

Pasteur and Cylinders

| L.O. Calculate 'missing' angles on a straight line.<br>Pasteur Cylinders<br>Remember to/that: | What I think          | What my teacher thinks |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A right angle is exactly 90°.                                                                 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| An acute angle is < 90°.                                                                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| An obtuse angle is > 90° and < 180°.                                                          | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| The sum of angles on a straight line is exactly 180°.                                         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| Subtract known angles from 180° to calculate a 'missing' angle.                               | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |

**Do me first.**

Write Fact Families for;

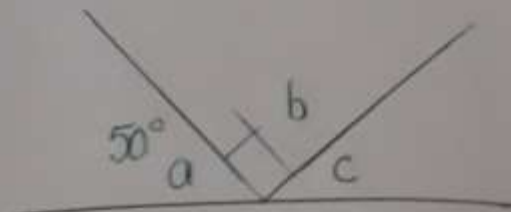
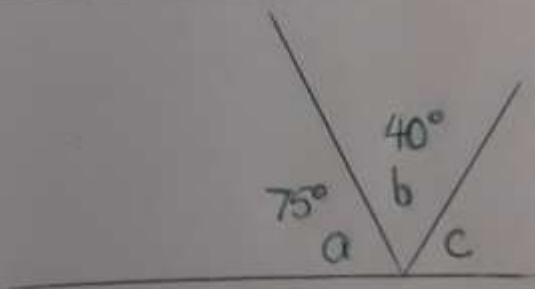
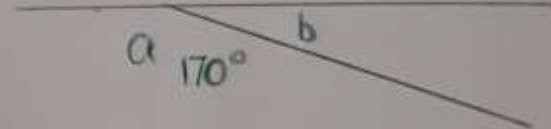
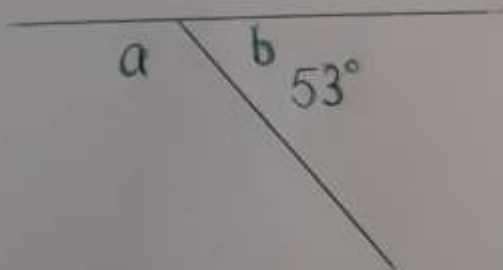
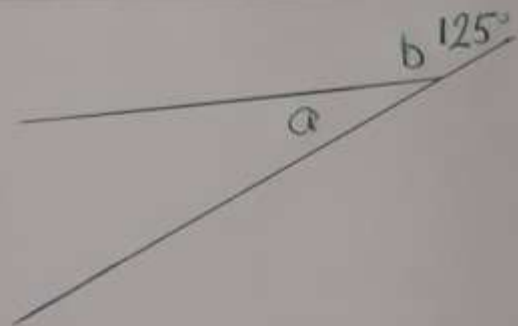
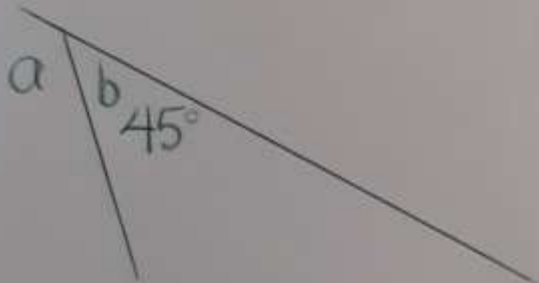
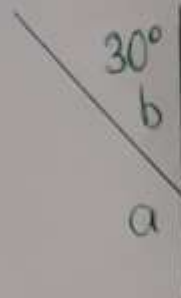
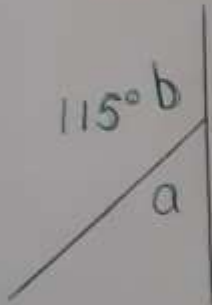
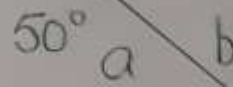
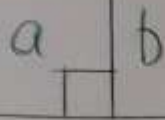
3 x 7 =                       4 x 7 =                       5 x 7 =

Complete the table to describe each kind of angle;

|        |   |           |
|--------|---|-----------|
| right  | = | °         |
| acute  | < | °         |
| obtuse | < | ° and > ° |

Calculate the sizes of the 'missing' angles drawn over the page. Describe every angle as 'right', 'acute' or 'obtuse'.

