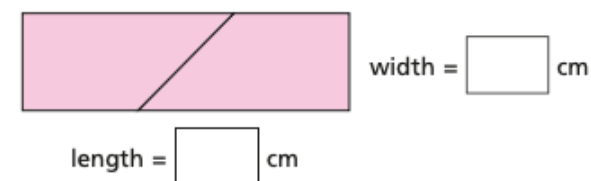
How did you work this out? Talk about it with a partner.

- 6 A hexagon has these dimensions.



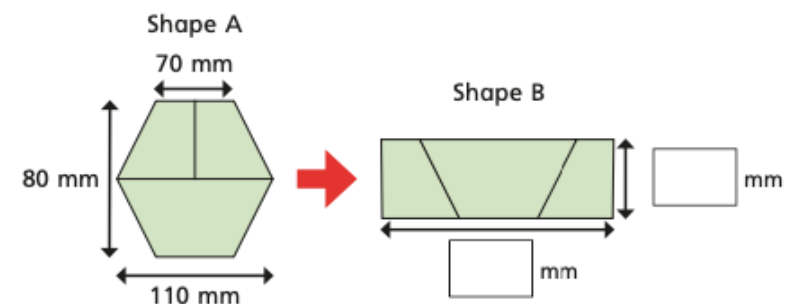
Brett cuts the shape in half and fits the pieces together to make a rectangle.

What is the length and width of the rectangle?



- 7 Shape A is a regular hexagon.

Shape A is cut up to make shape B.

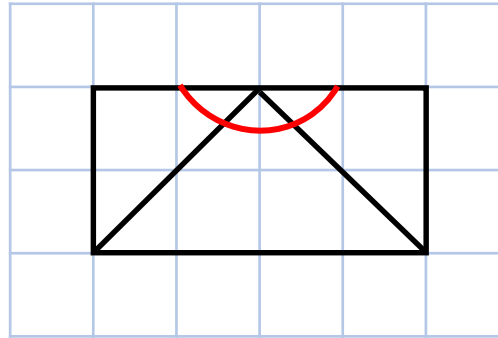


What is the length and width of the new rectangle?

Label the diagram.

# Challenges

Whitney is calculating the missing angles in the shape.



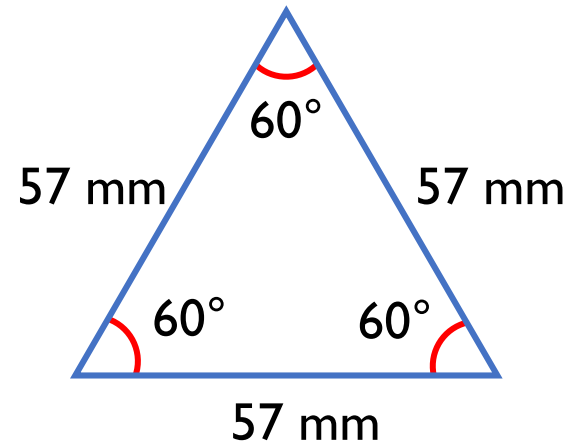
She says,



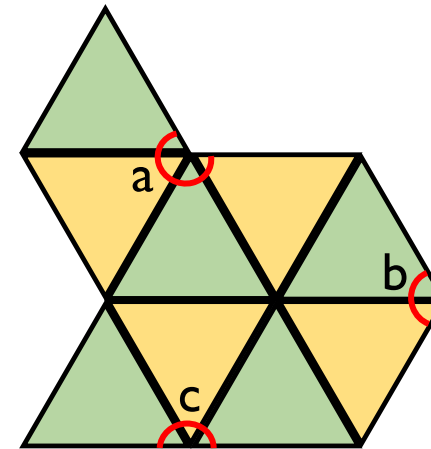
The missing angles are 60 degrees because  $180 \div 3 = 60$

Do you agree?  
Explain why.

Alex has this triangle.



She makes this composite shape using identical triangles to the one above.



