Week 5

Section 3   Test 1

A   ANSWER

1 Write in figures
two hundred and six thousand and
forty.   _____

2 $4.008 = \square$ thousandths   _____ thousandths

3 39×200 _____

4 17 TWENTIES and 6 TENS = £ $\square$ £ _____

5 $1.48 - 0.8$ _____

6 7.045 km = $\square$ km $\square$ m   _____ km _____ m

7 10% of 3 kg = $\square$ g   _____ g

8 $\frac{2}{5}$ of £1·40   _____ p

9 450 mℓ $\times$ 8 = $\square$ litres   _____ ℓ

10 (a) $\frac{7}{12} = \frac{21}{\square}$ $\frac{}{21}$

(b) $\frac{27}{30} = \frac{\square}{10}$ $\frac{}{10}$

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ h − 18 min = $\square$ min   _____ min

12 $\dfrac{£8·96}{7}$ £ _____

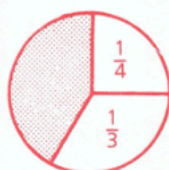## B   ANSWER

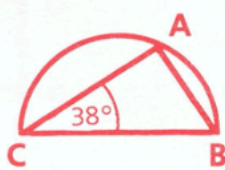**1** Find the total of 17p, 34p and 29p.
Write the answer as £s.   £ _____

2 What fraction in its lowest terms is
150 mℓ of 1 litre?   _____

3 Approximate to the nearest whole
number (a) $9\frac{2}{3}$ (a) _____

(b) 24.06.   (b) _____

4 Find the cost of 5.2 m at 40p per m.   £ _____

5 By how many is 99 060 less than one
hundred thousand?   _____

6 Write the 24-hour clock time which
is 16 min later than 23.45.   _____

7 How many times is $\frac{3}{4}$ contained in
$4\frac{1}{2}$?   _____

8 What percentage is
(a) 3p of £1·00   (a) _____ %

(b) 35 cm of 1 m?   (b) _____ %

9 Find the difference between
0.850 ℓ and 900 mℓ.   _____ mℓ

10 What mass in kg is 7 times 350 g?   _____ kg

11 Find the perimeter of a rectangle
which measures 8.4 cm by 5.9 cm.   _____ cm

12 $x \times 9 = 7$ m 200 mm. Find the
length in mm which is equal to x.   _____ mm

C   ANSWER

1 How many hundredths must be added
to 3.81 to make a total of 4? _____ hundredths

2 A bottle holds 250 mℓ of medicine.
How many bottles can be filled from
10 litres?   _____

3 Of the people attending a football
match 57% were men, 29% were children
and the remainder women.
What percentage were women?   _____ %

4 A car travels at a speed of 70 km/h.
How far does it travel in 90 min?   _____ km

5 By how many pennies is 7 TENS
greater than the total of 8 FIVES and
9 TWOS?   _____ p

6 What fraction of the circle
is (a) unshaded   (a) _____

(b) shaded?   (b) _____

7 A metal strip is 20 cm long.
How many such strips can be cut from
2 lengths each 5 m 60 cm?   _____

8 A bus arrived at the station at 18.23
but it was 35 mins late due to fog.
Find the correct arrival time.   _____

9 The price for $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of carrots in 4
consecutive weeks was 36p, 32p,
28p, 24p.
Find the average price per $\frac{1}{2}$ kg.   _____ p

10 ABC is a triangle
inscribed in a
semicircle.
Find in degrees the
size of ∠ BAC   _____ °

∠ ABC.   _____ °

11 A map is drawn to a scale of 1 cm
to 1 km. Express this scale
(a) as a fraction   (a) _____

(b) as a ratio.   (b) _____

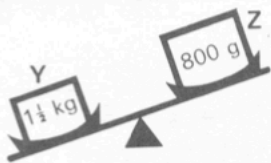**12** Find in cm² the
area of
(a) the front   (a) _____ cm²

(b) the end   (b) _____ cm²
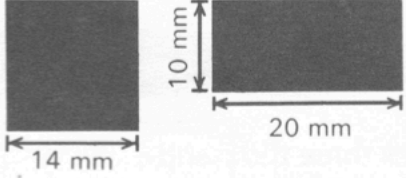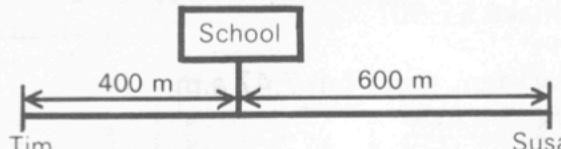
(c) the bottom
of the
box.   (c) _____ cm²

Section 1   Test 3

A · ANSWER

1. $910 + 90$ _____

2. $18p + 7p = 1$ TWENTY + ▉ p _____ p

3. 15×10 _____

4. A FIFTY $-$ 18p _____ p

5. $(10 \times 0) + (4 \times 8)$ _____

6. $43 + 47$ _____

7. $400 - 120$ _____

8. 1 kg $- 250$ g _____ g

9. $£3 = $ ▉ FIVES _____ FIVES

10. 1 h 45 min $= $ ▉ min _____ min

11. $£2 \cdot 67 = $ ▉ TENS + 7p _____ TENS

12. $(\frac{1}{6}$ of $42) + (\frac{1}{5}$ of $30)$ _____

B · ANSWER

1. Find the total of 29 and 81. _____

2. What is the change from a FIFTY after spending 19p and 18p? _____ p

3. Decrease 20 cm by 20 mm. _____ cm

4. Multiply 6 by 7 and add 8. _____

5. Write 124 mm to the nearest cm. _____ cm

6. What sum of money is six times greater than £0·19? £ _____

7. $£0 \cdot 68 = 1$ FIFTY + ▉ TWOS _____ TWOS

8. $\frac{1}{2}$ kg costs £1·50. What is the cost of 100 g? _____ p

9. How many FIVES are equal to £2·75? _____ FIVES

10. How many times greater is £4·20 than 42p? _____

11. How many days altogether in the 6th and 7th months of the year? _____ days

12. How much change from 4 TWENTIES after buying 8 buttons at 9p each? _____ p

C · ANSWER

1. Write this date in figures only. The twenty-first day of August nineteen eighty-three _____

2. How many more grams must be placed on pan Z to make the scales balance? _____ g

3. $(4 \times 0) + (1 \times 9) + (10 \times 1)$ _____

4.
   | 2 TWENTIES |
   | 6 TENS |
   | 9 FIVES |
   | 4 TWOS |

   Jane made this list of the coins she had saved. How much had she altogether? £ _____

