

End of unit check

→ pages 90–92

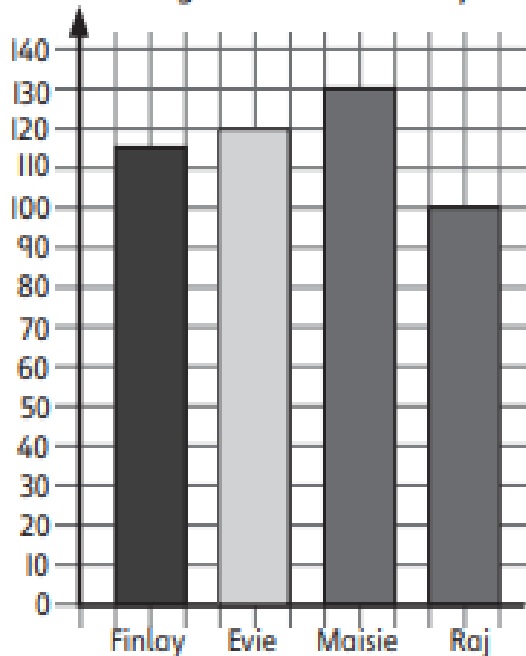
My journal

Different answers possible; for example:

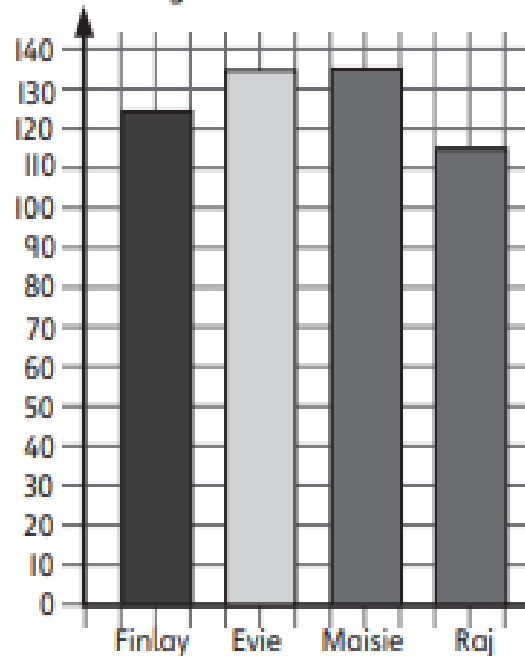
The price of the car started at more than £1 at 9 am and reached a total of £5.50 altogether by 6 pm but remained less than £6. The price rose more quickly between 12 pm and 3 pm compared to between 10 am and 12 pm.

Power puzzle

1. Height in cm on 1 January



Height in cm on 1 December



Unit 15: Geometry – angles and 2D shapes

Lesson 1: Identifying angles

→ pages 93–95

1. a) Ticked: 3rd and 5th angle
b) Ticked: 4th and 5th angles
c) Ticked: 2nd angle
2. Size and orientation of angles will vary but must be a right angle, an acute angle and an obtuse angle.
3. The trapezium (top right corner) is in the wrong place since it has 2 acute angles and 2 obtuse angles so belongs in the top left cell in the diagram.
4. Angles a) and d). Angle a) is a right angle and so will fit exactly. Angle d) is acute and so will also fit.
5. Tree or pond.

Reflect

Descriptions may vary; for example:

An acute angle is an angle that is less than a right angle (or quarter turn).

An obtuse angle is an angle greater than a right angle (or quarter turn) but less than a straight line (or half turn).

A right angle is a quarter turn or 90° .

Lesson 2: Comparing and ordering angles

→ pages 96–98

- a) d b c a
 - b) b c a d
 - c) d b c a
- a) A B D C E
 - b) The more sides a regular shape has, the bigger the interior angles.
- Answers will vary, but ensure that angles are in ascending order and ideally include an acute angle, a right angle and an obtuse angle.
- Sometimes true; if the angles are less than 45° , then adding them together will be less than 90° and will thus make an acute angle. However, combining 2 acute angles which are both more than 45° will make an obtuse angle.

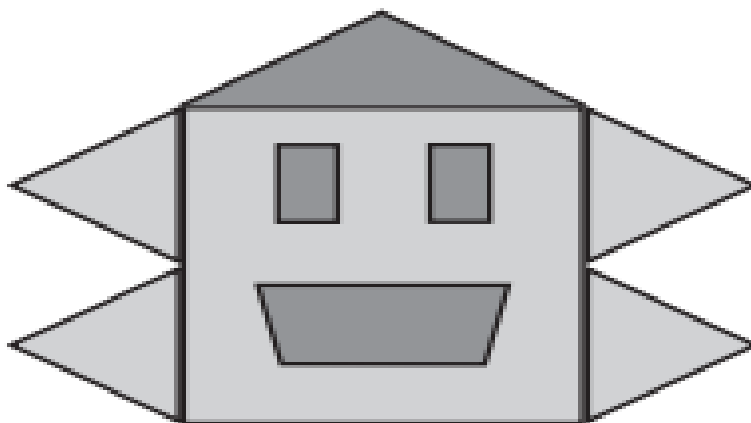
Reflect

Acute angles are smaller than a right angle (a quarter turn) and obtuse angles are greater than a right angle (a quarter turn) but smaller than a straight line (half turn).

Lesson 3: Identifying regular and irregular shapes

→ pages 99–101

1. a) Circled: square and equilateral triangle
b) Circled: all shapes except the equilateral triangle
c)



■ red ■ blue

2. Children should have drawn two different squares.
3. Children should have drawn one regular and one irregular hexagon.
4. A
5. Different solutions are possible:
Shape on top left can be joined to the shape at top right; the trapezium in the middle of the bottom row can be joined to another copy of itself to make a hexagon. Also, 6 equilateral triangles (in the middle of the top row) can be joined together to make a hexagon.

Reflect

A regular shape has sides which are all the same length and angles which are all the same size.

