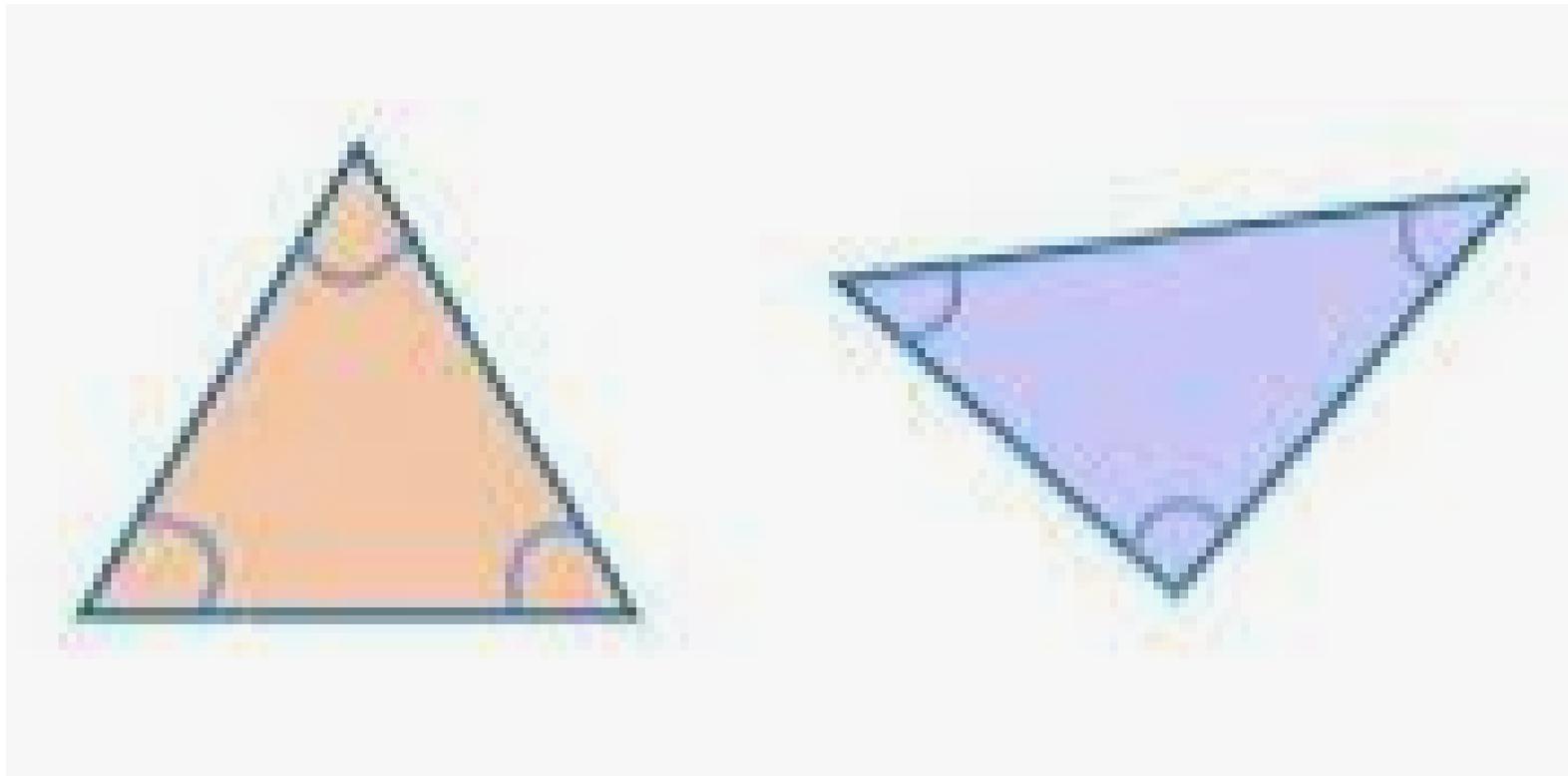


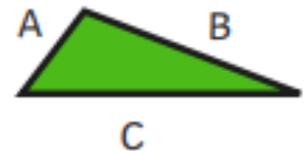
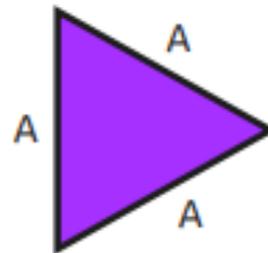
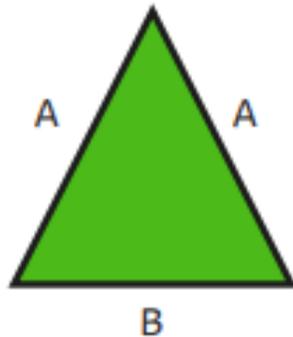
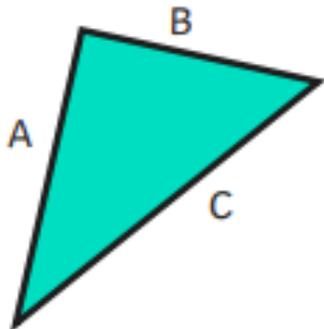
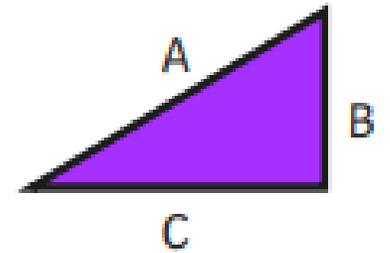
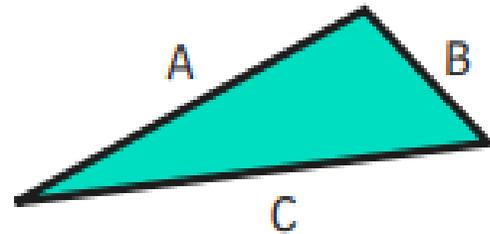
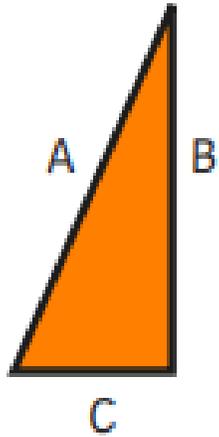
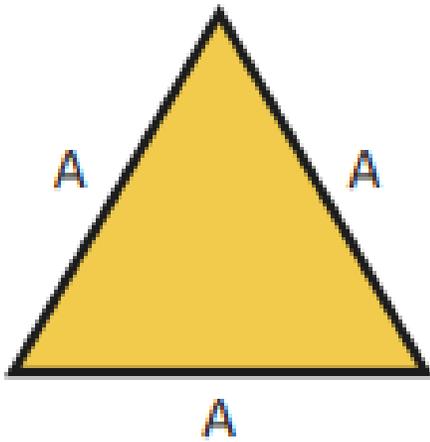
Tuesday 4th April

Can you draw shapes to scale?

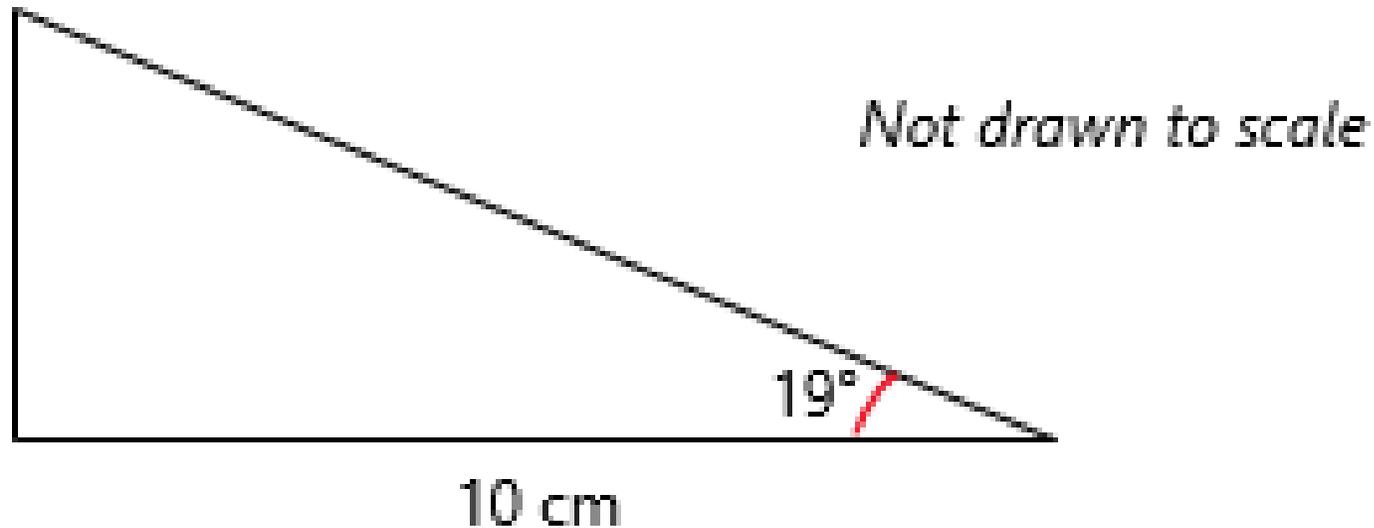
What is similar?
What is different?

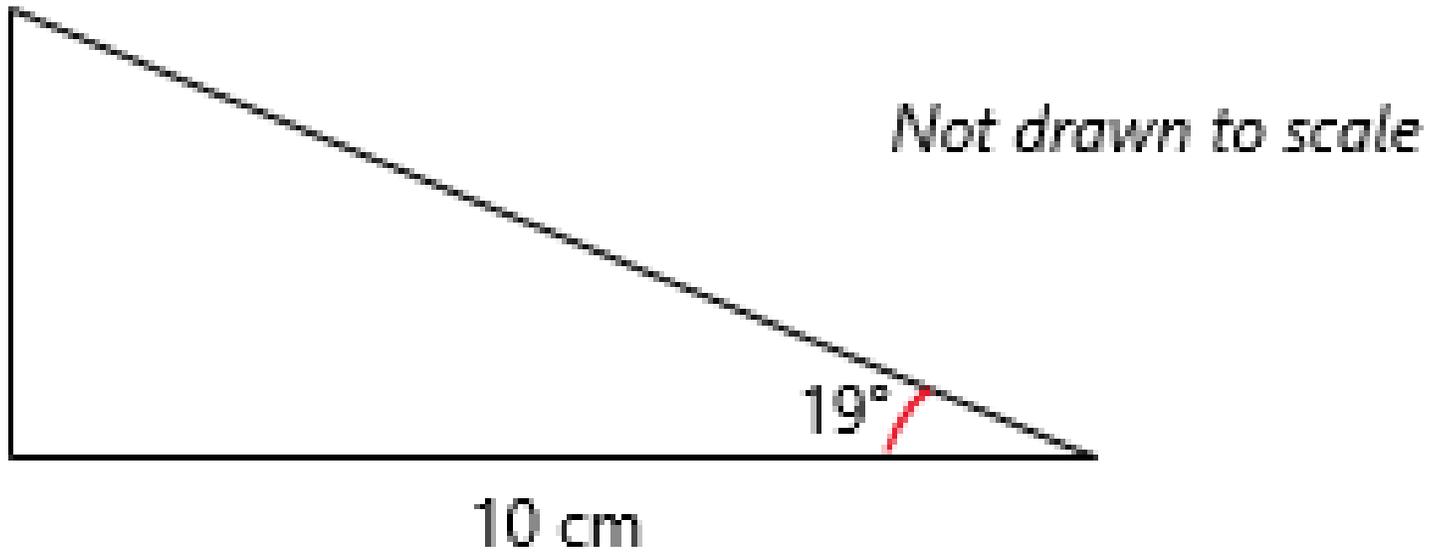


Can you sort the triangles?
The choice is yours.