5. 1 TWENTY and a FIVE were given as change from £2. How much had been spent? £ _____

6. Write the missing signs $+$, $-$, $\times$ or $\div$ in place of ● and ▲. $9 ● 4 = 25 ▲ 5$ ● _____ ▲ _____

7. How much greater is the distance round the rectangle than the distance round the square? _____ mm

8. If 1 kg costs £1, find the cost of
   (a) 100 g (a) _____ p
   (b) 300 g. (b) _____ p

9. Add three-quarters of 24 to one-seventh of 56. _____

10. Samina was born in January but Peter was born 5 months earlier. In what month was Peter born? _____

11. 5 biscuits of equal value cost 40p. What do 3 of the biscuits cost? _____ p

12.
    Tim and Susan travel from home to school and back once a day. How many km more does Susan travel in 5 days than Tim? _____ km

Spellings- Week 5

Go to the following link:

https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html

Select- Look, Cover, Write, Check game

Click Yrs 5 & 6

Click the patterns tab.

Select your word list and click on go!

Week FIVE practise spelling- cious words

Rainforest Deforestation

Rainforests are an essential part of our planet, providing oxygen, absorbing carbon dioxide and housing 50% of the animal and plant species of the planet. Not to mention, the medicines and cures that are made using plants only found in a rainforest environment.

Deforestation

Deforestation is the name given to the destruction of the rainforests and this is being done by burning them, chopping down the trees, or in some cases, flooding the areas. This is happening so fast that an area the size of twenty football pitches is being destroyed every minute! If the current rate of deforestation continues, it will take less than a hundred years to destroy all the rainforests on Earth.

Fact File in Numbers

- 20% of the world's oxygen is produced in the Amazon forest.
- 28,000 species of animals are expected to become extinct in the next 25 years due to deforestation.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ of the tropical rainforests that we had have already gone.

Why are they being destroyed?

The biggest reason rainforests are cleared is to make space for food, including cattle to be farmed for cheap beef and also growing large crops, such as soya beans and palm oil. In addition, other causes of deforestation, which are also related to making money include; chopping down and using the wood from the forest, building roads for mining metals, gold or diamonds, flooding areas to make dams to generate electricity and also digging for oil.

How can they be saved?

There are plenty of charities fighting against deforestation and people can always help by raising money for those charities. Also, think about the reasons that the forests are being destroyed and how some little changes in your everyday habits could help. For example, the cheap beef farmed in the areas that used to be rainforest land is often used in fast food chains. Could you avoid eating fast food from these outlets? You could also check on your supermarket food labels for the country of origin of any meat you buy. Was it farmed in an area where deforestation is taking place? You could also use rainforest-friendly wood so you know it is not a by-product of deforestation. Finally remember, paper comes from trees so any paper saving you can do, as well as recycling, will help the environment.

Questions about Rainforest Deforestation

1. Name a reason not to destroy rainforests given in the first paragraph.

_____

_____

2. Name **two** of the three ways given that a rainforest can be destroyed.

_____

_____

3. What **percentage** of the rainforests has already gone?

_____

_____

4. In the fact file, what does the author say will happen in the next quarter of a century?

_____

_____

5. Why does saving paper help the rainforests?

_____

_____

6. Why has the author used an exclamation mark in paragraph two?

_____

_____

7. What **fraction** of the earth's plant and animal species live in the rainforests?

_____

_____

8. List **two** main reasons why deforestation is occurring.

_____

_____

9. Which rainforest produces 20% of the world's oxygen?

_____

_____

10. What is your opinion about deforestation? How could you help to stop it?

_____

_____

Rights of Respecting Schools Activity

Below is a link to a child friendly version of the rights for all children. Look at the rights a pick one or two that you would like to explain in your own words.

You could create an illustrated leaflet or poster.

https://www.unicef.org/media/60981/file/convention-rights-child-text-child-friendly-version.pdf
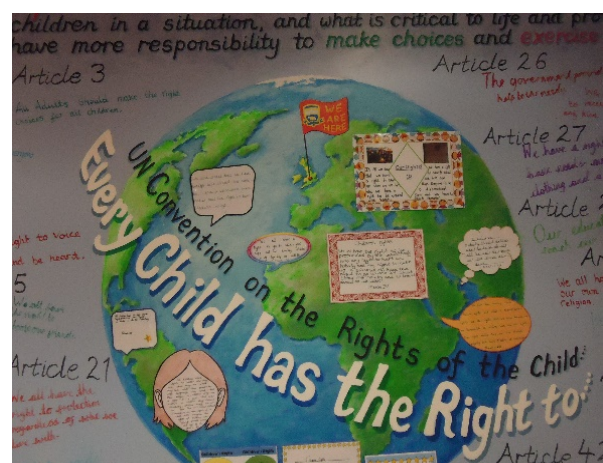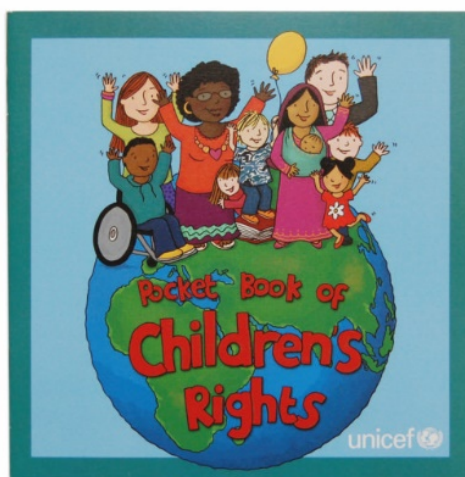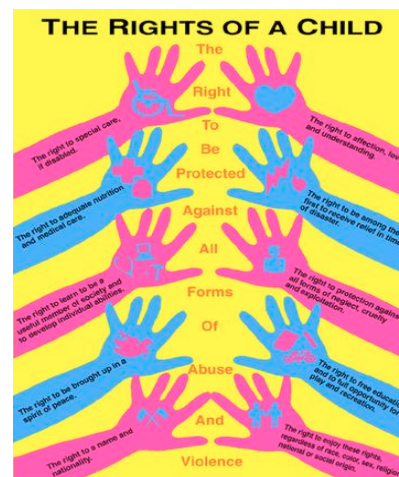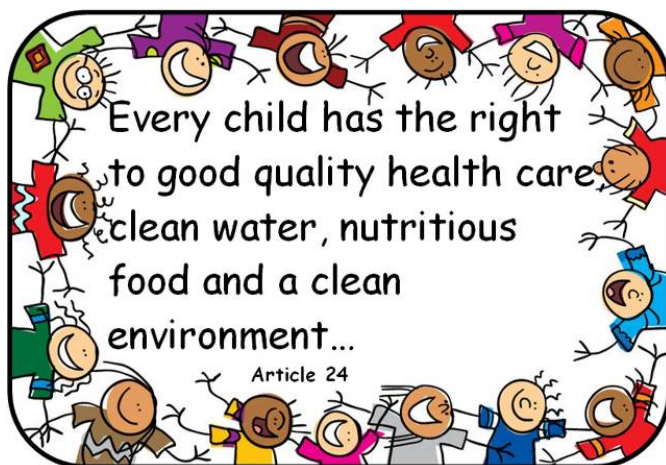
Week 5 Day 2: Angles - Facts (Corbett Maths) Watch video 2 and complete task.

1. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

60°
x

[ ] °

2. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

40° x

[ ] °

3. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

150° 100°
x

[ ] °

4. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

21°
x

[ ] °

5. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

57°
x

[ ] °

6. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

x
56°   47°

[ ] °

7. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

37°
x

[ ] °

8. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

39°
y

[ ] °

9. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

164°

[ ] °

10. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

71°   x   45°

[ ] °
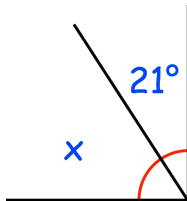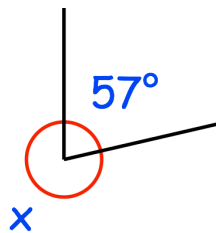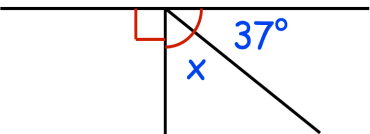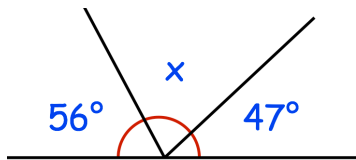
© Corbettmaths 2018
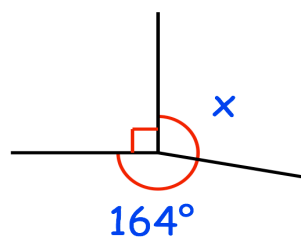
11. Here are two straight line

55°   x
y

Find the sizes of angles x and y

x = [ ] °

y = [ ] °

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12. A straight line has been divided into 3 equal size angles.

x   x   x
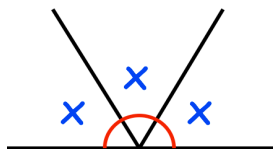
Find the size of each angle

[ ] °

13. A circle has been divided into 5 equal pieces.

x   x
x   x
x

Find the size of each angle, x.

[ ] °

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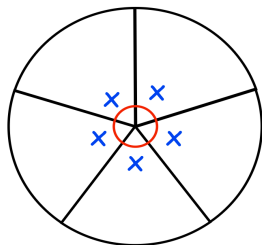
14. Three identical regular hexagons are placed together.

x

Calculate the size of angle x

[ ] °

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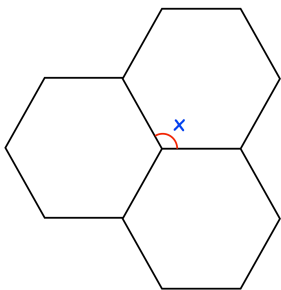
Verbs (regular and irregular)

Verbs can be **regular** or **irregular**.

Anna **looks** at the cake. (**present tense**)
Anna **looked** at the cake. (**past tense**)

Some **verbs** are **regular**. The main part of the verb (the **root**) stays the same when the tense changes. The **root** in this example is **look**.

She **eats** a piece. (**present tense**)
She **ate** a piece. (**past tense**)

Some **verbs** are **irregular**. The **root** of the verb changes when the tense changes.

Getting started

1. Write each of these verbs in the past tense.

   a) is   b) call   c) blow   d) walk   e) wash

   f) catch   g) open   h) feel   i) miss   j) invite

   k) find   l) bring   m) cook   n) help   o) write

2. Now write *r* after each regular verb and *i* after each irregular verb.

3. Write each of these sentences in the past tense.
   The first one has been done to help you.

   a) The driver makes a mistake.

      The driver made a mistake.

   b) The waiter pours a drink.

   c) We give the cat some milk.

   d) You drink a bottle of water.

   e) I fall over and break my leg.

   f) The actor performs well.

   g) She celebrates her birthday.

   h) My mum bakes some lovely cakes.

   i) The child shakes with cold.

4. Now underline the verbs in your sentences.
   Write *r* above each regular verb and *i* above each irregular verb.

Now try these

We can use *has* or *have* to write verbs in the past tense.
Copy and complete this table.

Present tense	Simple past tense	Past tense using has or have	Regular (*r*) or irregular (*i*)
I drink	I drank	I have drunk	i
I speak	I spoke		i
I collect		I have collected	r
I skate	I skated		
	I took		
		I have done	i
I nibble			
I steal	I stole		
		I have known	
	I froze	I have frozen	

Practise your punctuation

Write these sentences using the correct form of each underlined verb.
Add the missing capital letters and punctuation.

1. when will throwed the stick fido his pet dog bringed it back again
2. please miss i have broke my pencil lee sayed
3. abdi cryed loudly someone has took my book
4. on thursday bill done his work well and writed very neatly
5. has paula drawed many good pictures
6. beth would have chose a lolly but they was all sold