# Pasteur & Cylinders



## Calculate missing angles on a straight line

Monday 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Curie and Pyramids

Descartes and Spheres

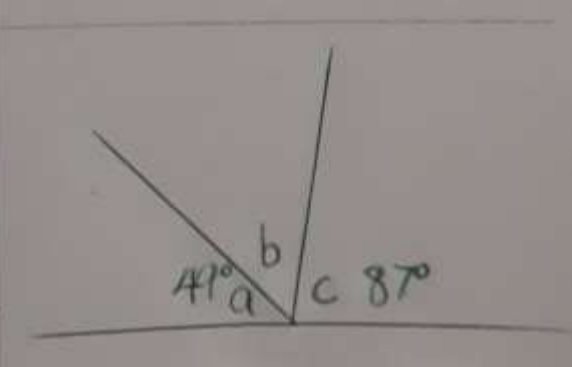
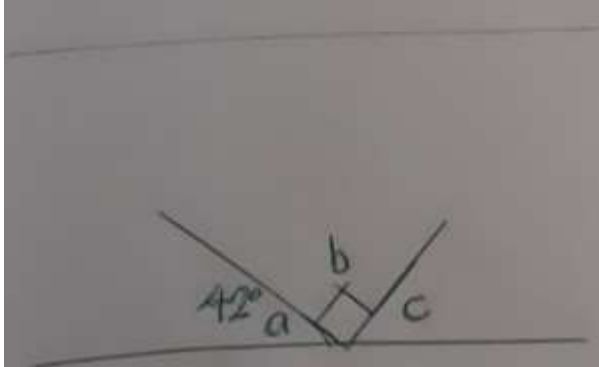
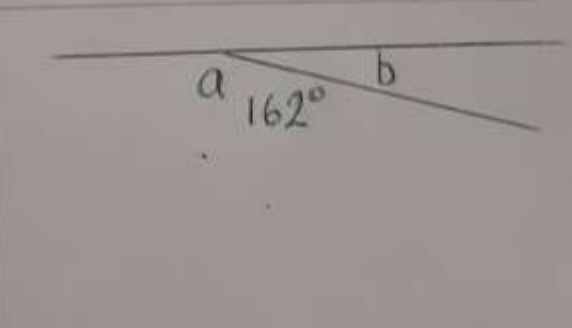
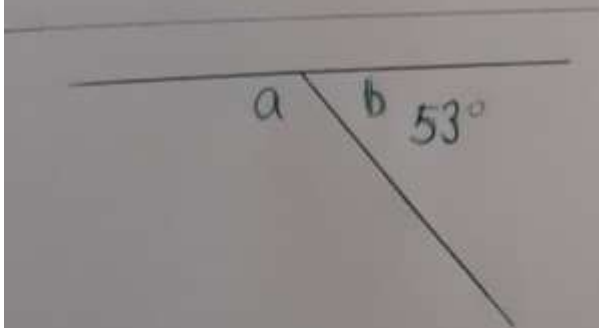
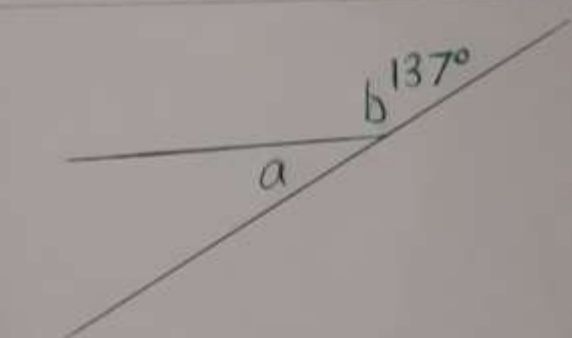
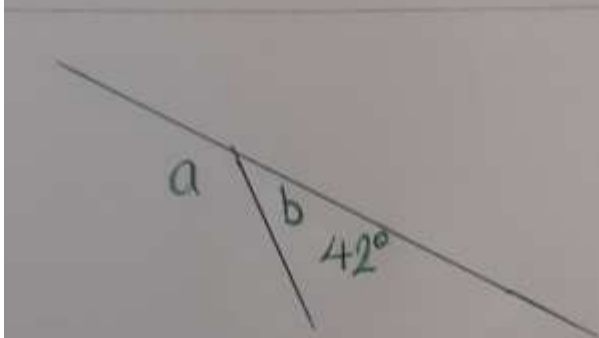
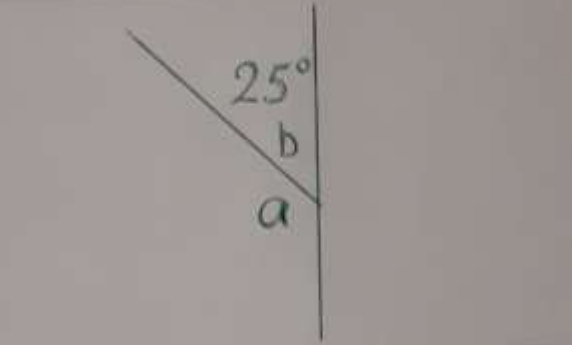
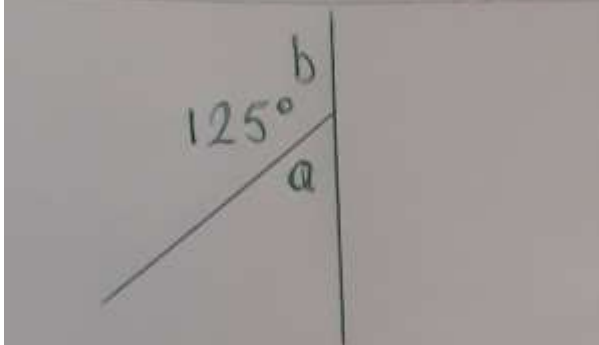
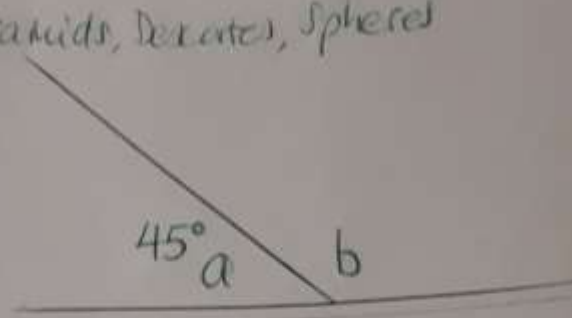
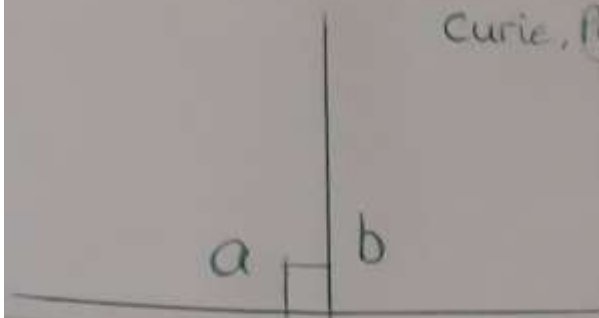
| <b>L.O. Calculate 'missing' angles on a straight line.</b><br><b>Curie      Pyramids</b><br><b>Descartes   Spheres</b><br><b>Remember to/that:</b> | <b>What I think</b>   | <b>What my teacher thinks</b> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A right angle is exactly 90°.                                                                                                                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>         |
| An acute angle is < 90°.                                                                                                                           | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>         |
| An obtuse angle is > 90° and < 180°.                                                                                                               | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>         |
| The sum of angles on a straight line is exactly 180°.                                                                                              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>         |
| Subtract known angles from 180° to calculate a 'missing' angle.                                                                                    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>         |
| <b><u>Do me first.</u></b><br><br>Write Fact Families for;<br><br>$30 \times 7 = \square$ $40 \times 7 = \square$ $50 \times 7 = \square$          |                       |                               |