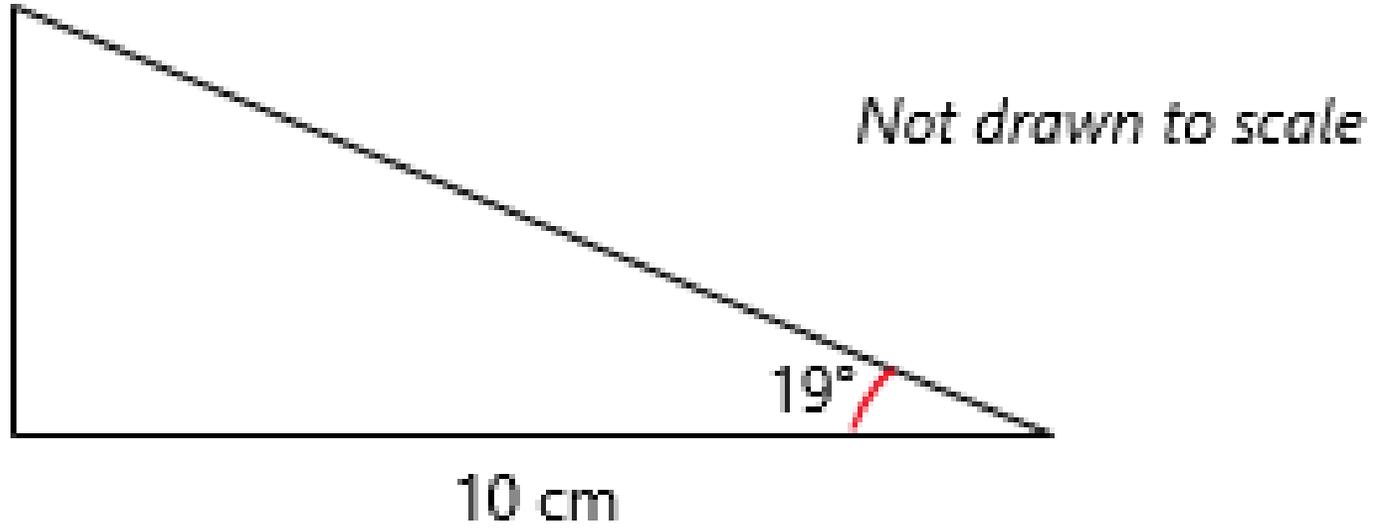
What equipment would be required to draw the triangle below?





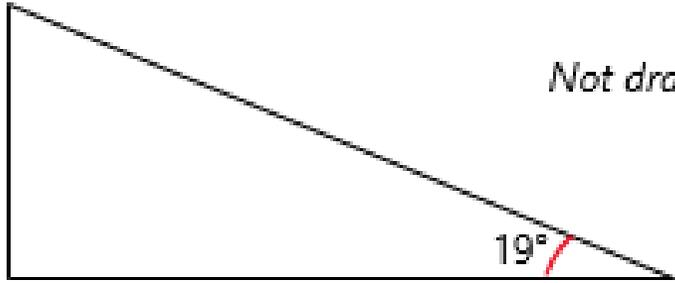
What do we know?

What don't we know?



Where would be a good starting point if we were to draw this shape to scale?

Not drawn to scale



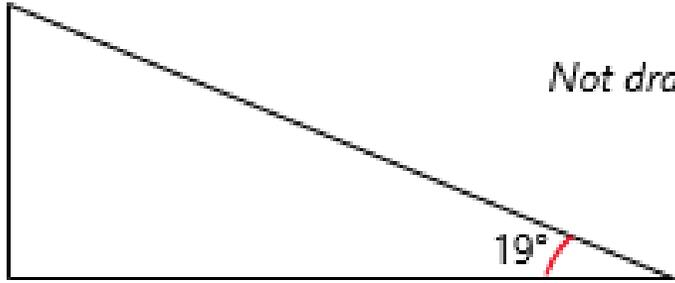
10 cm

**Draw your base
line of 10cm**



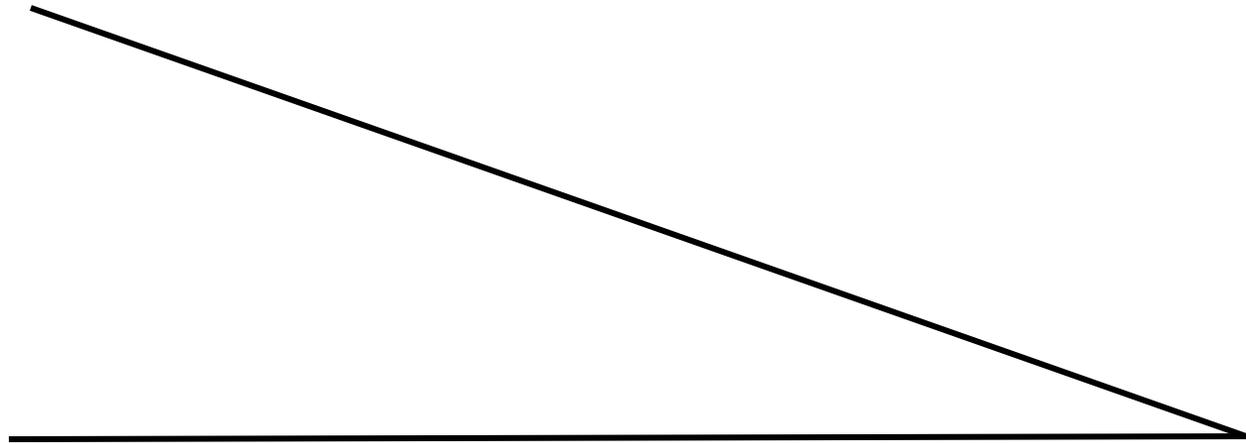
10cm

Not drawn to scale



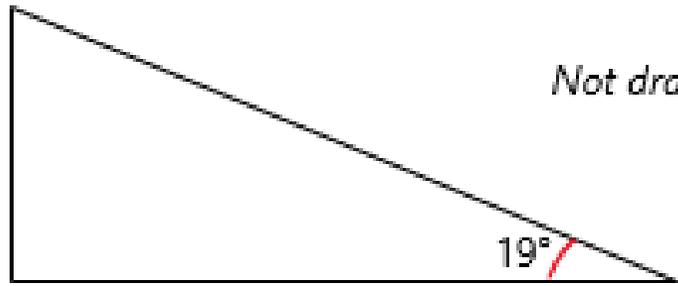
10 cm

**Measure an
angle of 19°**



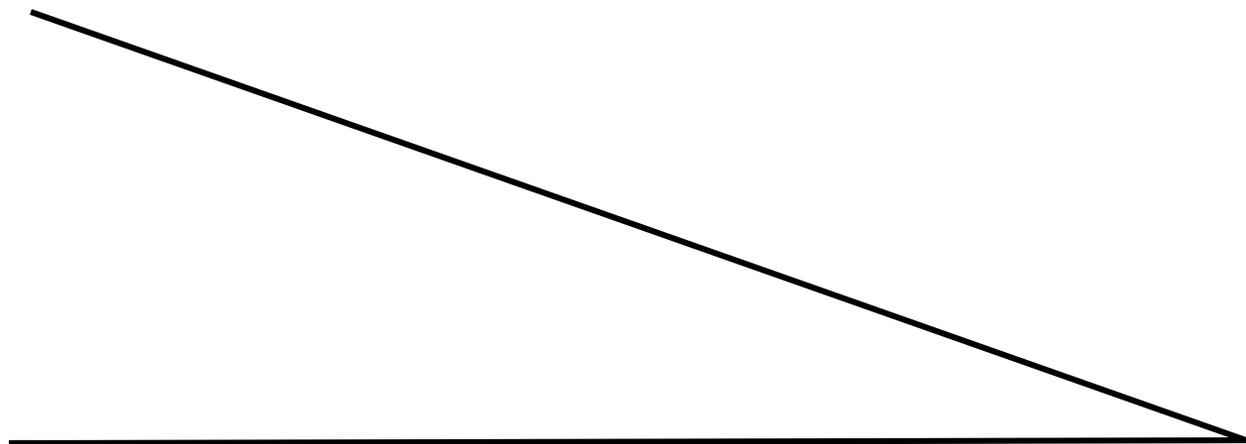
10cm

Not drawn to scale



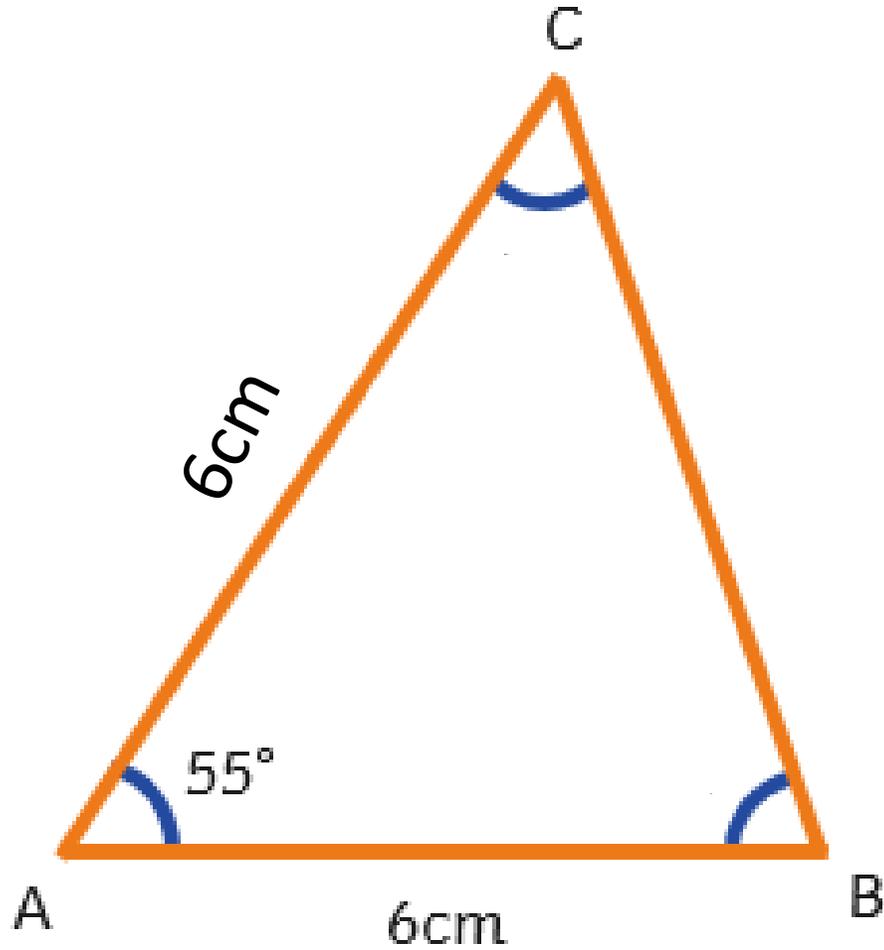
10 cm

**Join your two
lines.**

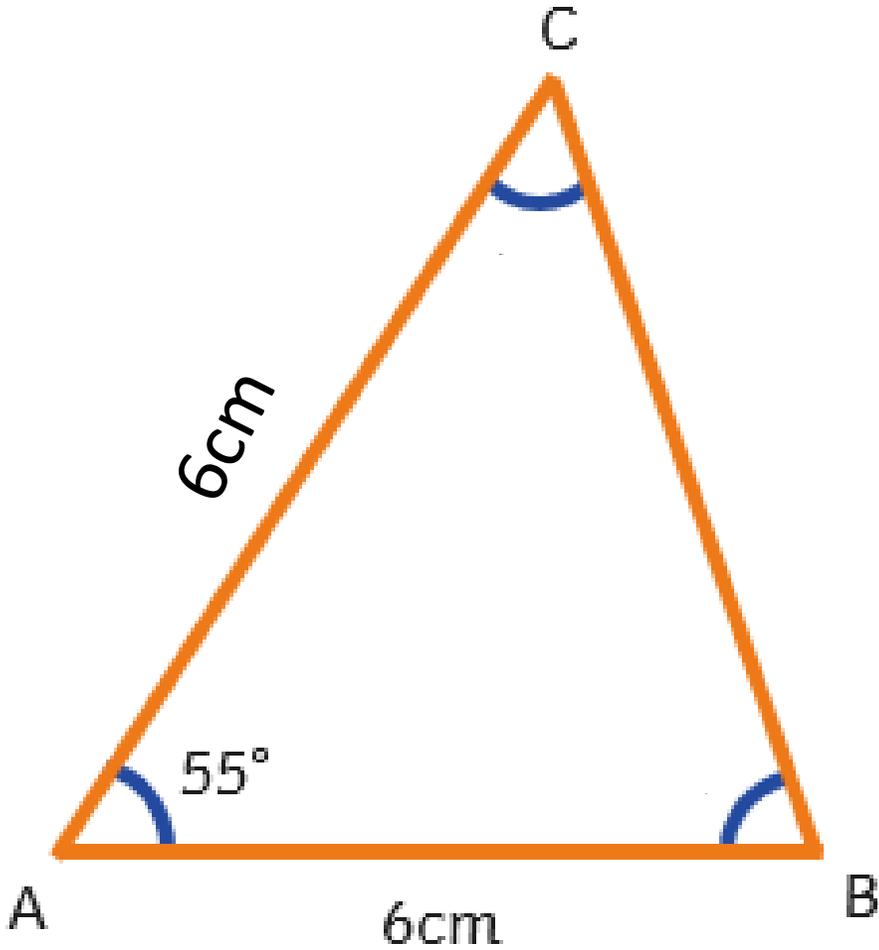


10cm

Where could we start this time?
Remember – don't over complicate the
process.