- Calculate the perimeter of the shape.
- Calculate the missing angles.

Use your own triangle, square or rectangle to make a similar problem?

1

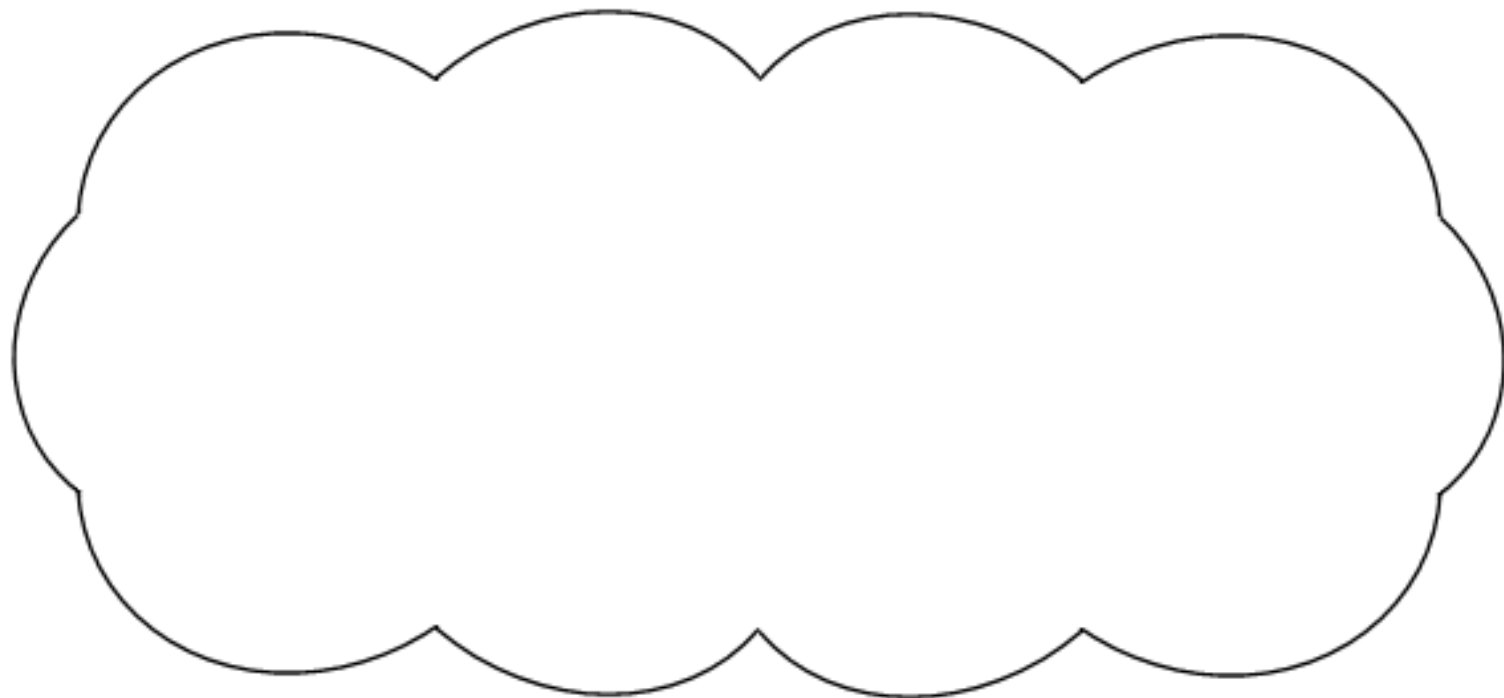
Two of the angles in a triangle are  $70^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$