Poetry Writing – Week One

Clink on the link below:

https://radioblogging.net/index.php/door-poem/
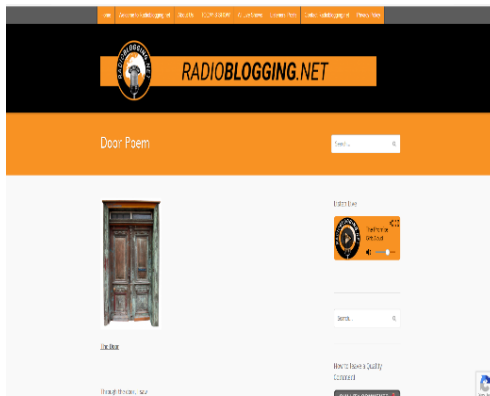
You will see this web page.
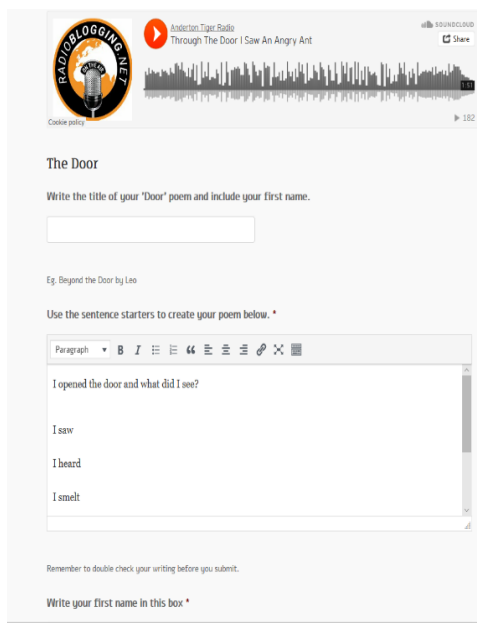
Scroll down the page and click on the link to hear Pie Corbett read his poem, "The Door."

Use the prompts provided to write you own "Door" poem.

You can post it on to Pie Corbett's blog

Don't forget to cut and paste your poem on to a word document and email it to your teacher.

Mrs Fuller: jfuller051@c2kni.net

Mr. Mc Carroll: amccarroll222@c2kni.net

Week 5 Day 3: Angles - Types (Corbett Maths) Watch video 7 and complete task.
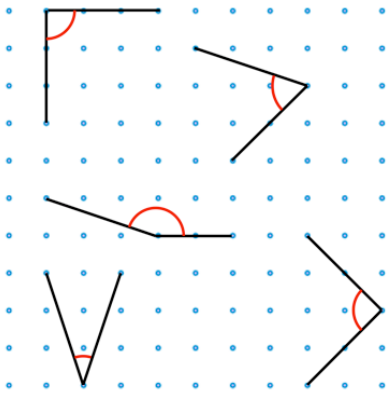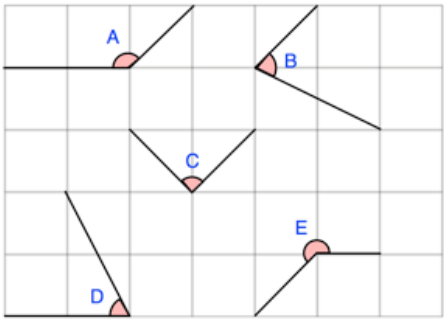
1.

Write down if each angle below is **acute, right, obtuse** or **reflex**

2.

Tick the two acute angles

Circle the two right angles

3.

Write down the letters of the angles that are acute

[ ] and [ ]

Write down the letter of the angle that is obtuse

[ ]

Write down the letter of the angle that is a right angle

[ ]

4.

What time is shown on the clock?

[ ]
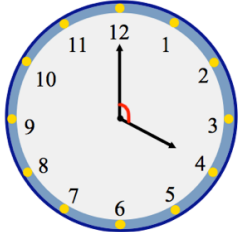
What type of angle marked between the hour and minute hand?

[ ]

Week 5 Day 3: Angles - Types (Corbett Maths) Watch video and complete task.

1.
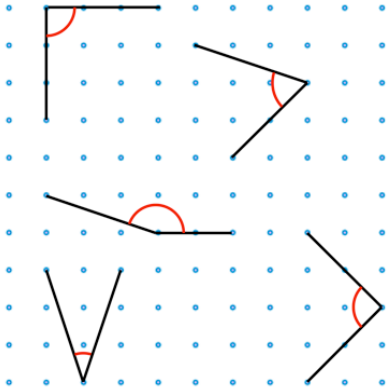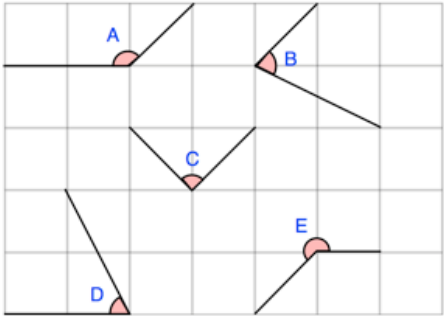Write down if each angle below is **acute, right, obtuse** or **reflex**

2.

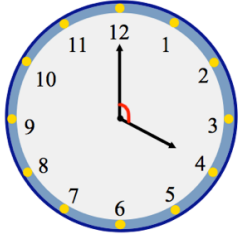Tick the two acute angles

Circle the two right angles

3.

Write down the letters of the angles that are acute

and

Write down the letter of the angle that is obtuse

Write down the letter of the angle that is a right angle

4.

What time is shown on the clock?

What type of angle marked between the hour and minute hand?

5. Ava measures 5 angles.

180°   Reflex angle

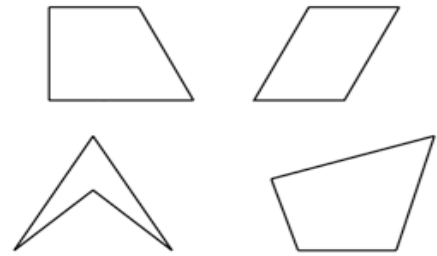79°   Acute angle

90°   Straight line

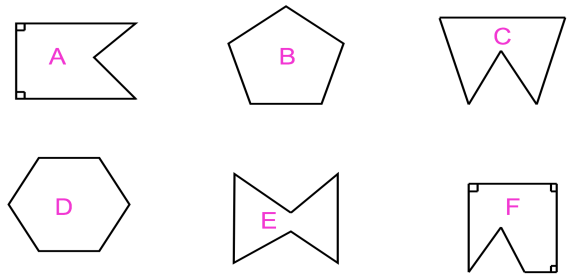198°   Right angle

94°   Obtuse angle

Match each measurement to the correct type of angle

6. Here are four quadrilaterals

Circle the quadrilateral with exactly three acute angles

7.

Circle the hexagon with exactly four acute angles

8. Eddie says

"I can draw a triangle with 3 acute angles"

Draw a triangle to show Eddie is right

Hannah says

"I can draw a triangle with 2 acute angles"

Draw a triangle to show Hannah is right

Matthew says

"I can draw a triangle with 2 obtuse angles"

Is Matthew right?