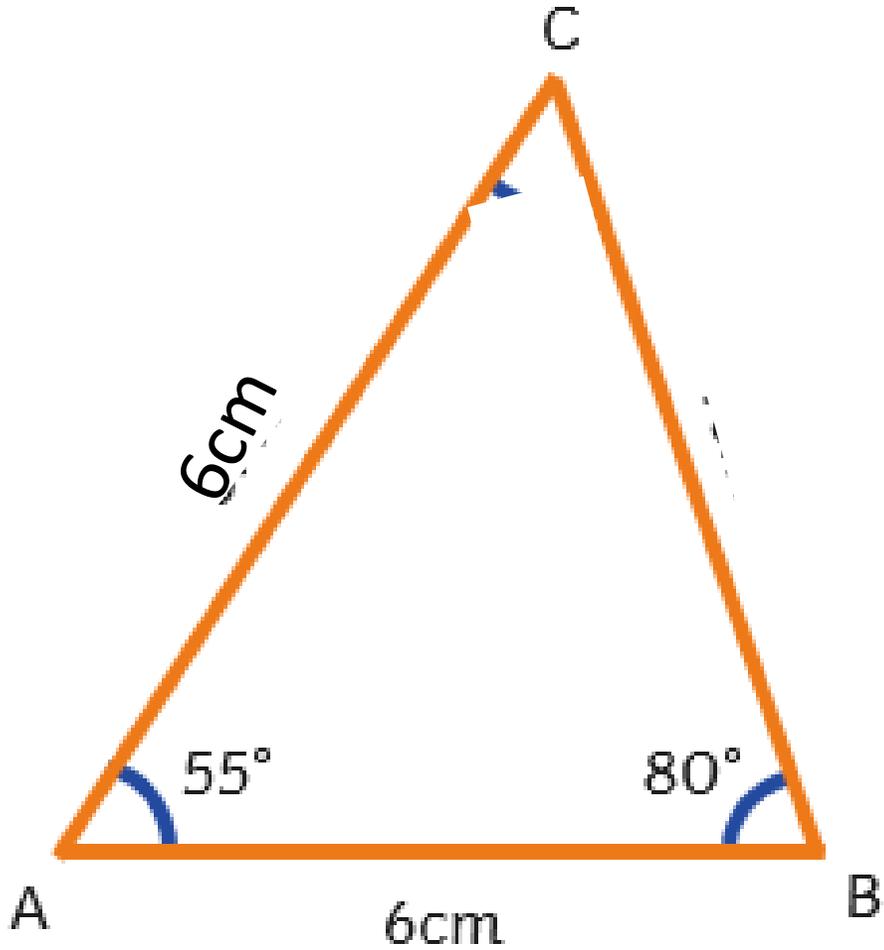


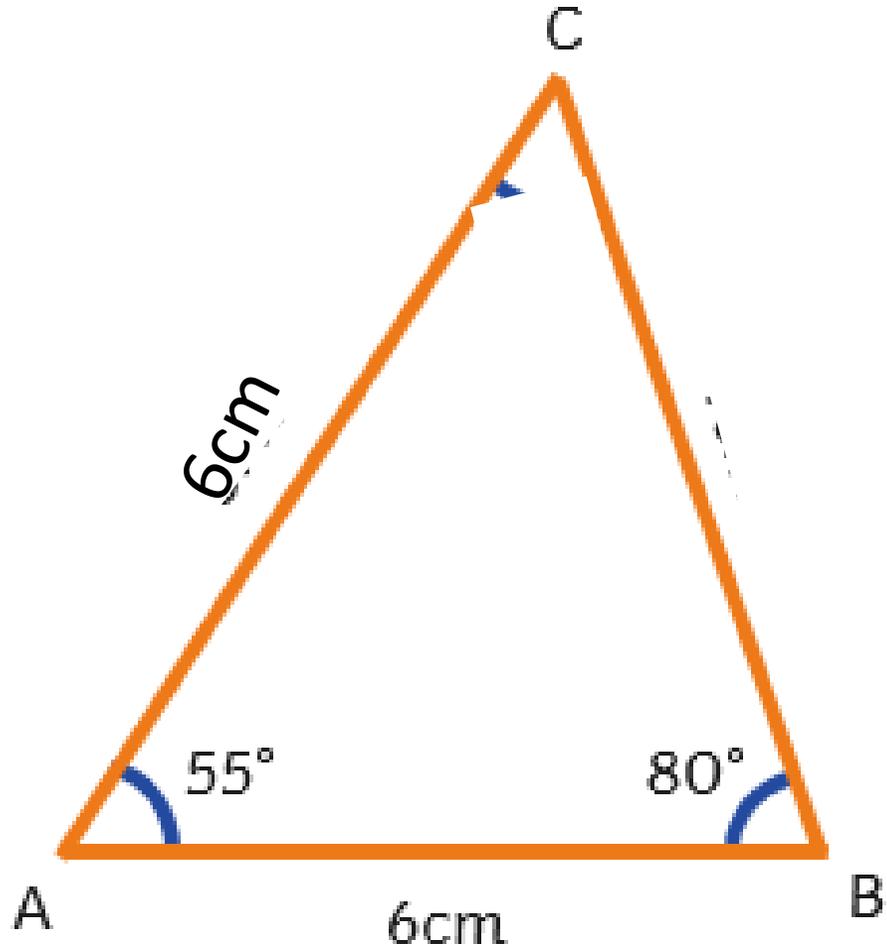
Draw your base line of 6cm



Draw your base line of 6cm

Measure an angle of 55°

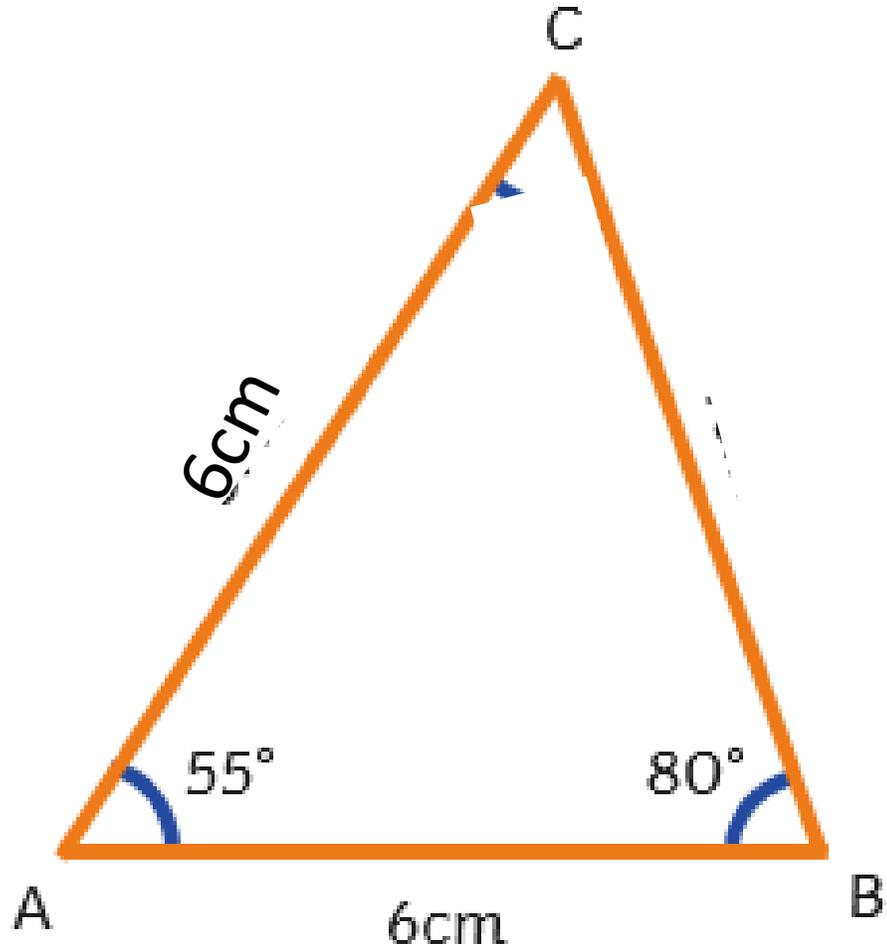




Draw your base line of 6cm

Measure an angle of 55°

Draw the left side of the triangle with a length of 6cm



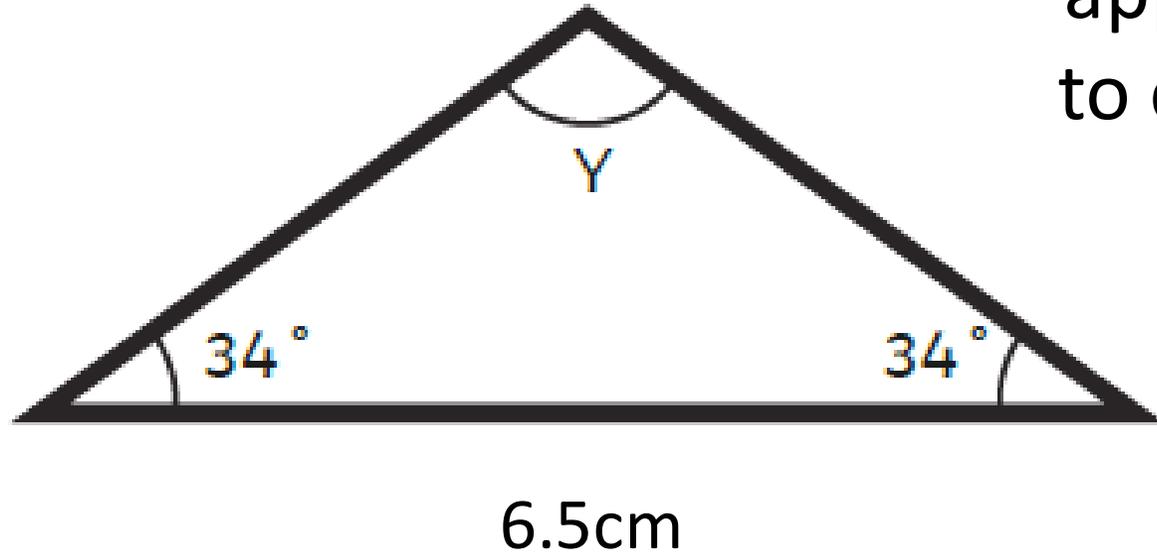
Draw your base line of 6cm

Measure an angle of 55°

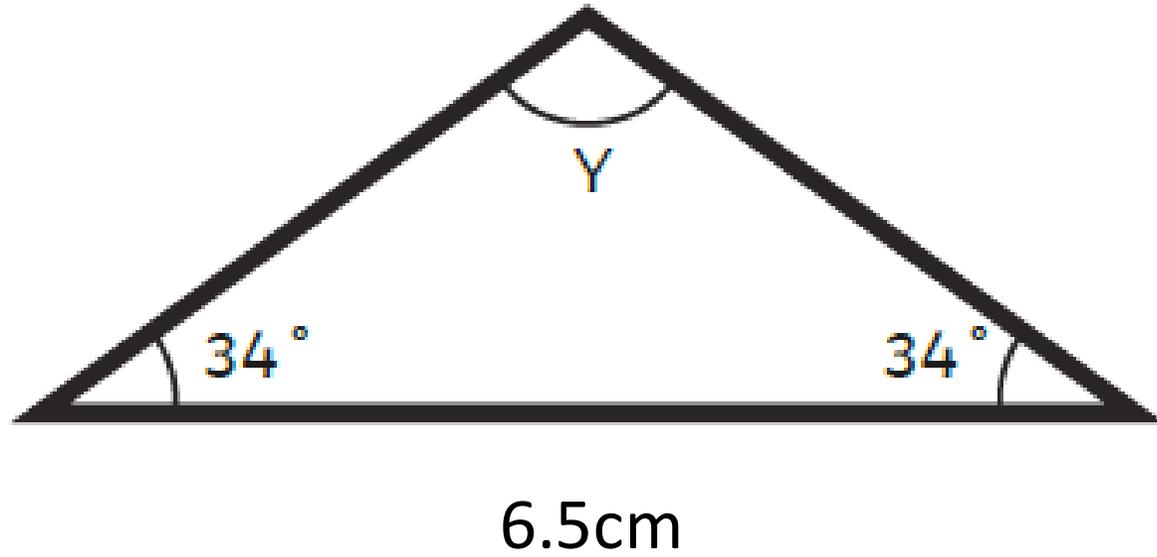
Draw the left side of the triangle with a length of 6cm

Join your lines together and add your measurements.