Jack says,

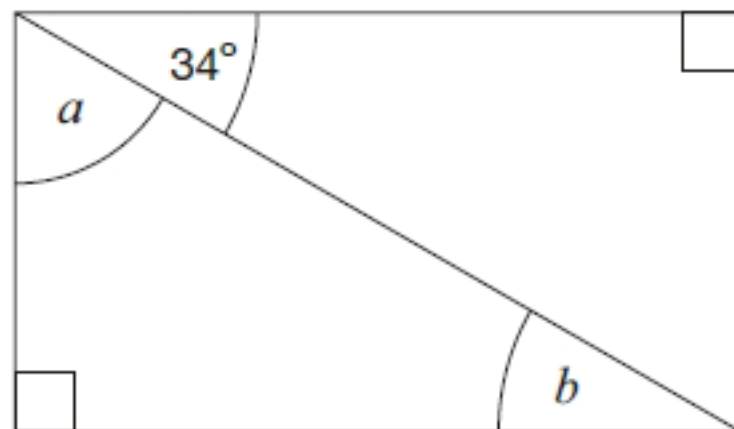
The triangle is equilateral.



Explain why Jack is **not** correct.



Here is a rectangle.



Not to  
scale

Calculate the size of angles *a* and *b*.

Do **not** measure the angles.

*a* =

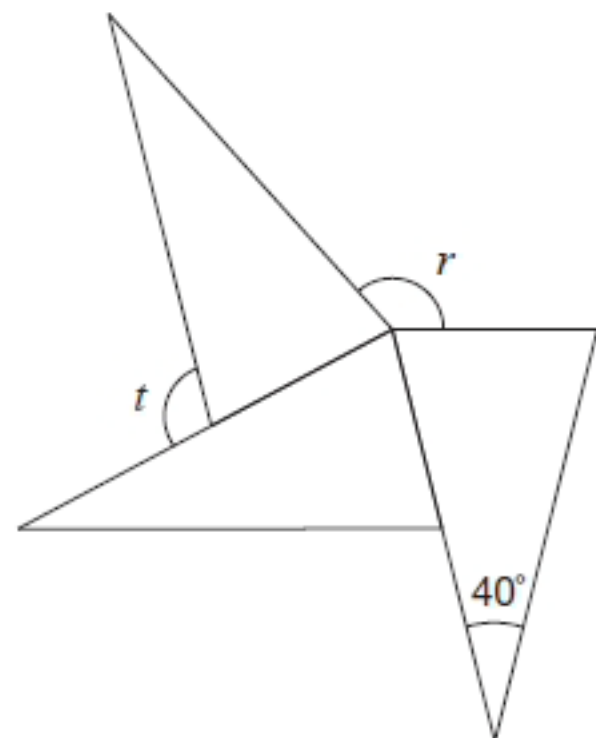
1 mark

*b* =

1 mark



- 3 The diagram shows three **identical** isosceles triangles.



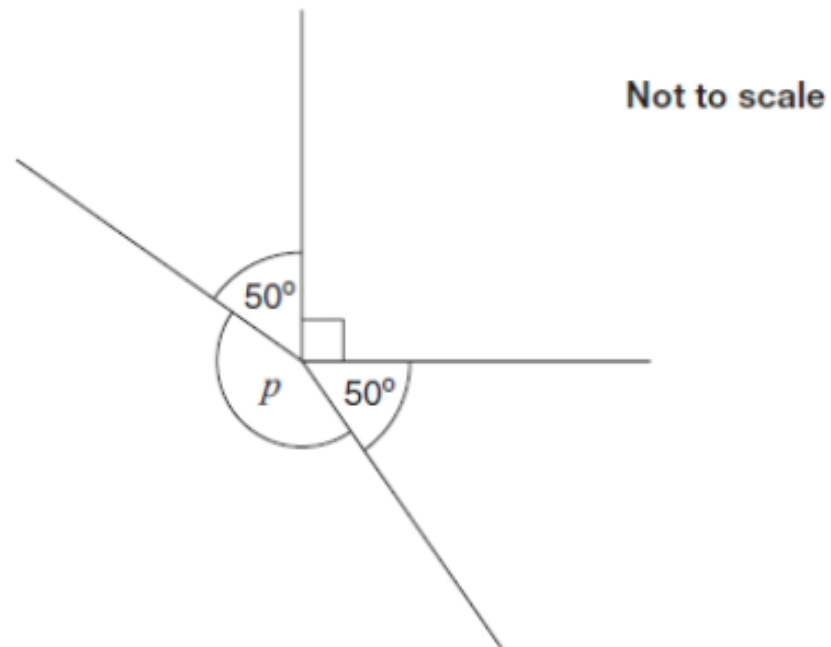
Not to  
scale

What are the sizes of angles  $r$  and  $t$ ?

