Maths

Independent Task
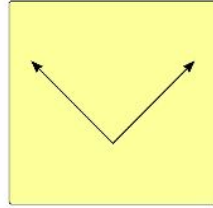# To identify angles within shapes

Mr Critchlow

To Start

Take a look at the sequences below, can you complete them by filling in the missing numbers and saying the rule. The first one has been done for you.
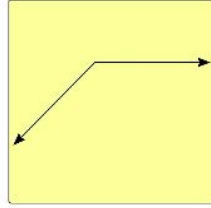
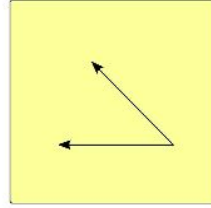| Sequence	Rule
25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50	Adding 5 every time
____, 104, 106, ____, ____, 112	
10, 9.8, 9.6, ____, ____, 9, ____	
13, ____, ____, 22, 25, ____, 31	
2000, 1000, 500, ____, 125, ____	
316, 304, 292, ____, ____, ____	
13, 26, ____, 104, ____, ____, 832	

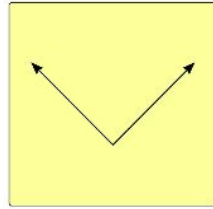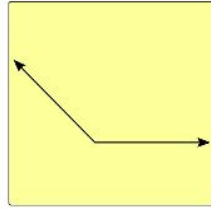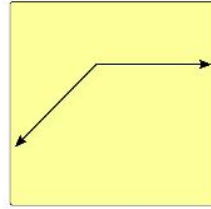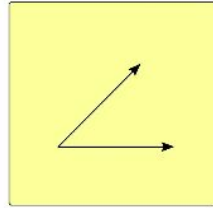# Moving On - label the angles as acute, obtuse or right angle

Main Task - 1

Read the statements carefully. You must decide if they are SOMETIMES true, ALWAYS true or NEVER true. Use a diagram or 2 for each to prove your thinking.

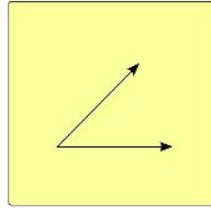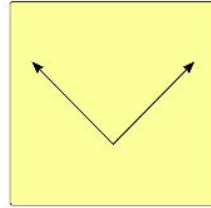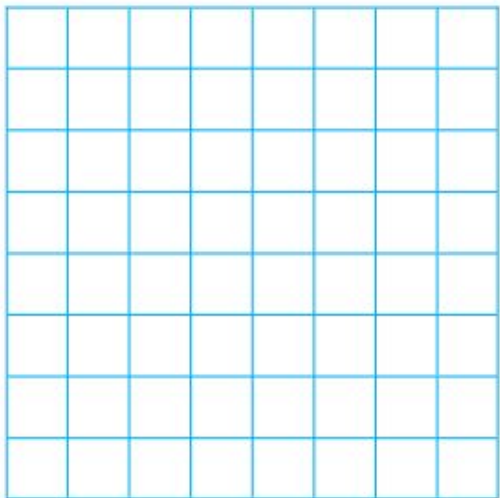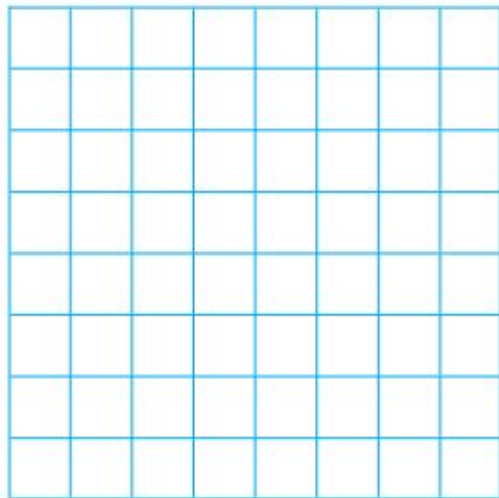| A triangle cannot have two obtuse angles.	A five sided shape does not have any acute angles.	A four sided shape has four right angles.