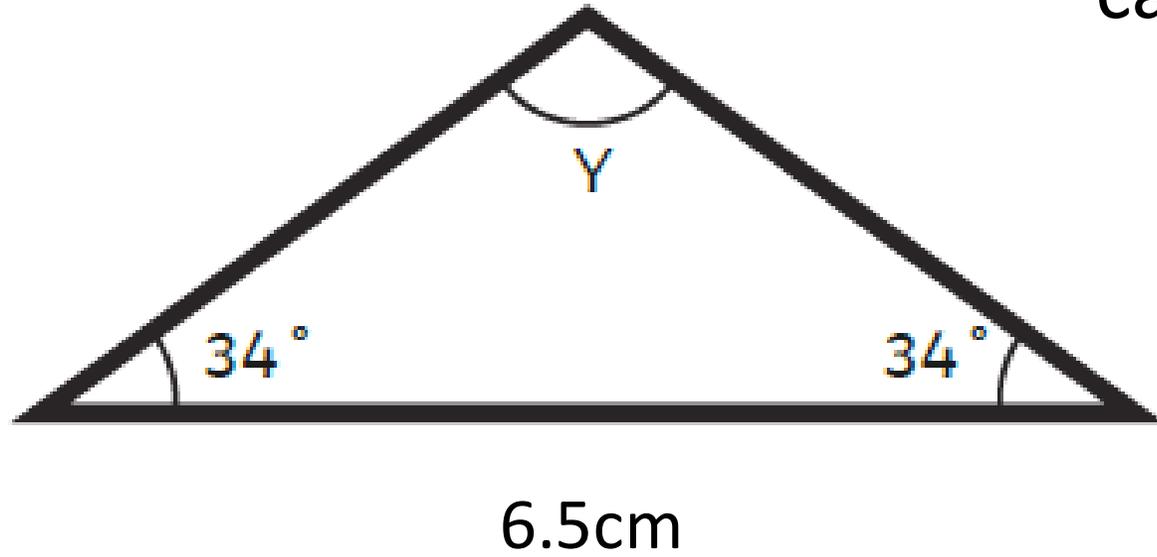
Are you provided with appropriate details to enable you to create the triangle? Why? Why not?



How do we determine the length of the unknown sides?



Using your protractor and ruler,
can you draw the triangle using
the given measurements?



Draw a line, AB, 3cm in length.

At A, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

At B, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

Mark the point where A and B intersect and label this D.

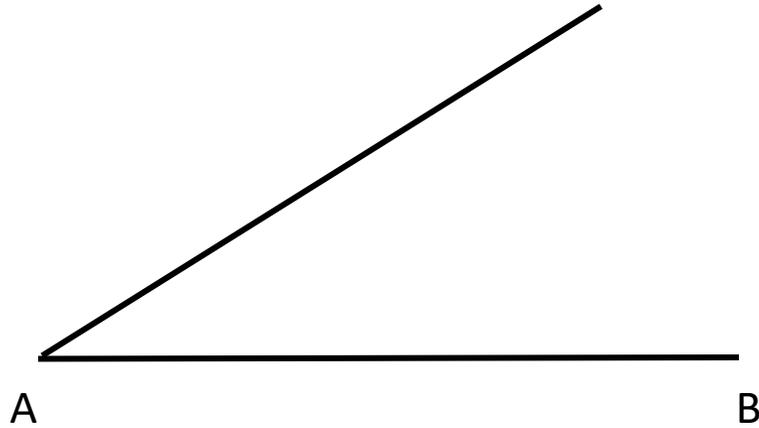


Draw a line, AB, 3cm in length.

At A, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

At B, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

Mark the point where A and B intersect and label this D.

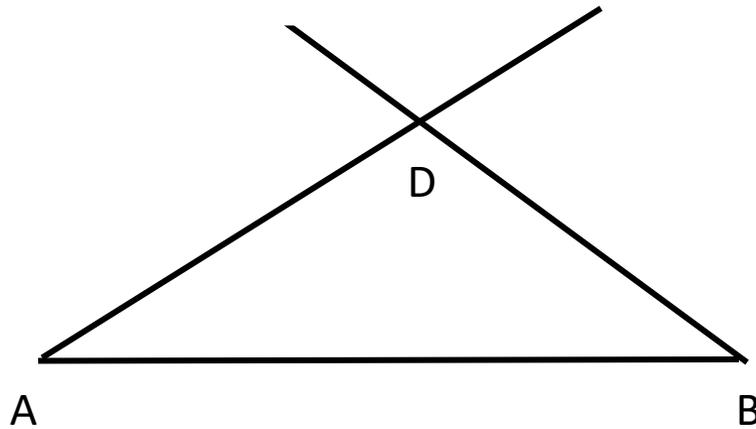


Draw a line, AB, 3cm in length.

At A, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

At B, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

Mark the point where A and B intersect and label this D.

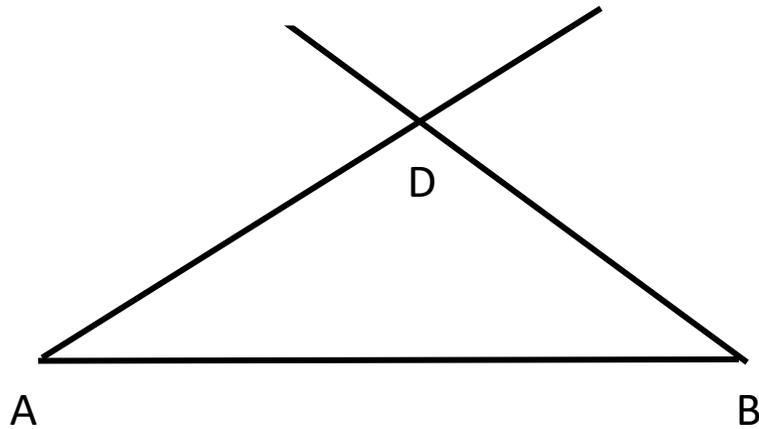


Draw a line, AB, 3cm in length.

At A, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

At B, measure and draw an angle of 60° .

Mark the point where A and B intersect and label this D.



Follow the instructions to create a shape.

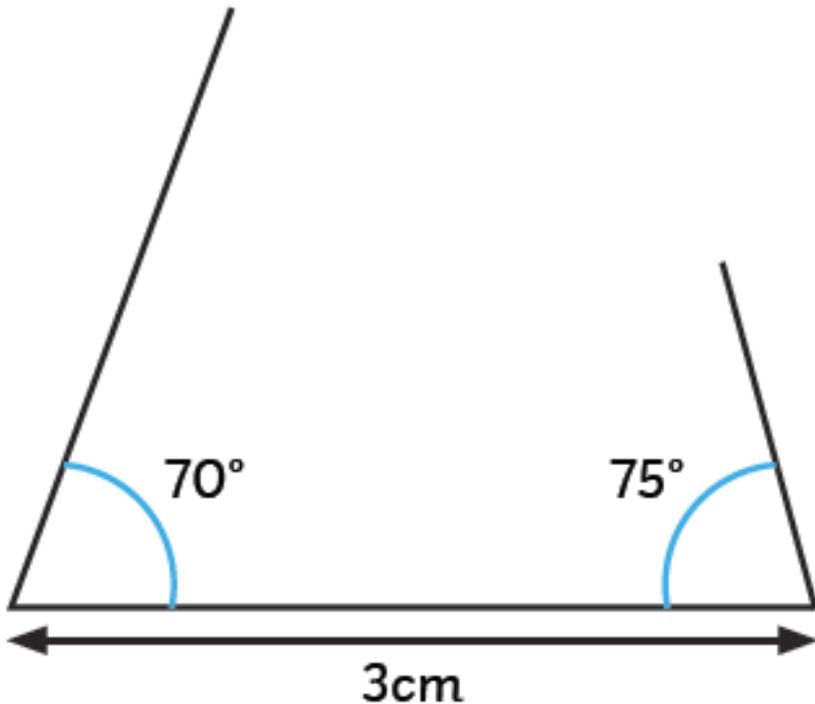
Draw a line, AB, 4cm in length.

At A, measure and draw an angle of 80° and a line of 2cm. Mark this D.

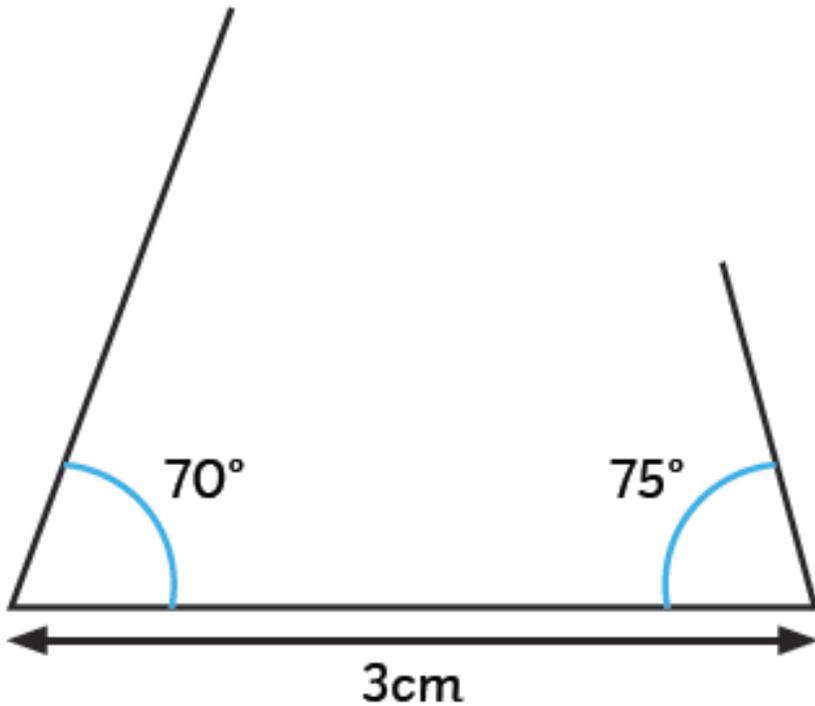
At B, measure and draw an angle of 100° and a line of 2cm. Mark this C.

Join CD and measure and label the angles C and D and line CD.

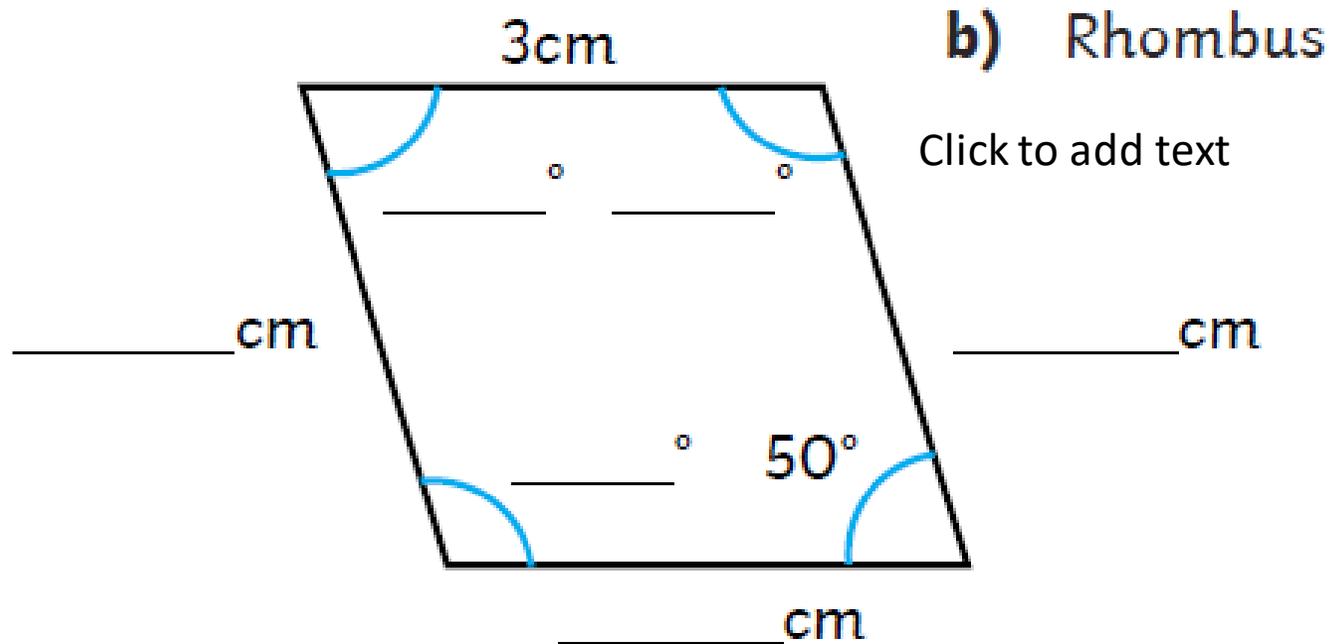
James has started to draw an isosceles triangle. If he continues to draw this shape, would he have an accurate isosceles triangle? Why? Why Not?



Using your pencil, protractor and ruler, can you draw an accurate isosceles triangle?



Can you draw the rhombus to scale?

