



Year 4 (Green)

Home Learning Pack

Week 10

Monday 15th June – Friday 19th June

Name: _____
Date: _____

Subject: Themes - KS 2 - Countries
Sheet: Europe

United Kingdom

Quick facts

Capital: London

Population (approx): 60,070,000

Area: 242,910 sq km

Language: English, Welsh, Scots Gaelic

Religion: Christian

Currency: Pound sterling



Westminster Abbey

The United Kingdom is not one country but four. It is made up of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. England, Wales and Scotland together form the island of Great Britain. England is the biggest and most populous part of the UK.

London, Birmingham and Manchester are large cities in England.

The North Sea and the English Channel separates the United Kingdom from the European continent.

About one third of the people in England live in the London metropolitan area. The southeast is the most densely populated area. The majority of people live in one of the large cities, even though much of Britain's land is farmed.

Cricket was first played in the 16th century in southern England. By the end of the 18th century it had become Britain's national sport.

On the 29th April, 2011, Kate Middleton married Prince William in a ceremony that was watched by over 3 billion people. The streets of London were lined with a million people, half a million were stood in front of Buckingham Palace. The other two million people watched the ceremony via their computers or their televisions. Prince William and Kate said their vows at Westminster Abbey, a large, mainly Gothic church located in the City of Westminster in London.

Name: _____

Subject: Themes - KS 2 - Countries

Date: _____

Sheet: Europe

United Kingdom

Answer the following questions.

1. How many countries make up the United Kingdom?

2. Which three countries make up Great Britain?

3. Name three large cities in England.

4. Which currency is used in England?

5. What is the national sport of Britain?

6. When was the sport first played?

7. How many people watched the royal wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton?

8. Where did Prince William and Kate Middleton say their vows?

United Kingdom

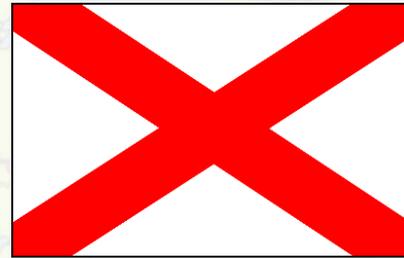


Geography

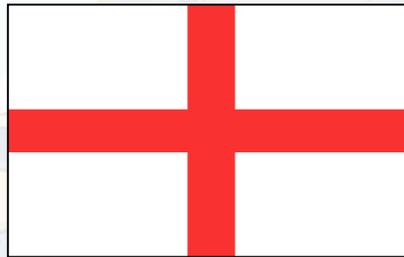
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also referred to as the UK) is made up of four countries:



Scotland



Northern Ireland



England



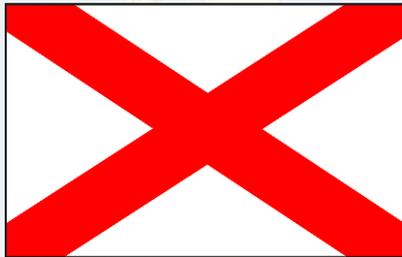
Wales

Geography

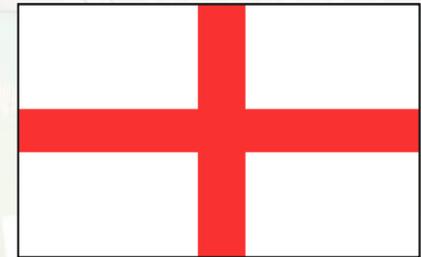
The flag of the UK combines the crosses of three patron saints:



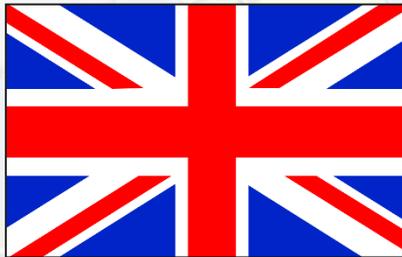
St Andrew: Scotland



St Patrick: Northern Ireland



St George:
England



United Kingdom

Geography

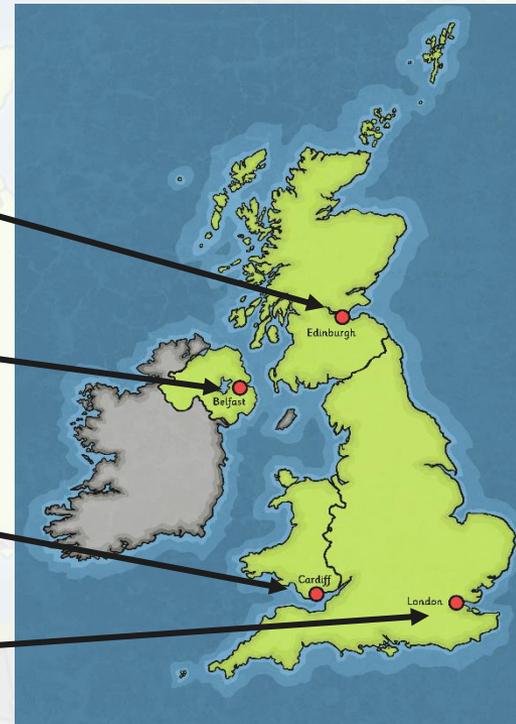
The capital city of the United Kingdom is London. In addition, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own capitals (the capital city of England is also London).