Complete the table to describe each kind of angle;

|        |   |           |
|--------|---|-----------|
| right  | = | °         |
| acute  | < | °         |
| obtuse | < | ° and > ° |

Calculate the sizes of the 'missing' angles drawn over the page. Describe every angle as 'right', 'acute' or 'obtuse'.

Curie, Pyramids, Desartes, Spheres



# Calculate missing angles on a straight line

Monday 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Verne and Cubes

De Gaulle and Cuboids

| L.O. Calculate 'missing' angles on a straight line.<br>Verne      Cubes<br>De Gaulle      Cuboids<br>Remember to/that:                         | What I think          | What my teacher thinks |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A right angle is exactly 90°.                                                                                                                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| An acute angle is < 90°.                                                                                                                       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| An obtuse angle is > 90° and < 180°.                                                                                                           | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| The sum of angles on a straight line is exactly 180°.                                                                                          | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| Subtract known angles from 180° to calculate a 'missing' angle.                                                                                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>  |
| <b><u>Do me first.</u></b><br><br>Write Fact Families for;<br><br>$0.3 \times 7 = \square$ $4 \times 0.7 = \square$ $0.5 \times 0.7 = \square$ |                       |                        |

Complete the table to describe each kind of angle;

|        |   |           |
|--------|---|-----------|
| right  | = | °         |
| acute  | < | °         |
| obtuse | < | ° and > ° |

Calculate the sizes of the 'missing' angles drawn over the page. Describe every angle as 'right', 'acute' or 'obtuse'.

Verne, Cubes, De Gaulle, Cuboids