Yes ☐   No ☐

Wildlife in danger

It is a disturbing fact that today many different kinds of wild animal throughout the world are in danger of extinction. The reasons for this are many and varied, but we must largely blame pollution, pesticides, the disturbance of the animals' natural environment and man's greed and thoughtlessness.

Industry has grown enormously, and it has become common practice for factories to dispose of waste matter in streams and rivers, causing great loss of river life. Modern agricultural methods include the use of pesticides which effectively control insects classified as pests, but which also destroy many that are not. An increase in population has meant more building – and with it the destruction of much of the countryside that provides habitat for wild animals. To satisfy man's selfish desires the polar bear in North America is under threat, hunted by sportsmen; in Borneo and Sumatra the orang-utan has become part of a smuggling racket; in South America the chinchilla is almost extinct because its fur is in demand; whales are massacred world-wide for the oil and food they yield. These are only a few of the species under threat.

But the problem is receiving world-wide recognition, and some action is being taken. To name a few examples – sewage pollution in the River Thames has been greatly reduced; a ban on trading in some furs has been agreed; and organisations like Friends of the Earth do valuable work in this deserving cause.

1 Give in your own words two reasons why some species of wild animal may become extinct.
2 Why has it become common practice for factories to pollute streams and rivers?
3 Which insects are intended to be destroyed by pesticides?
4 What has brought about the destruction of much of the countryside?
5 Why is the polar bear in North America under threat?
6 Which countries have problems with smuggling?
7 Which animal is hunted for its fur?
8 Why are whales hunted in such large numbers?
9 What is being done to help preserve our river life?
10 Name one other way in which wild life is currently helped.
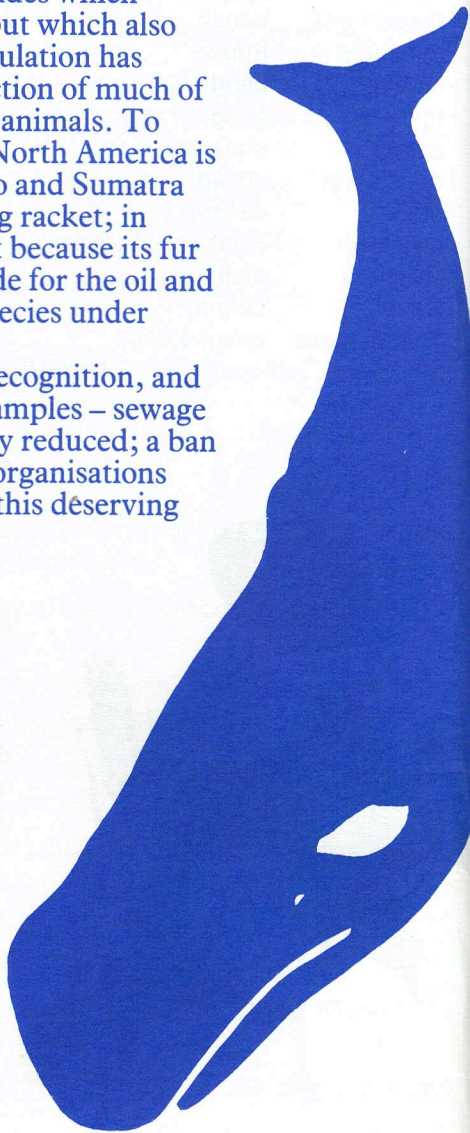
Is It a Noun or Is It a Verb?

Some words can be used as both as nouns and verbs, which can get very confusing! Try and remember this little trick to help you use these particular words in different ways within your sentences.

> The word **'point'** can be both a noun and verb.
>
> To use **'point'** as a **noun**, put a **determiner** like **'a'**, **'an'** or **'the'** before it,
>
> e.g. Henry sharpened his pencil to **a point**. (noun)
>
> To use **'point'** as a **verb**, put the word **'to'** before it,
>
> e.g. The little girl started **to point** out of the coach window. (verb)

1. Read these sentences. Is the underlined word being used as a noun or a verb?

   a) The group stood at the front of the class to <u>present</u> their debate speech. _____

   Rubbing her eyes in disbelief, Nisha ran over to the <u>present</u> underneath the Christmas tree. _____

   b) Dad was extremely pleased with the <u>progress</u> Billy had made in Year 6. _____

   Victoria was trying to <u>progress</u> into the 100m backstroke final. _____

   c) Holly was starting to <u>suspect</u> that her little brother had stolen the last chocolate biscuit. _____

   After a long chase, the police officer finally caught up with the <u>suspect</u>. _____

2. Now, look at these sentences. Is the underlined word being used as a verb or a noun? Remember to look at the word before it to give you a clue.

   a) The recycling club members were able to <u>help</u> the school caretaker by collecting all of the rubbish from the playground. _____

   b) Mr Foster put a <u>cover</u> over his antique sports car in his garage. _____

   c) During the literacy lesson, the children had to <u>film</u> their presentations. _____

3. Now, it's your turn. Use these words in two different sentences: one where the word is used as a noun and one where it is used as a verb.

   a) Write a sentence using the word 'display' as a **verb**.

   _____

   _____

Is It a Noun or Is It a Verb?

Write a sentence using the word 'display' as a **noun**.

_____

_____

b) Write a sentence using the word 'scratch' as a **verb**.

_____

_____

Write a sentence using the word 'scratch' as a **noun**.

_____

_____

4. Challenge: Can you think of one more word of your own that can be both a noun and a verb? Use the word in two different sentences: one where it is a noun and one where it is a verb.

   My chosen word is _____

   Used as a noun: _____

   _____

   Used as a verb: _____

   _____

Deforestation – For and Against Arguments

Cut out these arguments about deforestation for pupils to sort into 'For' and 'Against' piles. They can then be used as discussion points in debates, or to support pupils in planning a piece of persuasive writing.

Deforestation provides us with essential products, such as some of our paper and toilet paper.

If deforestation continues at its current rate, there will be no rainforests on the planet in 100 years.

In 2050, it is estimated that there will be 10 billion people on the planet. We need more space to live in and deforestation will give us that.

There will be a negative impact on the environment because trees filter carbon dioxide out of the air that we breathe. If there are fewer trees, less oxygen will be produced.

Deforestation makes room for more crops to be grown which can then be used to feed more people.

Trees and plants absorb water from the ground and prevent the soil from becoming over-saturated. Therefore, deforestation will increase flooding.