Show  
your  
method

$r =$

$t =$



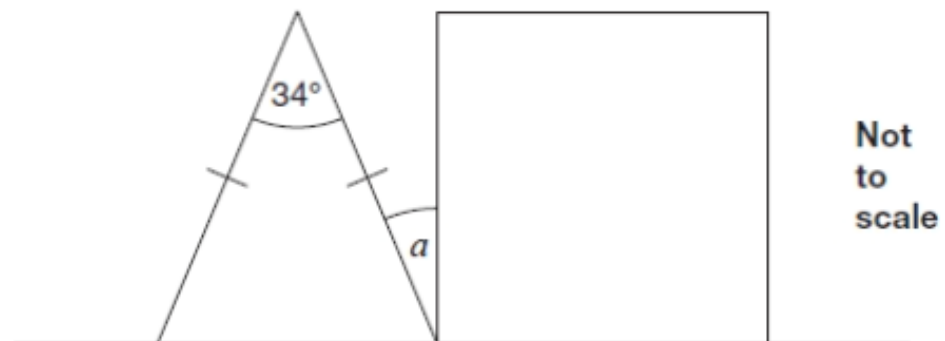
Calculate the size of angle  $p$  in the diagram.

Do **not** use a protractor (angle measurer).

Show your method

A grid for showing the method to calculate angle  $p$ . The grid is 20 units wide and 10 units high. A rectangular box is provided for the final answer, spanning 10 units in width and 2 units in height.

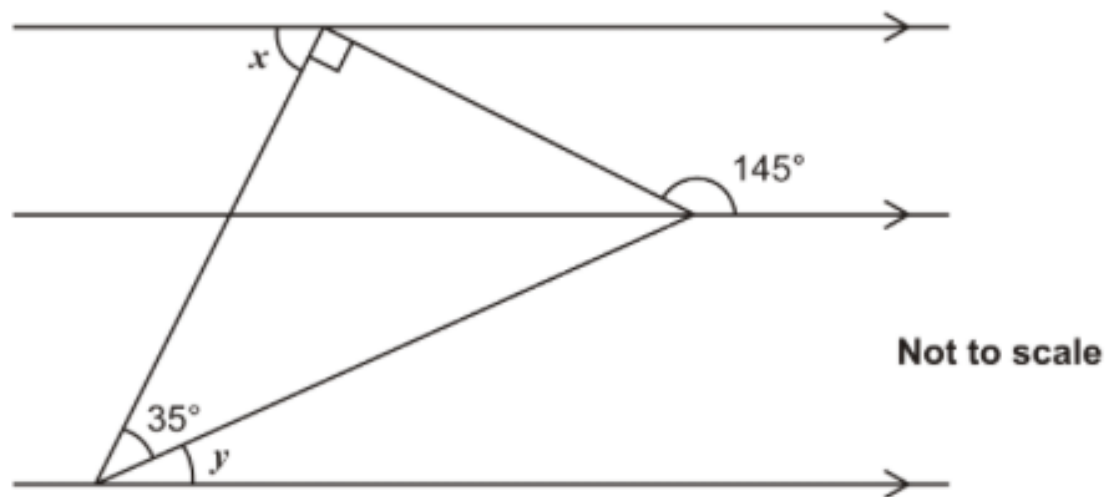
The diagram shows an isosceles triangle and a square on a straight line.