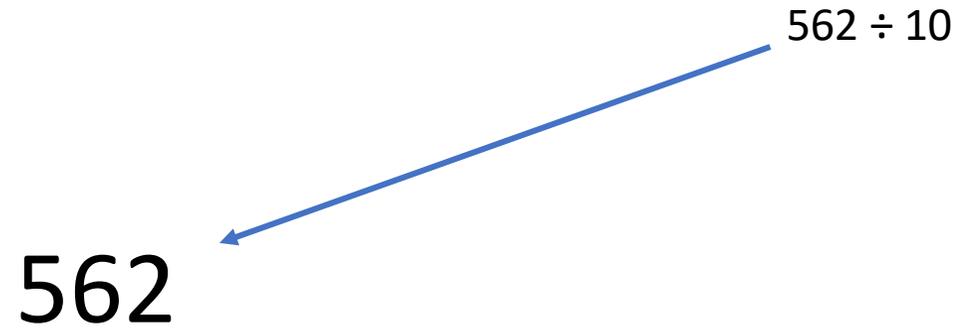


Are there any measurements that we could add to the rhombus before drawing the shape?

Wednesday 5th May

Can you solve problems with perimeter?

Using multiplication and division of powers of 10, how many calculations can you find with the answer of 562?



Create the number.

Your task is to create the largest number using the clues given by the teacher.

I will read out 6 different digits. Each time, you will need to decide where to place the digit within your number. The winner is the one who creates the largest number.

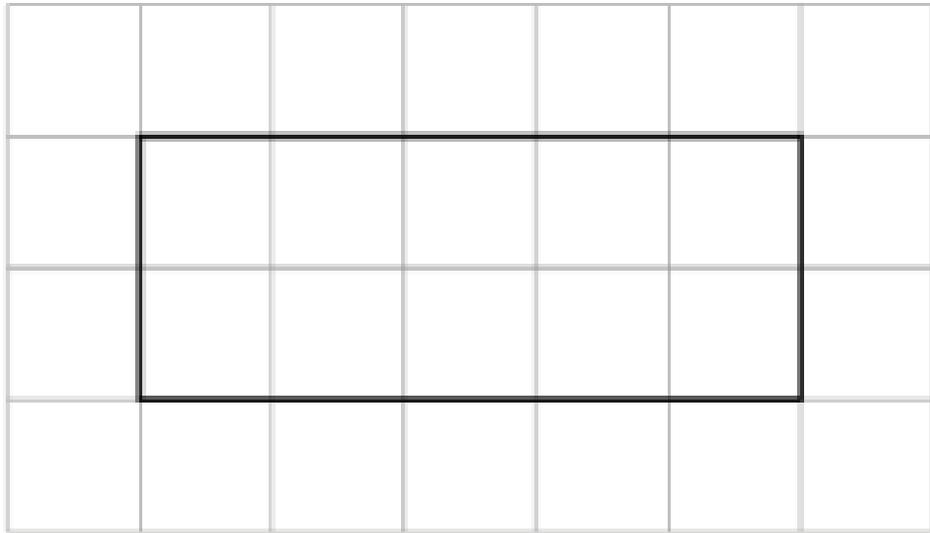
_____ , _____

Create the number.

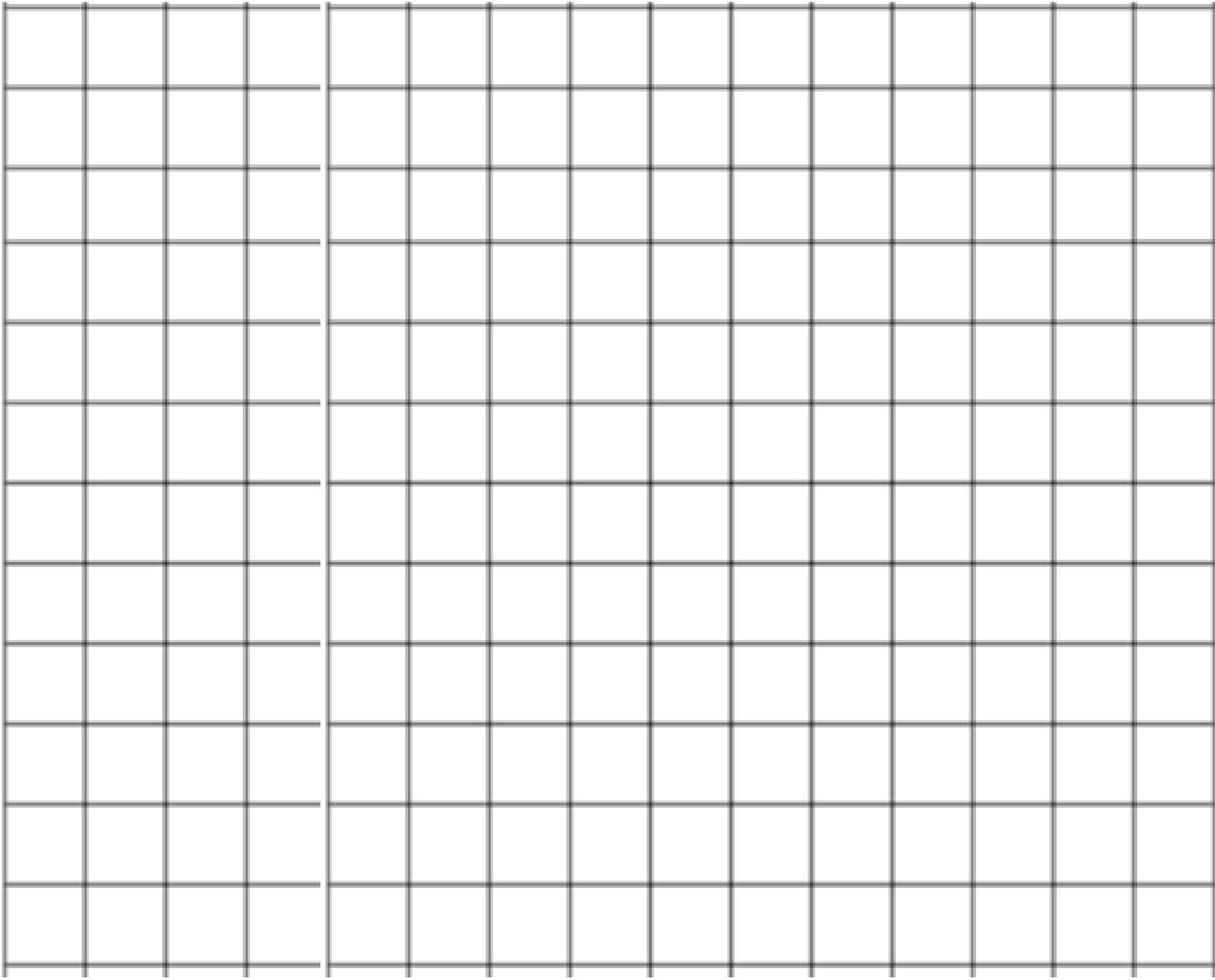
Your task is to create the largest number using the clues given by the teacher.

I will read out **7** different digits. Each time, you will need to decide where to place the digit within your number. The winner is the one who creates the largest number.

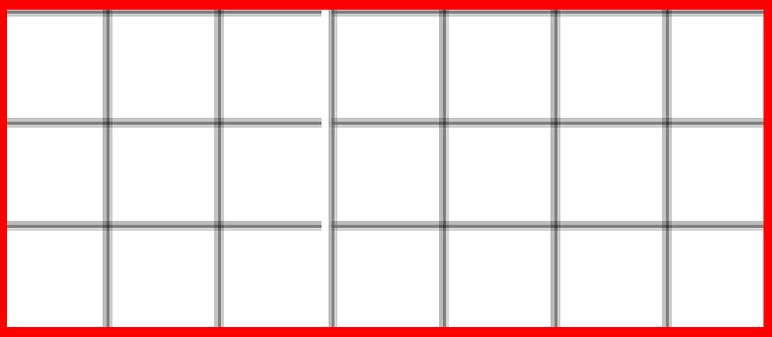
What is the perimeter of the rectangle?



Is it possible to draw a rectangle with the same perimeter?
Why/Why not?



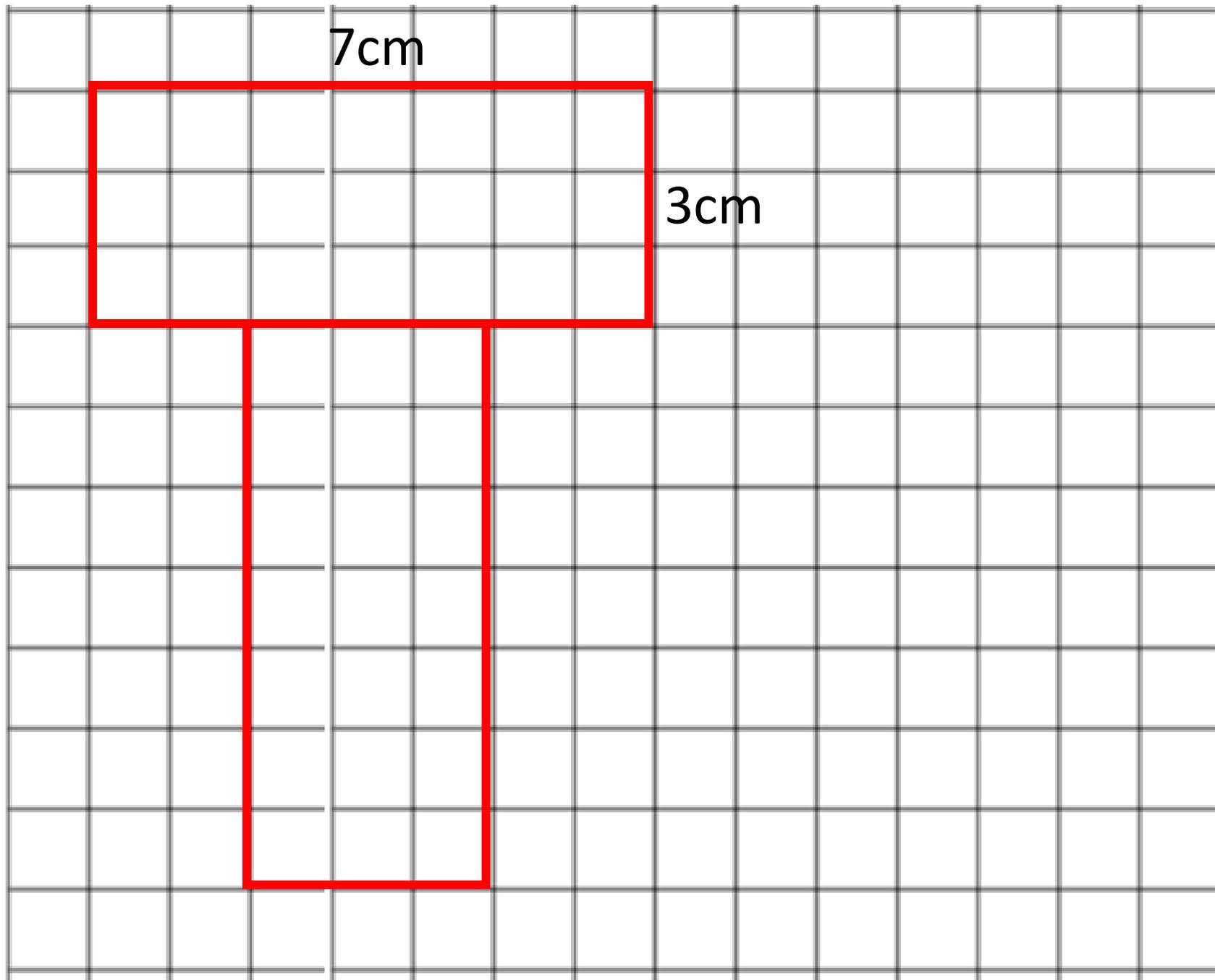
How many
different
rectangles can be
created with a
perimeter of
36cm