Main Task - 2

Read the statements carefully. You must decide if they are SOMETIMES true, ALWAYS true or NEVER true. Use a diagram or 2 for each to prove your thinking.
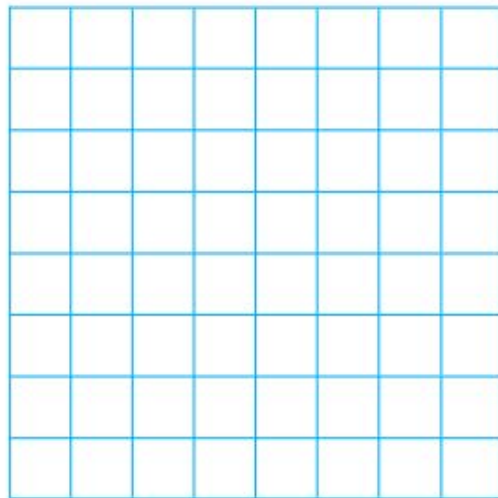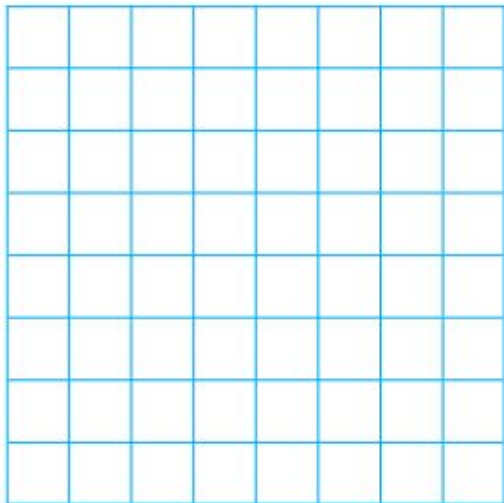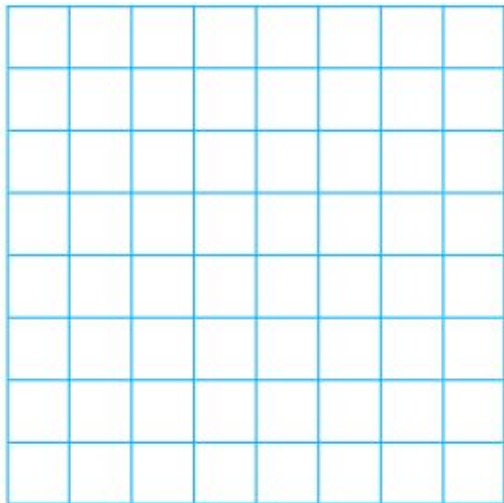
A rectangle has four right angles.	A four sided shape can not have four obtuse angles.	An octagon only has obtuse angles.

Main Task - 3

Read the statements carefully. You must decide if they are SOMETIMES true, ALWAYS true or NEVER true. Use a diagram or 2 for each to prove your thinking.

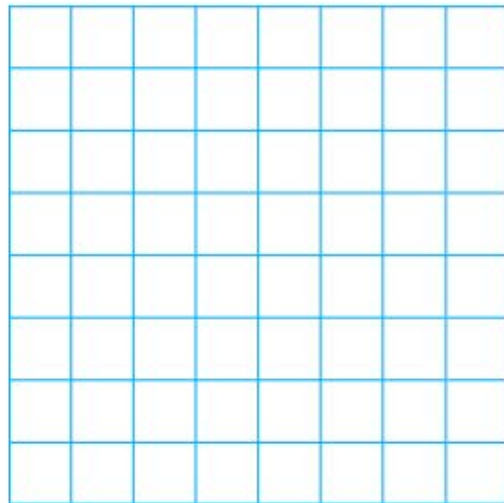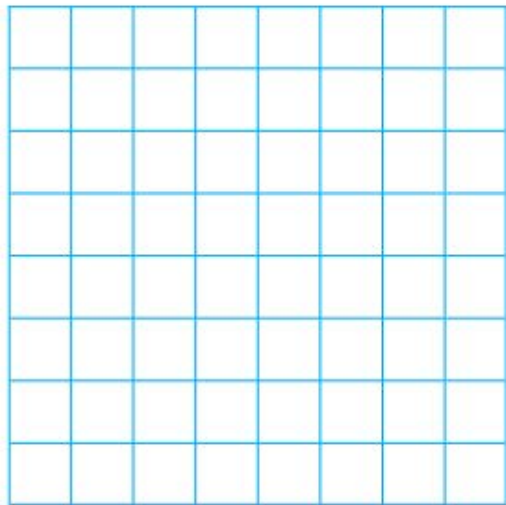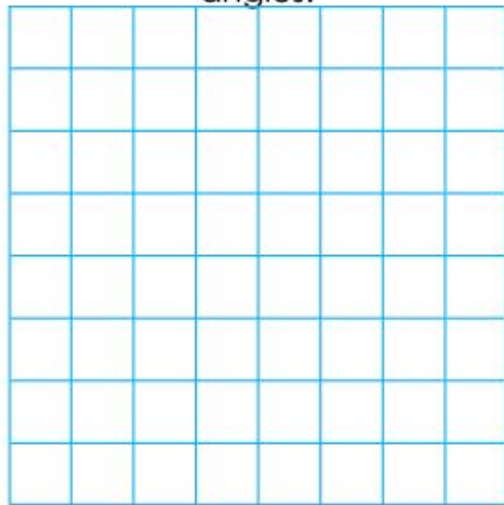| A pentagon can not have three acute angles.	All regular shapes, with more than four sides, only have obtuse angles.	A triangle only has acute angles.