



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 5 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Summer Term One: Geometry – Properties of Shape

Objectives	Teacher
I know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles	
I can draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)	
I can identify angles at a point on a straight line and 1/2 a turn (total 180°) and a whole turn (360°)	
I can use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles	

Angles	Missing Angles
<p>Types of Angles</p> <p>ACUTE ANGLE less than 90°</p> <p>RIGHT ANGLE exact 90°</p> <p>OBTUSE ANGLE greater than 90° less than 180°</p> <p>STRAIGHT ANGLE exact 180°</p> <p>REFLEX ANGLE greater than 180° less than 360°</p> <p>FULL ANGLE exact 360°</p>	<p>Diagram illustrating missing angles. A circle is divided into two sectors: a smaller one of 130° and a larger reflex one of 230°. Below, a straight line is marked from 0° to 360°, with a 130° angle marked between 0° and 130°, and a 230° reflex angle marked between 130° and 360°.</p>

Key Vocabulary

Right angles	90°
Acute angles	Less than 90°
Obtuse angles	Greater than 90° and less than 180°
Straight line	180°
Reflex angles	Greater than 180° and less than 360°
Full turn	360°
Protractor	A device to measure angles with

Sentence Stems

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angles less than ____° are called ____ angles. Angles greater than ____° but less than ____° are called ____ angles. Angles greater than ____° are called ____ angles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are ____° in a full turn, so there are ____° in a ____ turn. There are ____° in a right angle. Turning ____° ____ is the same as turning ____° ____
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Assessment (Self-Assessment)

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