7cm

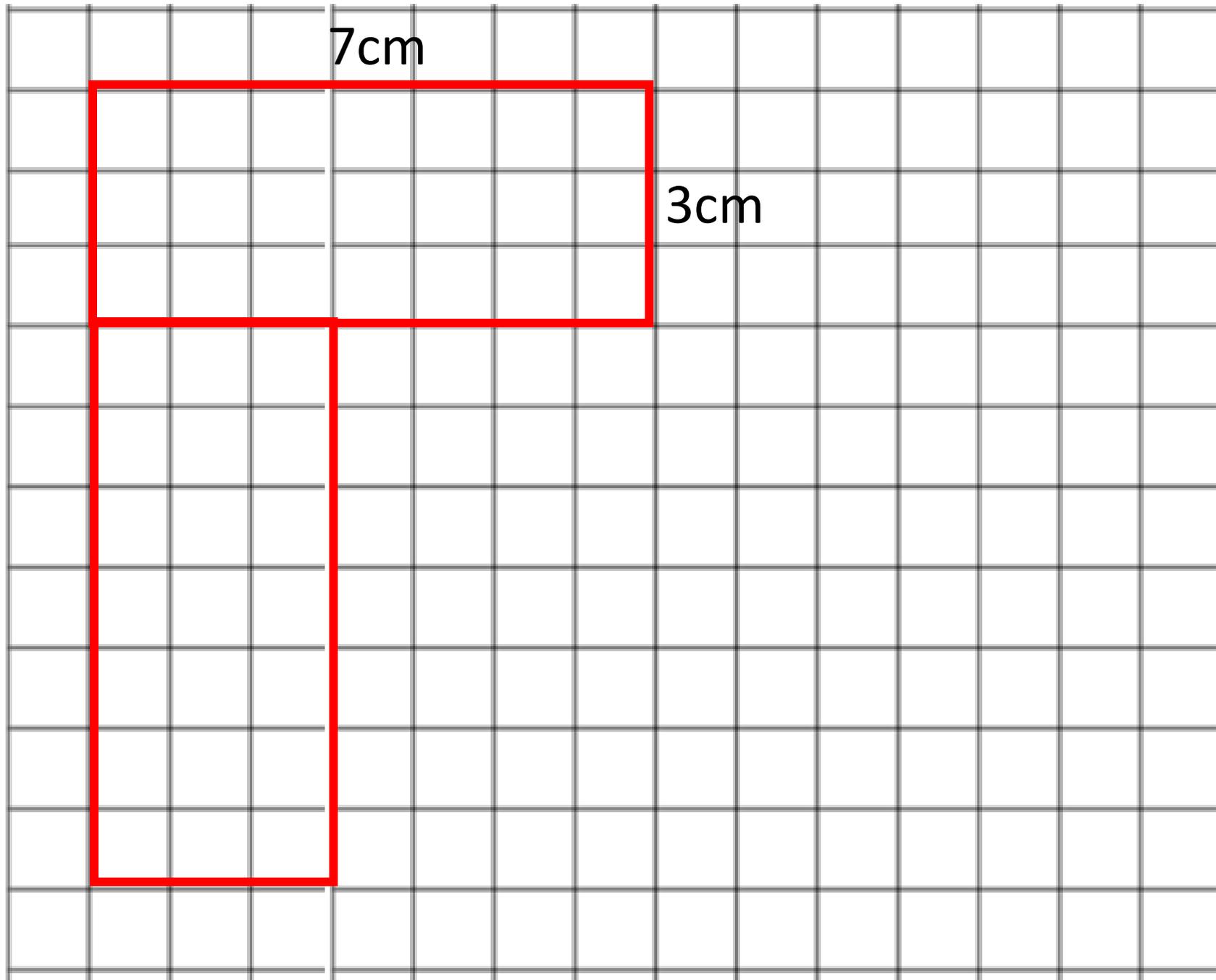
3cm

What about this
rectangle?

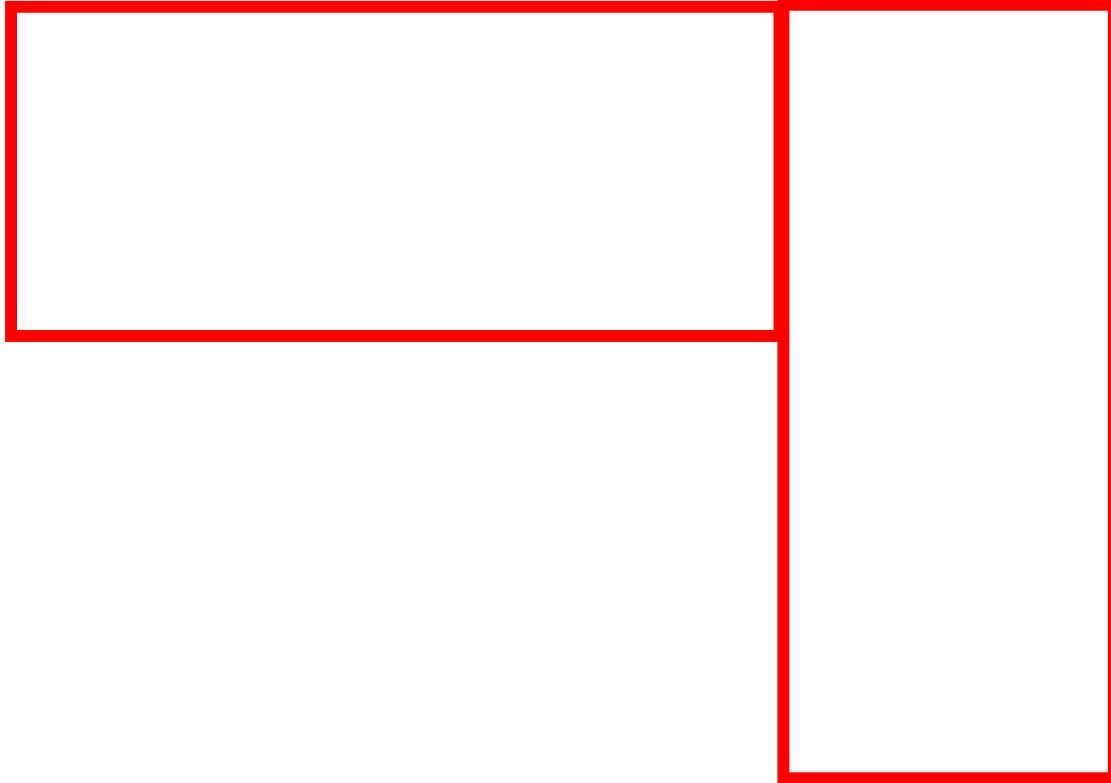


How can we use the measurements of the rectangle to calculate the perimeter of the new shape?

Would we need to measure/count the squares each time?



What if I changed
the position of
one of the
rectangles?
Would this make
a difference?
Why/Why not?

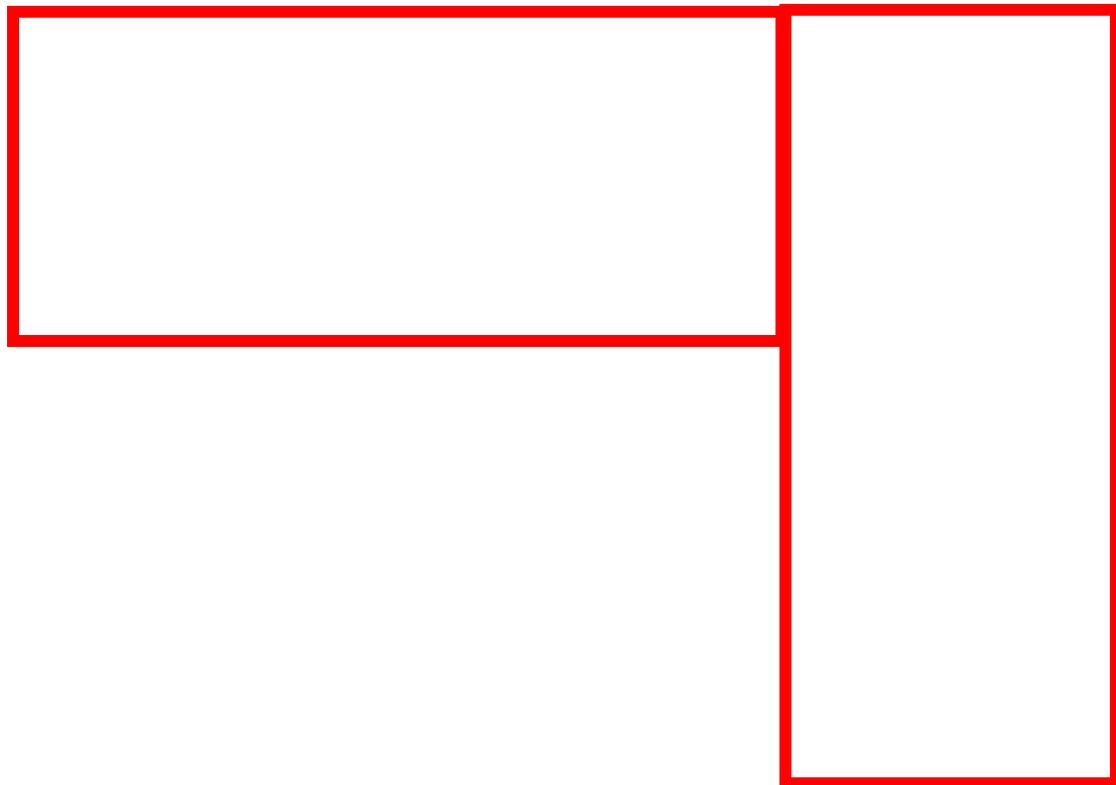


7cm

3cm

Does the perimeter of the shape change when we move one of the rectangles to a different side?

Calculate the perimeter of the shape?

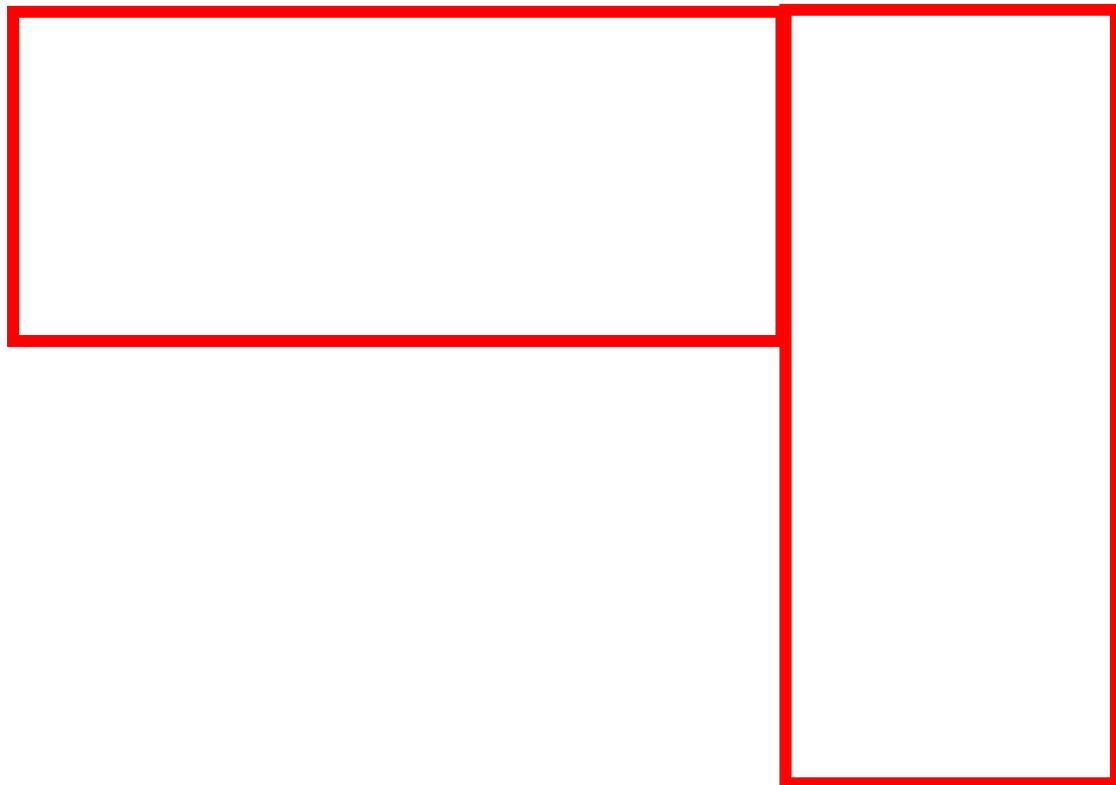


7cm

3cm

With a partner,
can you join the
rectangles
together to
create a shape
with the largest
perimeter?

What is the
largest
perimeter?