It provides job opportunities for those who work in a forest clearing.

Indigenous people who live in the rainforests will lose their homes.

New roads can be built which makes it easier for people to travel and to work. This will help to boost the economy of certain countries.

Deforestation will make thousands of species of animals and plants that live in rainforests extinct.

Deforestation makes more room for grazing animals which can then be used for food purposes and other useful products.

Trees are a limited resource. If new trees are not planted, the products that they are used to make will one day run out.

Week 5

Week 5 Day 4: Angles - Quadrilaterals (Corbett Maths) Watch video 5 and complete task.

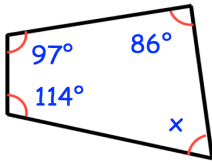1. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

50°
155°
55°   x
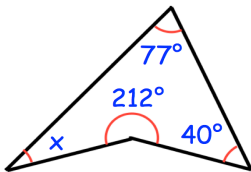
☐ °

2. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

70°
x
50°

☐ °

3. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

97°   86°
114°
x

☐ °

4. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

77°
212°
x   40°

☐ °

5. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

x
52°

☐ °

6. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

118°   97°
71°   x

☐ °

7. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

141°   80°
52°   x

☐ °

8. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

132°
145°
x

☐ °

9. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

95°

148°

x

309°

[   ] °

10. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

300°

x

341°

335°

[   ] °

11. Here is a kite

123°

y   100°

x
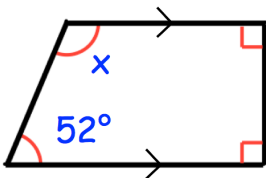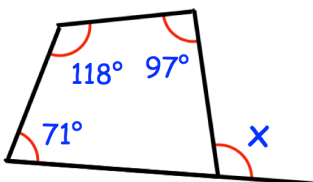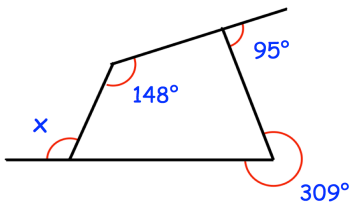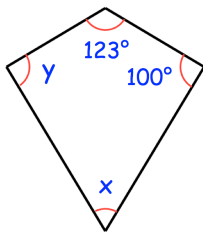
Find the sizes of angles x and y

x = [   ] °

y = [   ] °

12. Here is a parallelogram

110°   y

x   z

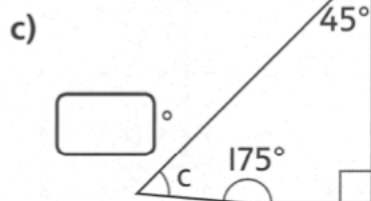Find the sizes of angles x, y and z

x = [   ] °

y = [   ] °

z = [   ] °

Angles in polygons ❷

1 Calculate the missing angle of each shape.

a)

110°
85° 140°
a
[   ]°

c)

45°
[   ]°
175°
c

b)

60°
b 170°
30°
[   ]°

d)

28°
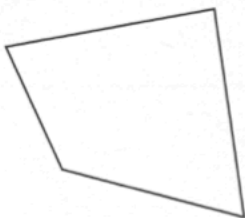35° 270°
d
[   ]°
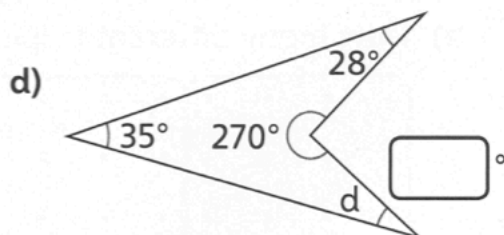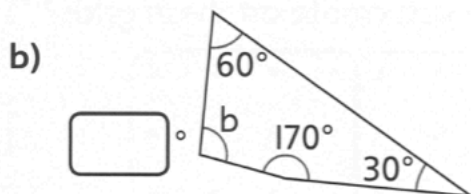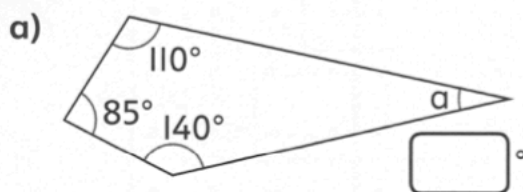
2 In each shape one angle has been labelled incorrectly. Identify this angle and calculate its correct value.

a)

b
c
50°
a
75°
45°
d

b)

a
38°
253°
48° c 94°
b
d
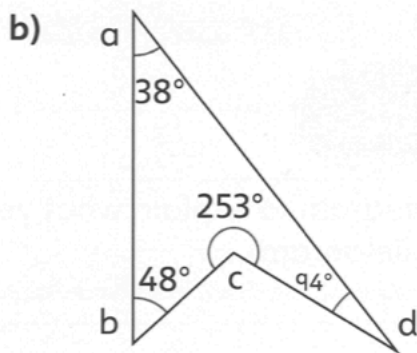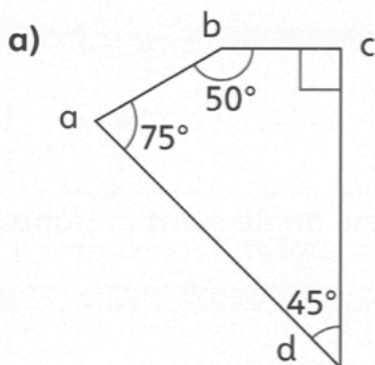
3 Draw lines to split each shape into triangles. Write the angle total for each shape.
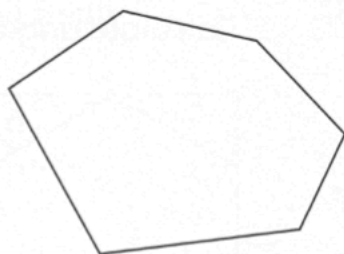
a)

angle total = ☐

b)
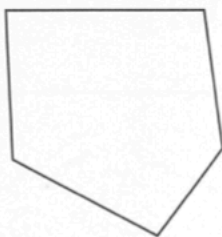
angle total = ☐
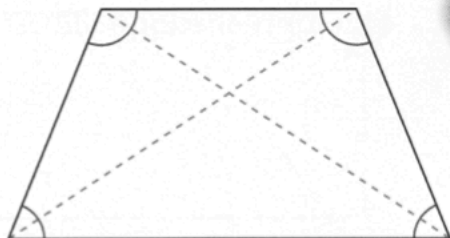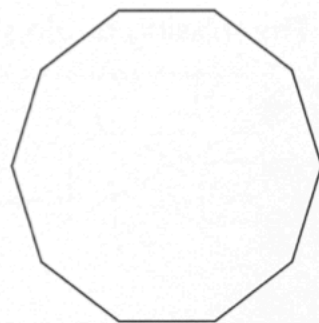
c)

angle total = ☐

4 Emma says, 'I split this shape into four triangles. There are 180° in each triangle and 180 × 4 = 720°, so this quadrilateral must have internal angles that add up to 720°.'