Calculate angle  $\alpha$ .

Show  
your  
method

The diagram shows a right-angled triangle and three parallel lines.



Calculate the size of angle  $x$  and angle  $y$

Do **not** use a protractor (angle measurer).

$x =$

°

1 mark

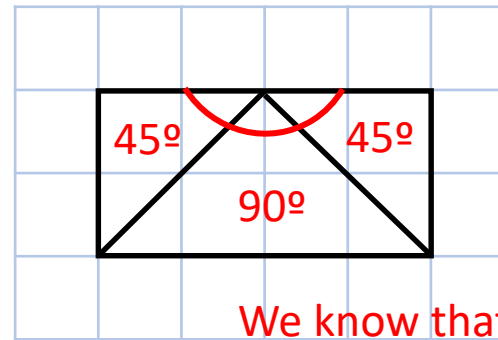
$y =$

°

1 mark

# Answers

Whitney is calculating the missing angles in the shape.



We know that this is a right angle.

She says,

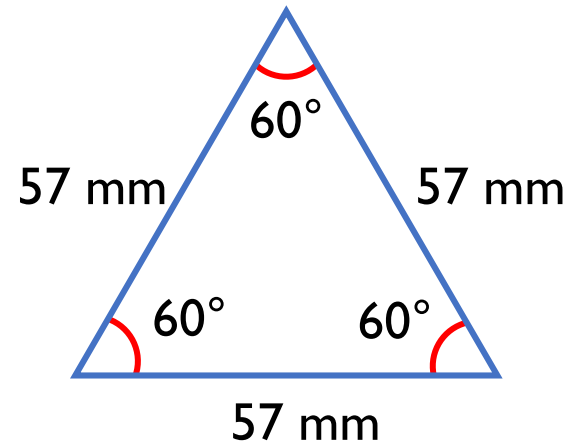


The missing angles are 60 degrees because  $180 \div 3 = 60$

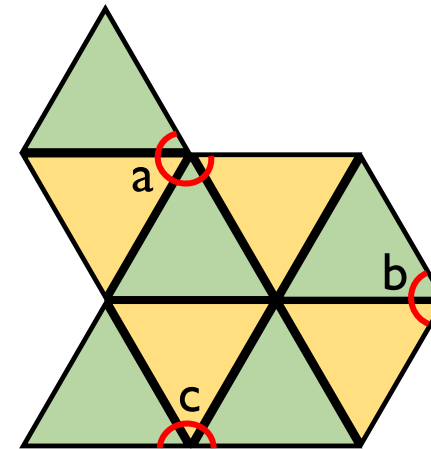
Do you agree? **No**

Explain why. We know the angles on a straight line =  $180^\circ$ . It is an isosceles triangles so the other two angles are equal. That means they will be  $45^\circ$  each.

Alex has this triangle.



She makes this composite shape using identical triangles to the one above.



$$9 \times 57 = 513\text{mm}$$

- Calculate the perimeter of the shape.
- Calculate the missing angles.

Use your own triangle, square or rectangle to make a similar problem?

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 180^\circ \\ B &= 120^\circ \\ C &= 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

An explanation showing an understanding:

- that this specific triangle has angles 70, 70 and 40

**OR**

- of the properties of an equilateral triangle – all angles are equal ( $60^\circ$ )

and therefore that this triangle cannot be equilateral, e.g.

- The angles aren't  $60^\circ$
- There is not a  $60^\circ$  angle
- It has two different angles ( $70^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$ ) so it can't be equilateral
- The angles aren't the same
- An equilateral triangle has  $60^\circ + 60^\circ + 60^\circ$
- All the angles are the same in an equilateral triangle
- It's an isosceles triangle.



(a) 56

(b) 34

$$r = 150 \text{ and } t = 110$$

Award **TWO** marks for correct answer of  $170^\circ$

17

$$(a) \quad x = \boxed{55^\circ}$$

$$(b) \quad y = \boxed{20^\circ}$$