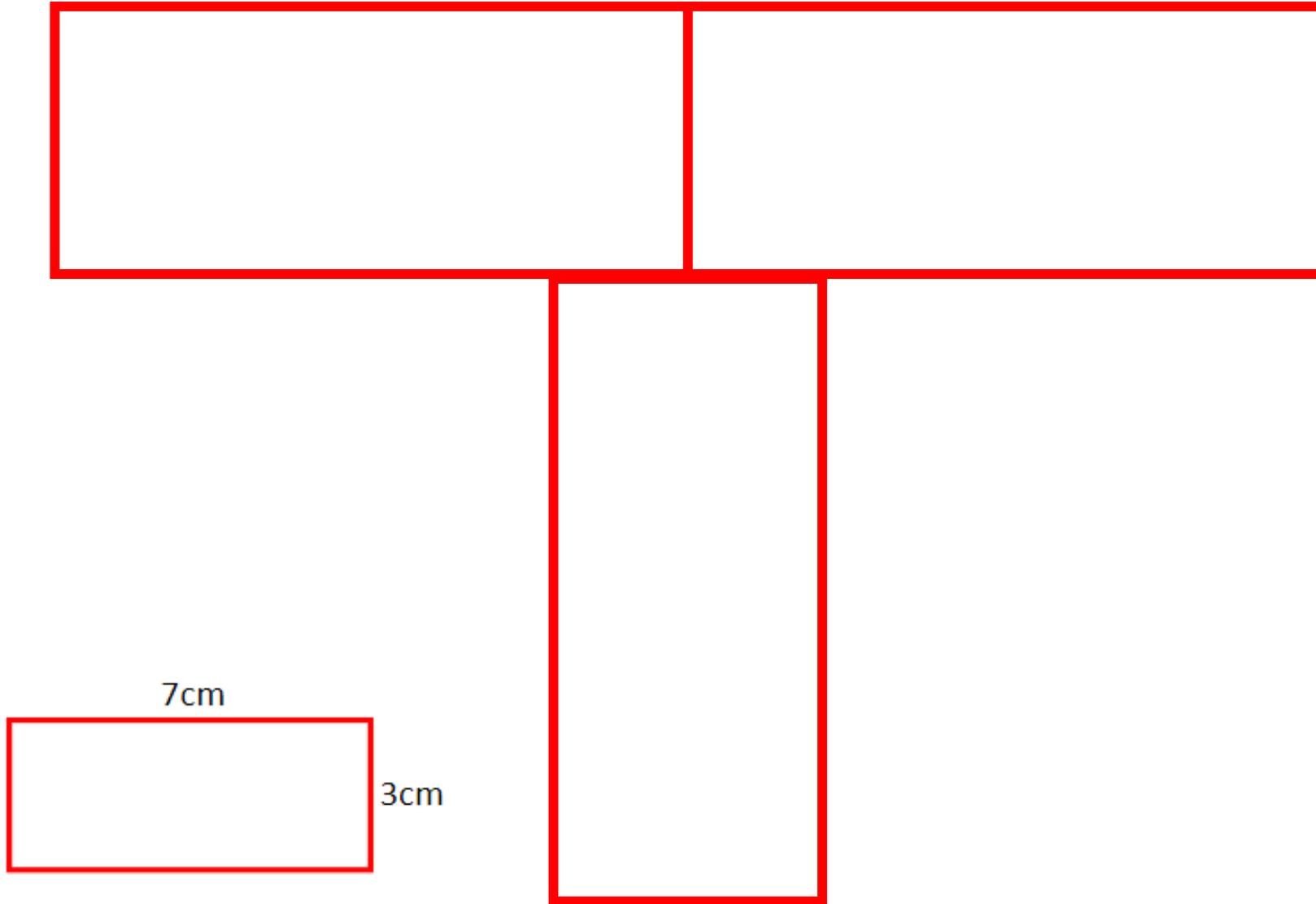


7cm

3cm

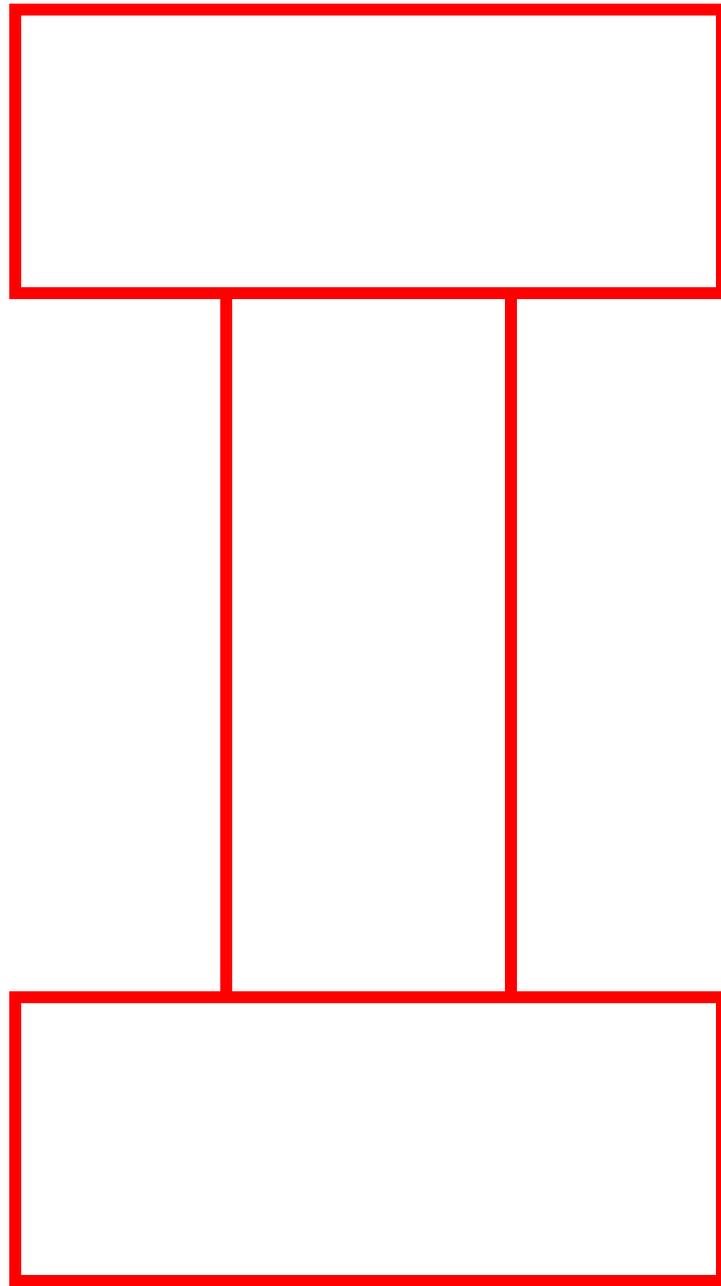
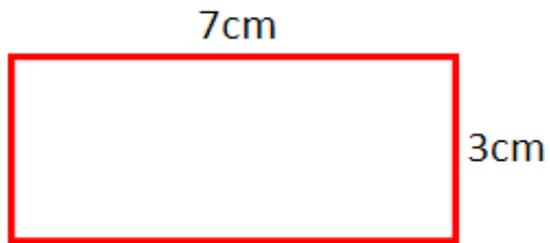
With a partner,
can you join the
rectangles
together to
create a shape
with the largest
perimeter?

What is the
largest
perimeter?



What is the perimeter of the shape when we add another rectangle?

Does the shape increase by the full perimeter of one of the rectangles? Why? Why not?

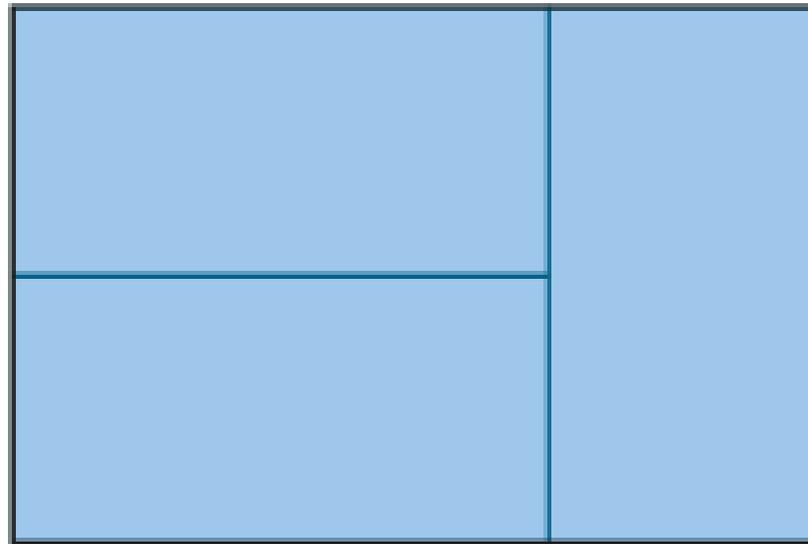
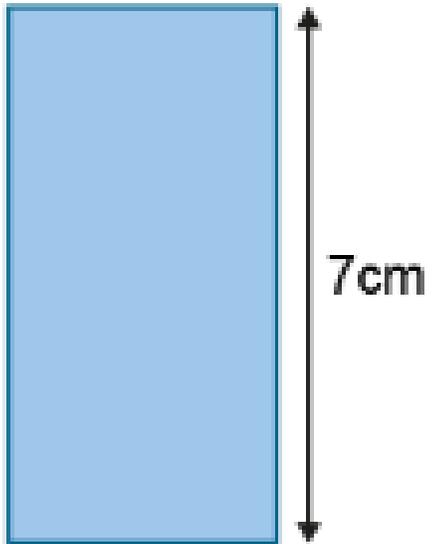


Can you calculate the perimeter of this shape?

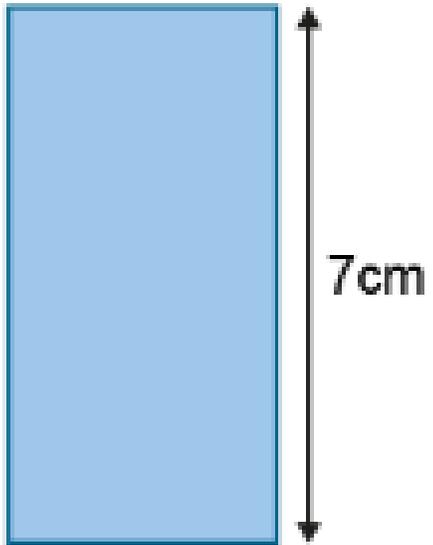
Could we increase the perimeter of the shape through the positioning of the rectangles?

Could we decrease the perimeter?
Prove it!

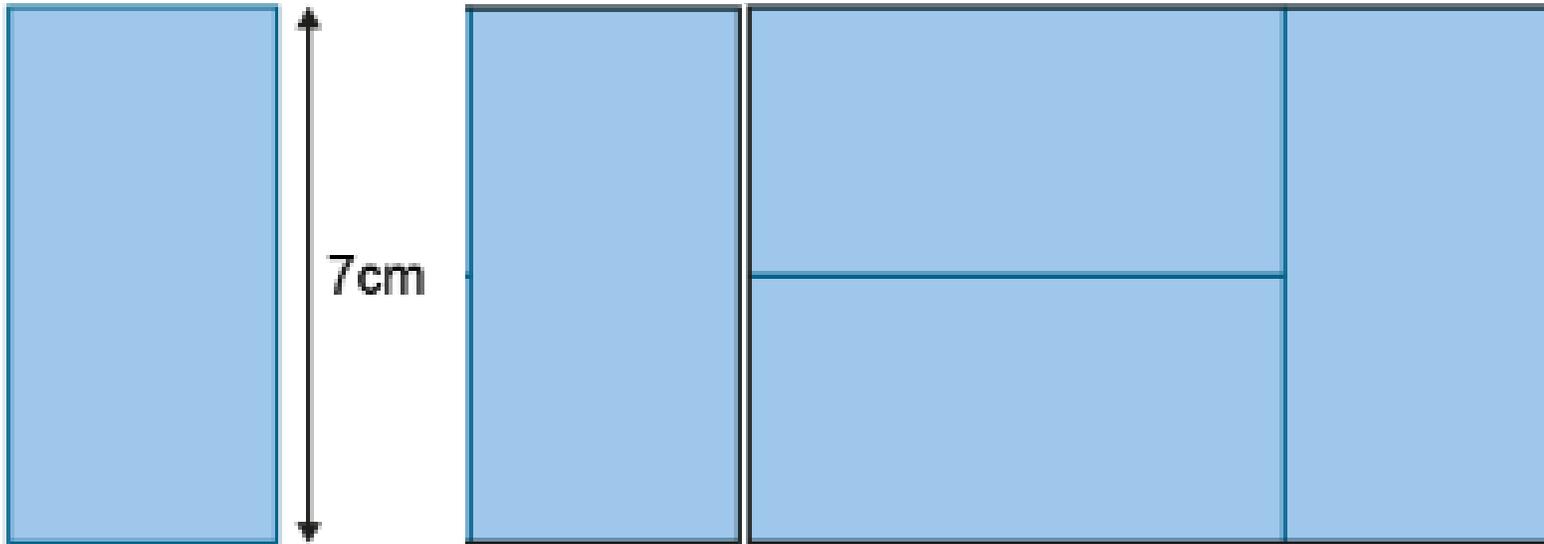
Calculate the perimeter of the rectangle on the right.



Imagine another rectangle placed to the left, just like the one on the right.
What would the new perimeter be?



Imagine another rectangle placed to the left, just like the one on the right.
What would the new perimeter be?