Can you explain Emma's mistake?

_____

_____

5 Calculate the interior angles of a regular decagon.

angle total = ☐   each interior angle = ☐

25

DAY 40

1. Circle the word spelt correctly.   rythm   determined

2. Rewrite the incorrectly spelt word. _____

   cureiosity   caught   exercise

3. Circle the incorrect spelling.   lightning   lighterning

4. Rewrite the incorrectly spelt word. _____

   individual   claim   embarass

5. An antonym for *organised* is: ☐ attentive
   ☐ disorganised

6. The suffix *ary* changes the nouns to _____ .

   revolution—revolutionary
   moment—momentary

7. *vain* or *vein*? _____

   The woman looking in the mirror is so ....

8. Write a synonym of *imitate*.   c_____

9. Alphabetically, which word precedes *efficient*?

   ☐ effect   ☐ effort   ☐ effluent   ☐ effigy

10. Circle the compound word that needs a hyphen.

    twentyfirst   ongoing   offspring

11. How many owners?   ☐ one   ☐ more than one

    the horse's hooves

12. Circle the direct speech.

    The stable boy muttered, I always get the rotten jobs.

13. Circle the meaning of *contempt*.

    to know the answer   having no respect for something

14. Circle the pronoun.

    After grooming the horses, Carl led them inside.

15. Write *they're* or *their*.

    *They enjoyed the fresh hay after _____ day's
    work.*

16. Pronoun or adjective? _____

    *Carl puts the horses out in the morning to give them a
    free run across the field.*

17. Circle the correct part of the verb.

    The horses had sleeping/slept on the clean straw.

18. Circle the correct part of the verb.

    Carl was adding/added fresh water to the trough.

19. Tick: ☐ pronoun
    ☐ preposition

    The horses scratch themselves against a post.

20. Cross out the word that does not belong.

    *Carl stood against the wall and watched the horses
    deter.*

MY SCORE

Correct the Spelling Mistake

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

1. Shaun loved playing football (acording) to his best friend.

2. There were no more (avalible) cinema times for that evening.

3. The princess didn't (rekognis) the prince.

4. The (foregn) exchange student loved her new school.

5. Andrew loved reading books (espeshally) before bedtime.

6. Mum (sinserly) apologised for being late.

7. "It's lovely to meet you," whispered the boy with an (orkword) smile.

8. Grandpa cooked a delicious (vegtabul) soup for dinner.

Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

1. How could Sarah perswad her mum to stay out later?

2. The school trip was to an anshient temple.

3. Mohammad really wanted to win the compitishion.

4. Loki, the dog, hated thunder and litening.

5. There was a worrying sound coming from the vehcle.

6. It won't be nesesary.

7. The tempracher in the classroom was increasing

8. The lady next door was being a newsance.

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

1. The hotel was too small to acomodate the large party.

2. They lived in a friendly comunatey.

3. "Mum, you always egagerate!" shouted James.

4. Year 5 freqentle got all of their spellings correct.

5. They were asked to leave imediatley.

6. The ugly sisters would always critsise Cinderella.

7. Dad hurt a leg musle whilst jogging.

8. They had a marvelus first day at school.

Week 5 Day 5: Angles - Triangles (Corbett Maths) Watch video 6 and complete task.

1. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

[   ] °

---
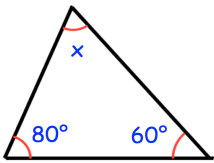
2. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

[   ] °
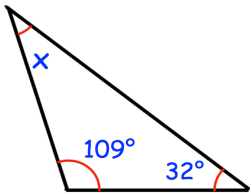
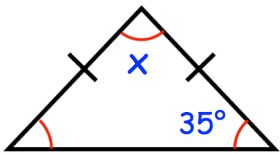3. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

[   ] °
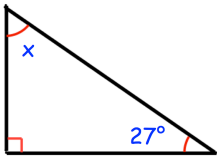
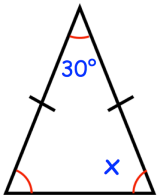
4. Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

[   ] °
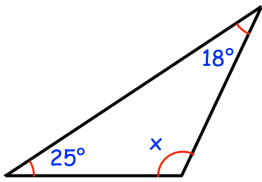
5. Here is an isosceles triangle.
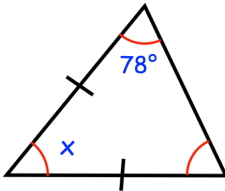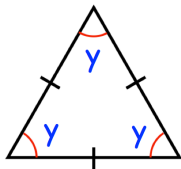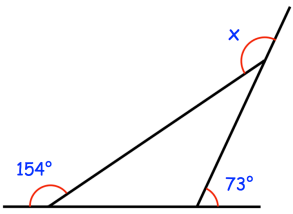

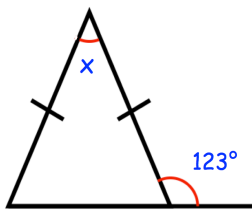Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

[   ] °

6. Here is an isosceles triangle

Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

[   ] °

7. Here is an isosceles triangle.

Calculate the size of angle x in this diagram

[   ] °

8. Here is an equilateral triangle.
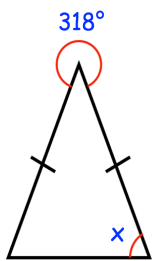

Find the size of each angle, y.