The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.

The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

The capital city of England is London.



Culture

Name of Country:
United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Population:
64.1 million

Official Language:
English

Major religions:
Christianity
Islam
Hinduism
Judaism
Buddhism



Houses of
Parliament



Stonehenge



Buckingham Palace

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Lake District

Photo courtesy of Akash_Kurdekar (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution

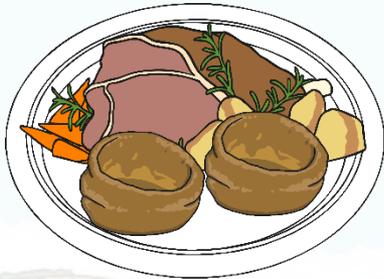


Cardiff

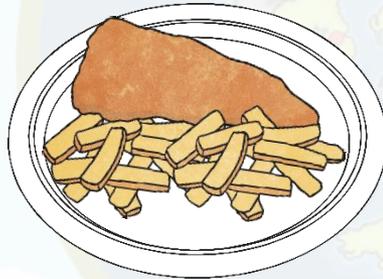
Photo courtesy of jinxi1960 (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Food

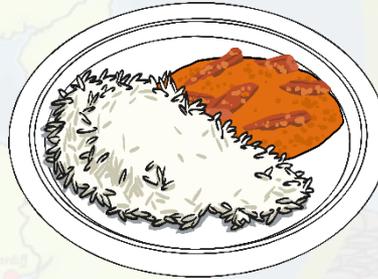
Traditional British food is often based around simple, local ingredients. However, the UK's rich cultural heritage has influenced food to create a wide range of dishes and flavours. Some common British dishes include:



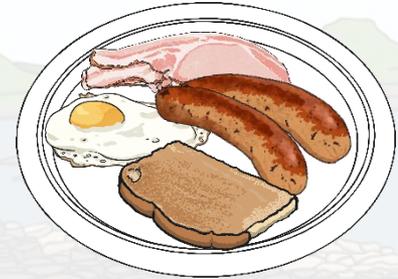
roast beef and
Yorkshire pudding



fish and chips



chicken tikka
masala



full English
breakfast

School

Each of the countries in the UK have their own school systems.

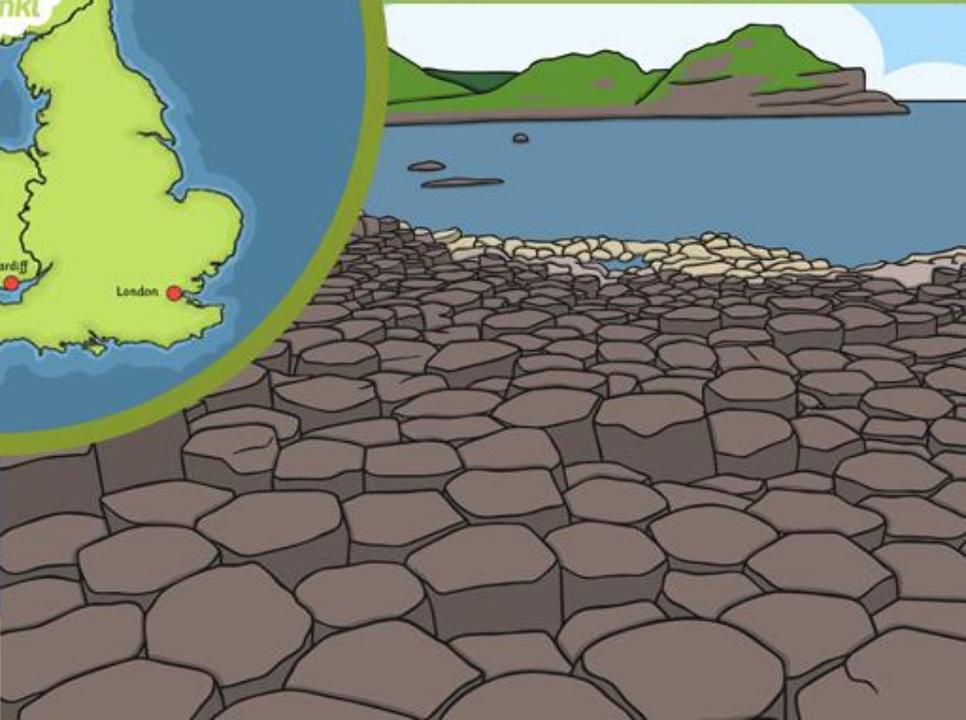
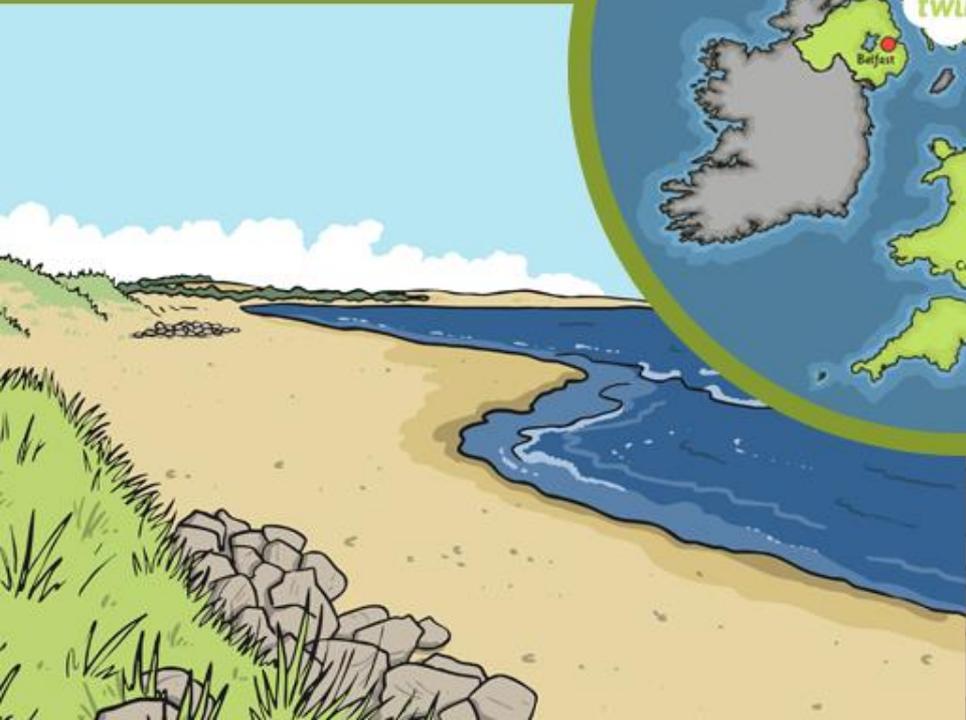
Education usually begins at the age of 4 or 5.