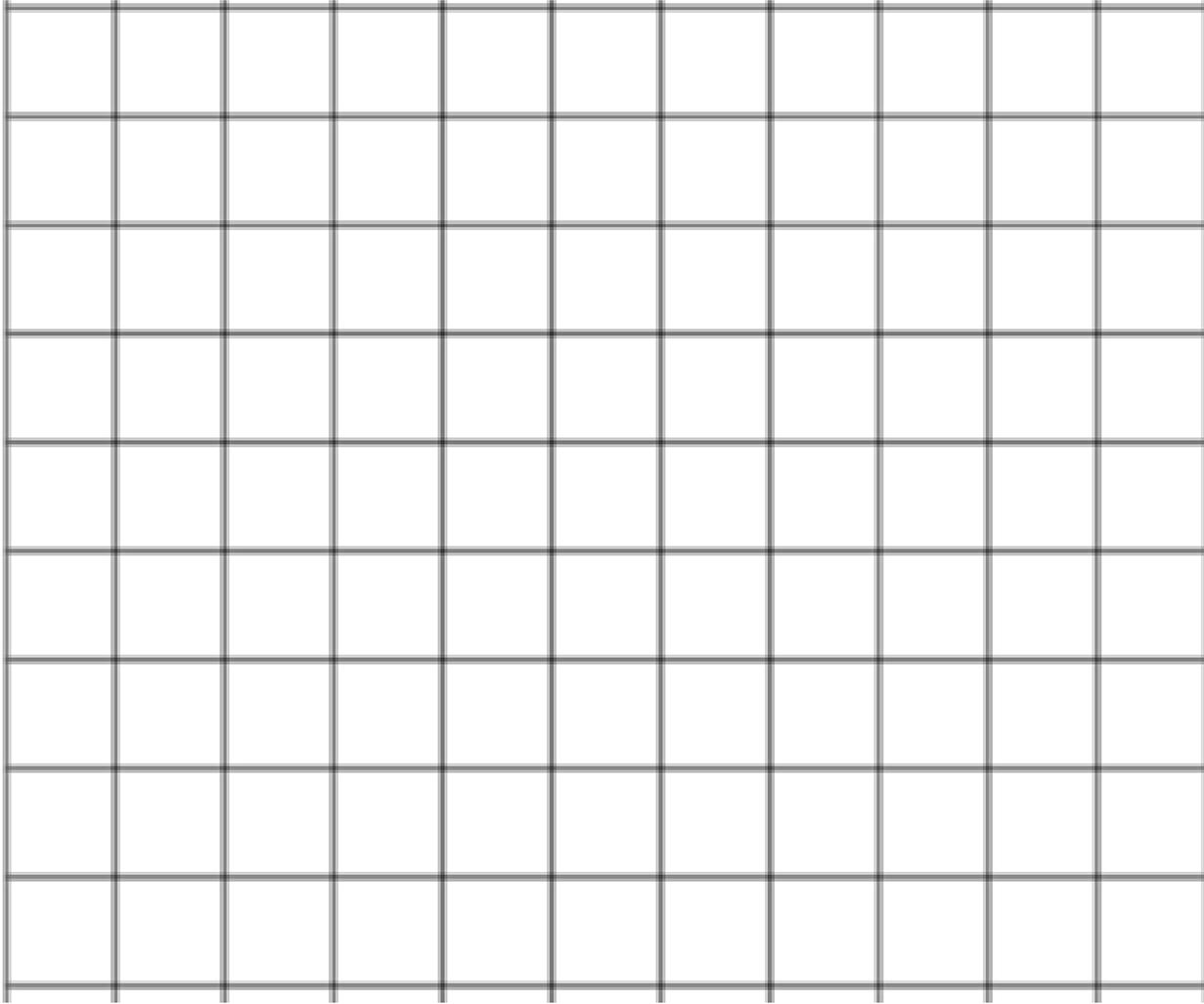
Thursday 6th May

Can you solve problems with area?

Factors of 64

Common Factors of 64 and 72

Prime Factors of 72



Draw a square with an area of 36cm^2

What are your length and width measurements?

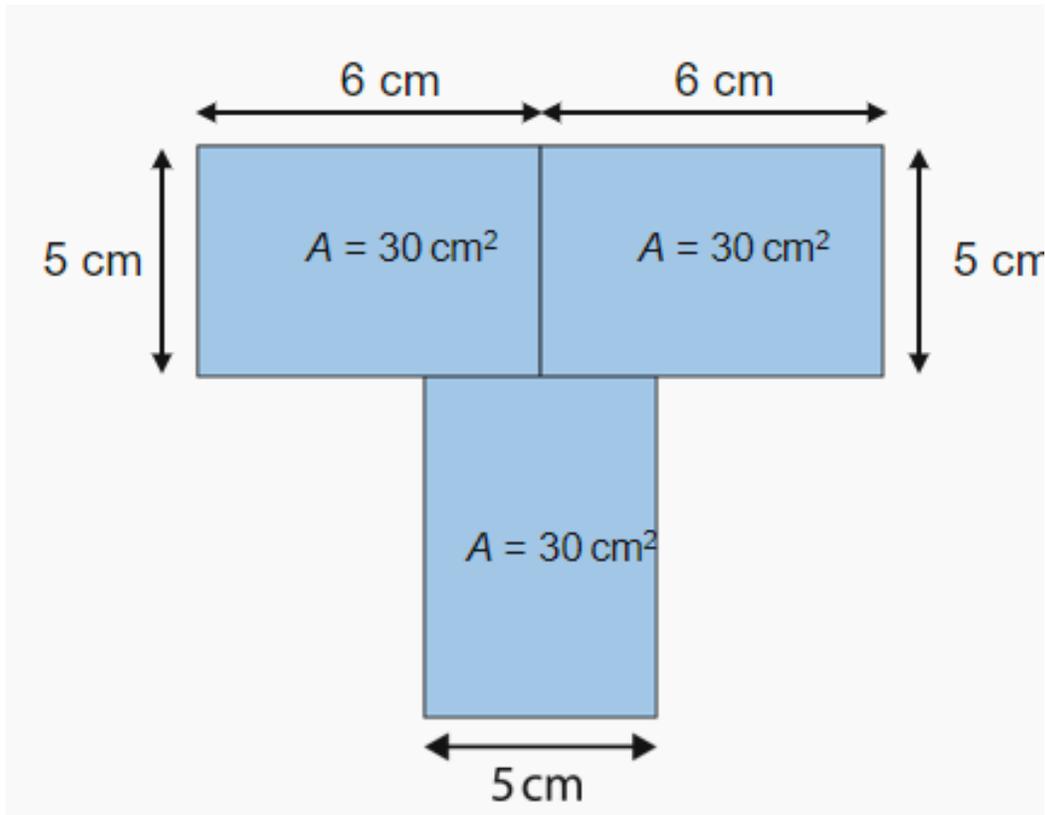
Length	Width

What is the area of the rectangle?



What is the area of the rectangle?





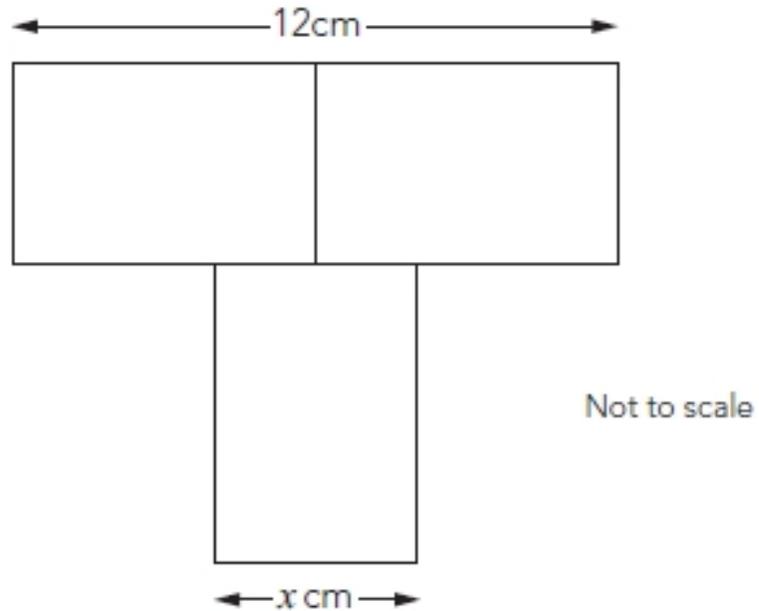
Here is a T-Shape made from 3 identical rectangles.
What is the area of the shape? How do you know?

What is the missing side length?

Do we need to know the missing side length to calculate the area of the T-shape?

Here is a T-shape made from 3 identical rectangles.

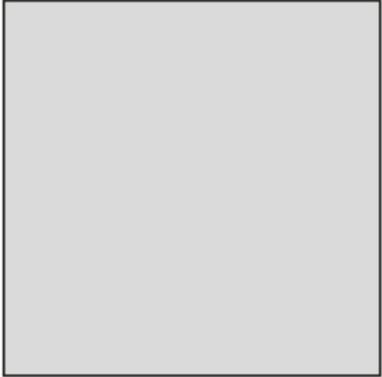
The area of the T-shape is **90cm²**



How can we calculate the value of x ?

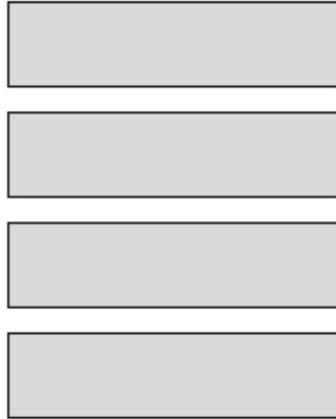
Think about what you already know and the measurements you already have. This will help solve the problem.

The **area** of this square is 36 cm^2 .



Not actual size

The square is cut into quarters to create 4 identical rectangles.

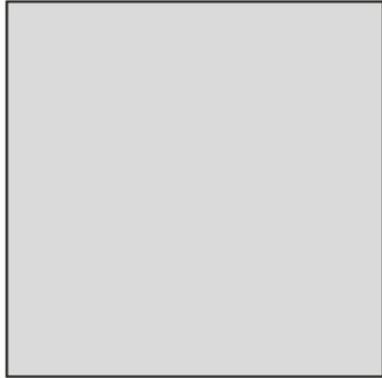


How could we use this information to calculate the perimeter of one of the small rectangles?

What must we calculate first?

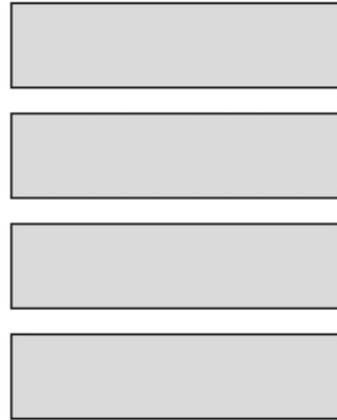
Is there more than one method to calculate the perimeter of one of the rectangles?

The **area** of this square is 36 cm^2 .



Not actual size

The square is cut into quarters to create 4 identical rectangles.



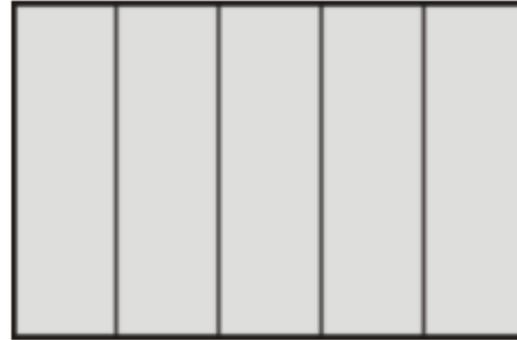
If the area of the square was 10 x bigger, what would happen to the perimeter of the rectangles? Would this be multiplied by the same amount? Use your whiteboard to investigate.

Lara has some identical rectangles.

They are 7 centimetres long and 2 centimetres wide.



She uses **five** of her rectangles to make the large rectangle below.



What is the area of the large rectangle?

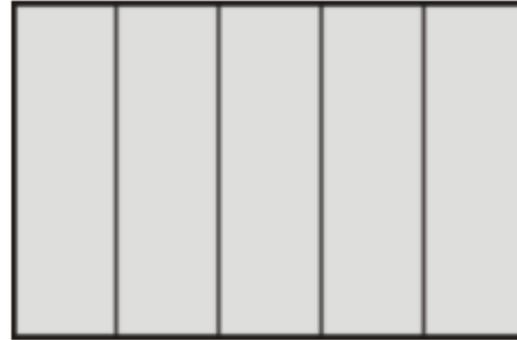
Are there any measurements we could add to the rectangle?

Lara has some identical rectangles.

They are 7 centimetres long and 2 centimetres wide.



She uses **five** of her rectangles to make the large rectangle below.



If we know the area, can we use this information to calculate the perimeter of the rectangle?

