## National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 6: (6G2a) Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes
Mathematics Year 6: (6G3a) Draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles Mathematics Year 6: (6G4a) Find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons
Mathematics Year 6: (6G4b) Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles

## Differentiation:

Questions 1,4 and 7 (Varied Fluency)
Developing Match 3 angles to their measurements using degrees in tens and in regular orientations.
Expected Match 4 angles to their measurements using degrees in fives and in regular orientations.
Greater Depth Match 4 angles to their measurements using degrees in ones and in irregular orientations.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Varied Fluency)
Developing Identify if the measurement of an angle is correct using degrees in tens and in regular orientations.
Expected Identify if the measurement of an angle is correct using degrees in fives and in regular orientations.
Greater Depth Identify if the measurement of an angle is correct using degrees in ones and in irregular orientations.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning and Problem Solving)
Developing Circle the possible measurements of an angle using degrees in tens and in regular orientations. Includes 4 options.
Expected Circle the possible measurements of an angle using degrees in fives and in regular orientations. Includes 6 options.
Greater Depth Circle the possible measurements of an angle using degrees in ones and in irregular orientations. Includes 8 options.

## More Year 6 Properties of Shapes resources.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to review it on our website.

## Measure with a Protractor

1. Match each angle to its measurement.

$100^{\circ}$
$160^{\circ}$
$30^{\circ}$
2. True or false?

Angle A measures $10^{\circ}$.
Angle B measures $120^{\circ}$.

3. Without using a protractor, circle the possible measurements of the angle below.


Explain your reasoning.
Now measure the angle to see if you were correct.

## Measure with a Protractor

4. Match each angle to its measurement.

$65^{\circ}$

$115^{\circ}$
$25^{\circ}$
5. True or false?

## Angle B measures $85^{\circ}$.

Angle A measures $165^{\circ}$.

6. Without using a protractor, circle the possible measurements of the angle below.


Explain your reasoning.
Now measure the angle to see if you were correct.

## Measure with a Protractor

7. Match each angle to its measurement.

$82^{\circ}$

$36^{\circ}$
$176^{\circ}$
8. True or false?

Angle A measures $302^{\circ}$.
Angle B measures $187^{\circ}$.

9. Without using a protractor, circle the possible measurements of the angle below.


Explain your reasoning.
Now measure the angle to see if you were correct.

## Homework/Extension <br> Measure with a Protractor

## Developing

1. $\mathrm{A}-30^{\circ}, \mathrm{B}-100^{\circ}, \mathrm{C}-160^{\circ}$
2. A - False, Angle A measures $40^{\circ}$; B - True
3. $140^{\circ}$ or $150^{\circ}$ because the angle is obtuse. $20^{\circ}$ is an acute angle and $90^{\circ}$ is a right angle.

## Expected

4. $\mathrm{A}-65^{\circ}, \mathrm{B}-115^{\circ}, \mathrm{C}-25^{\circ}, \mathrm{D}-255^{\circ}$
5. A - True; B - False, Angle B measures $75^{\circ}$.
6. $40^{\circ}, 45^{\circ}$ or $50^{\circ}$ because the angle is acute and looks around half of a right angle. $85^{\circ}$ is close to a right angle and $100^{\circ}$ and $105^{\circ}$ are obtuse angles.

## Greater Depth

7. A - $36^{\circ}$, B- $176^{\circ}, \mathrm{C}-82^{\circ}, \mathrm{D}-276^{\circ}$
8. False, Angle A measures $307^{\circ}$; False, Angle B measures $191^{\circ}$
9. $109^{\circ}, 111^{\circ}$ or $113^{\circ}$ because the angle is obtuse. $89^{\circ}$ is an acute angle and $91^{\circ}$ is close to a right angle. $167^{\circ}$ and $179^{\circ}$ are close to a straight line and $187^{\circ}$ is a reflex angle.
