

Maths Homework – Mr Earl's group – 10/05/2019

Learn Its!

This week's *Learn Its* to practise are:

6 TIMES TABLE

6×0	=	0
6×1	=	6
6×2	=	12
6×3	=	18
6×4	=	24
6×5	=	30
6×6	=	36
6×7	=	42
6×8	=	48
6×9	=	54
6×10	=	60
6×11	=	66
6×12	=	72

Try saying them in different voices
(scared, happy, shout, whisper etc.)

How many times can you say each fact
in 1 minute?

2D Shapes

Below are some properties of 2D shapes that we have looked at in maths this half-term. USE A RULER.

Can you draw an example of each shape and label it?

A **circle** has one curved side and 0 corners. It is regular.

An **oval** has one curved side and 0 corners. It is irregular.

A **semi-circle** has 1 straight side, 1 curved side and 2 corners.

A **triangle** has 3 straight sides and 3 corners.

A **quadrilateral** has 4 straight sides and 4 corners.

Rectangle: A quadrilateral with four right angles; a rectangle is a type of parallelogram

Square: A quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles; a square is both a rhombus and a rectangle

Rhombus: A quadrilateral with four equal sides; a rhombus is both a kite and a parallelogram

Kite: A quadrilateral in which two pairs of touching sides are equal.

Parallelogram: A quadrilateral that has two pairs of parallel sides

Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

A **pentagon** has 5 straight sides and 5 corners.

A **hexagon** has 6 straight sides and 6 corners.

A **heptagon** has 7 straight sides and 7 corners.

An **octagon** has 8 straight sides and 8 corners.

Regular shapes have equal sides and angles.

We also looked at acute, right and obtuse angles.

Can you use our arm movements and phrases to revise these?

A RIGHT ANGLE: That's right!

An ACUTE ANGLE: Awww, so cute.

An OBTUSE ANGLE: **OB TUSE!**