

Monday 19th May 2020

Maths Y4

Hello Year 4s,

If you would like to try the **Greater Depth** activities for acute, obtuse and right angles, I have copied them on this page. If you found the **Mastery** activities challenging enough, you can move onto the next task.

Don't forget to practise your times tables on **Sumdog** too.

Activities for pupils working at greater depth:

Capital Angles

Look at the following capital letters:
Mark each acute angle with 'A' and each obtuse angle with 'O' and each right angle 'R'.



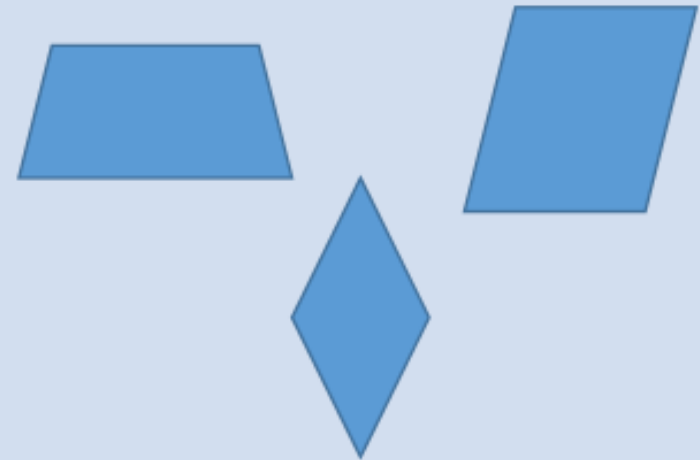
Create Triangles

- Create a triangle that has 2 acute and one obtuse angle.
- Create a triangle that has 3 acute angles.
- Create a triangle that has one right angle and two acute angles.

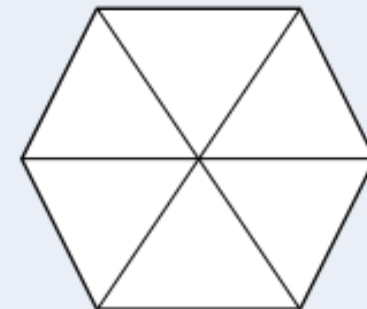
Why can you not create a triangle with two obtuse angles? Explain.

Describe Shapes

Look at the three shapes below and describe them according to their sides; angles, etc.



If lines are drawn diagonally across the middle of this hexagon how many acute and obtuse angles can you spot?

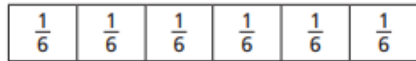


Now go to <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4> Look for Summer Term – Week 5 (w/c 18th May) –**Lesson 2** and watch the video ‘Equivalent Fractions’. We have looked at equivalent fractions before so this is revision, but it is an area of maths that people often find a bit tricky.

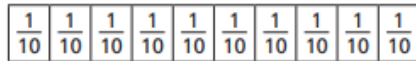
Equivalent fractions (1)



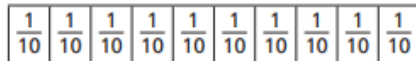
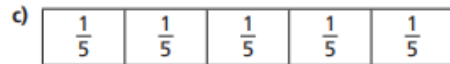
1 Shade the bar models to represent the equivalent fractions.



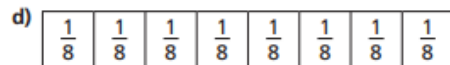
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$$

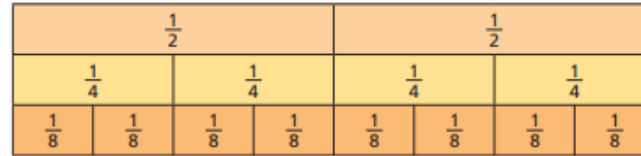


$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10}$$



$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

2 Use the fraction wall to complete the equivalent fractions.



a) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$

c) $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{\square}$

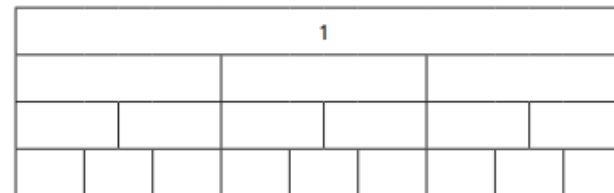
e) $\frac{\square}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

b) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{8}$

d) $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{\square}{4}$

f) $\frac{2}{2} = \frac{\square}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$

3 a) Label the fractions on the fraction wall.



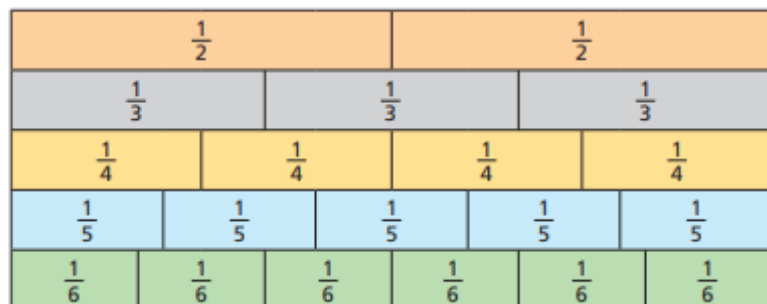
b) Use the fraction wall to complete the equivalent fractions.

$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{6} = \frac{3}{\square}$

$\frac{\square}{3} = \frac{4}{\square} = \frac{6}{9}$

$\frac{3}{\square} = \frac{6}{\square} = \frac{9}{\square} = 1$

- 4 Here is a fraction wall.



Is each statement true or false? Tick your answers.

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) $\frac{1}{2}$ is equivalent to $\frac{3}{6}$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) $\frac{2}{3}$ is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) $\frac{2}{4}$ is equivalent to $\frac{3}{6}$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) $\frac{2}{3}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) $\frac{2}{3}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{6}$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) $\frac{3}{5}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{6}$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Write your own equivalent fractions statements.

Ask a partner to say if they are true or false.

- 5 Are the statements always, sometimes or never true?

Circle your answer.

Draw a diagram to support your answer.

- a) The greater the numerator, the greater the fraction.

always sometimes never

- b) Fractions equivalent to one half have even numerators.

always sometimes never

- c) If a fraction is equivalent to one half, the denominator will be double the numerator.

always sometimes never