[   ] °
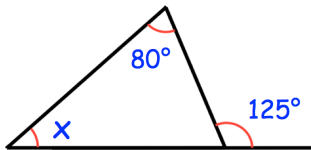
9. Find the size of each angle x in the diagram below

80°

125°

x

☐ °

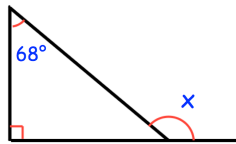10. Find the size of each angle x in the diagram below

68°

x

☐ °

13. Find the size of each angle x in the diagram below

x

154°

73°

☐ °

11. Find the size of each angle x in the diagram below

x

123°

☐ °

12. Find the size of each angle x in the diagram below

318°

x

☐ °

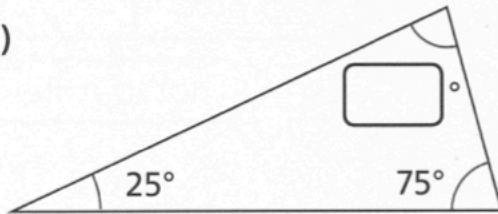15. Here are four identical isosceles triangles.
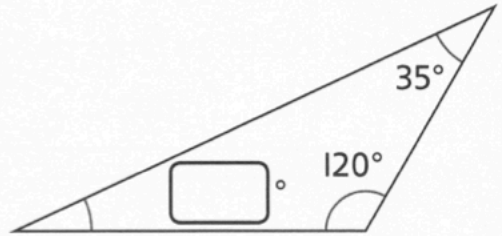

22°

x
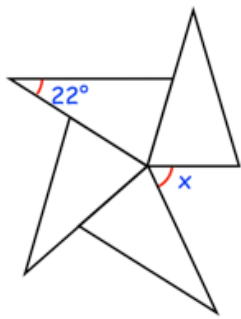
Find the size of each angle x in the diagram below

☐ °

Angles in triangles ❷
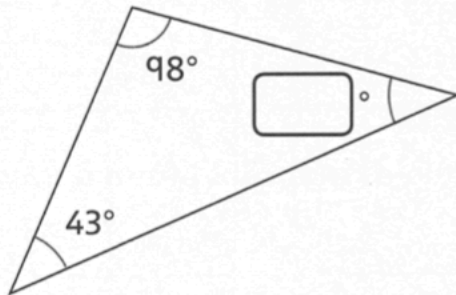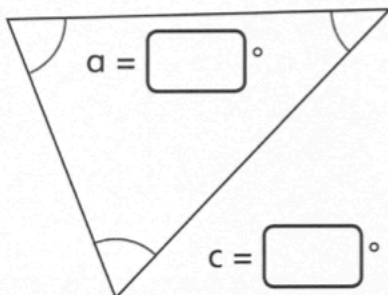
1 Calculate the missing angles.

a)

25°   75°   □°

b)

98°   □°

43°

c)

35°

120°

□°

d)

60°

□°
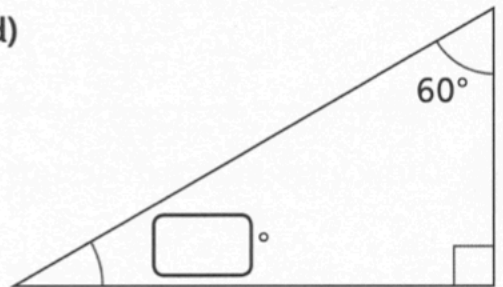
2 Measure two angles and then calculate the third, showing your calculation.

a = □°   b = □°

c = □°

3 Calculate the size of the angles p, q and r.
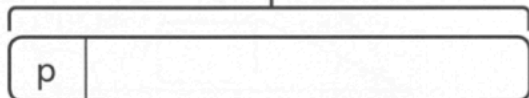
Angle q is twice as big as angle r.

Angle r is three times as big as angle p.

q

p   r

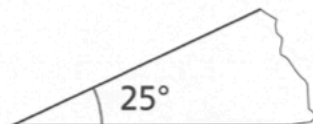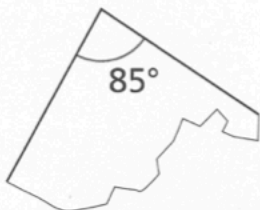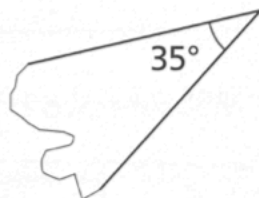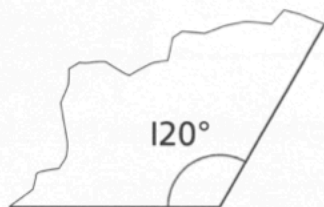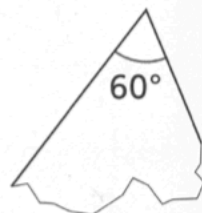not to scale

180°

p

4 Draw lines to match groups of three angles that could form a triangle.

40°

80°

50°

60°

120°

45°

35°

85°

25°
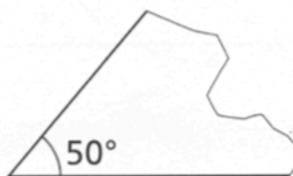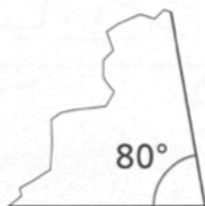
Colour by Word Classes Year 5 and 6

LO: I can recognise and name verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

existence
accommodate
criticise
identity
aggressive
neighbour
occupy
achieve
cemetery
equipment
communicate
explanation
appreciate
environment
ancient
accordingly
available
dictionary
government
accompany
awkward
frequently
character
identify
harass
language
sincerely
definite
embarrass
convenience
average
especially
affluent
curiosity
exaggerate
competition
community
suggest
category
anxious
hindrance
equip
develop
controversy
correspond
conscience
committee
occur

Verbs = yellow   **Nouns = blue**   **Adjectives = purple**   **Adverbs = green**

George

Who Played with a Dangerous Toy, and Suffered a Catastrophe of Considerable Dimensions

by Hilaire Belloc

Write the poem in your neatest handwriting.

When George's Grandmamma was told
That George had been as good as gold,
She promised in the afternoon
To buy him an Immense Balloon.

And so she did; but when it came,
It got into the candle flame,

And being of a dangerous sort
Exploded with a loud report!
The lights went out! The windows broke!
The room was filled with reeking smoke.
And in the darkness shrieks and yells
Were mingled with electric bells,
And falling masonry and groans,
And crunching, as of broken bones,
And dreadful shrieks, when, worst of all,
The house itself began to fall!
It tottered, shuddering to and fro,
Then crashed into the street below—
Which happened to be Savile Row.

George

Who Played with a Dangerous Toy, and Suffered a Catastrophe of Considerable Dimensions

by Hilaire Belloc

Write the poem in your neatest handwriting.