There are three main stages of education.

- primary
- secondary
- tertiary (including college, sixth-form and university)

State schools are free to attend whereas private schools are paid for.







Year 4

Geometry

Properties of Shapes Maths Warm-Up



Aims

- Compare and classify geometric shapes including quadrilaterals and triangles based on their properties and sizes.

Geometric Shapes

Which shapes are quadrilaterals?

Sort the shapes into 2 groups.



Quadrilateral

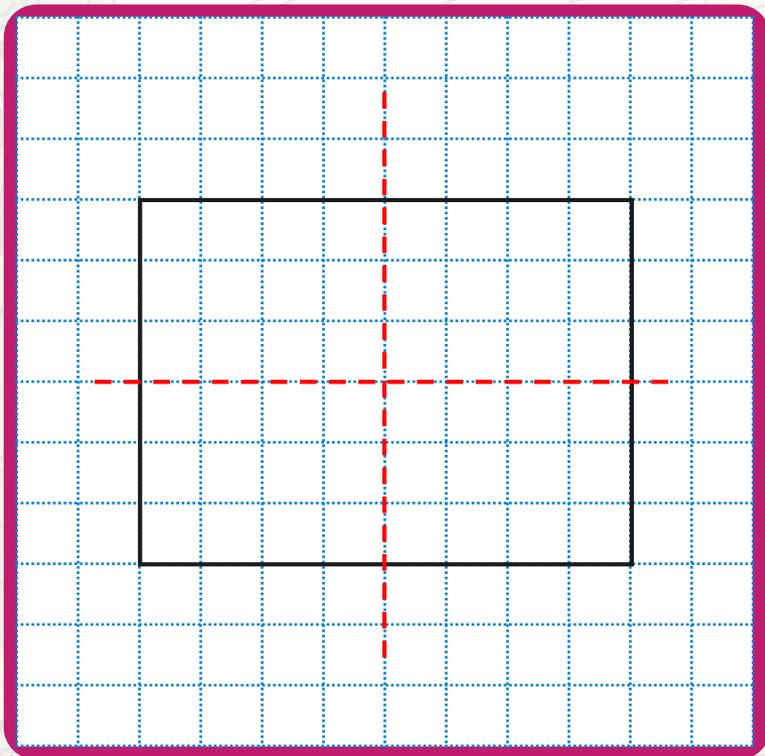
Not a Quadrilateral

Click on a shape to check

Geometric Shapes: Quadrilaterals

Draw each quadrilateral onto dotted paper and identify its property.
Click on each shape name to reveal the shape.

Rectangle



Rectangle

Square

Rhombus

Parallelogram

Trapezium

Kite

Angles: 4 right angles

Sides: Opposite sides are equal and parallel

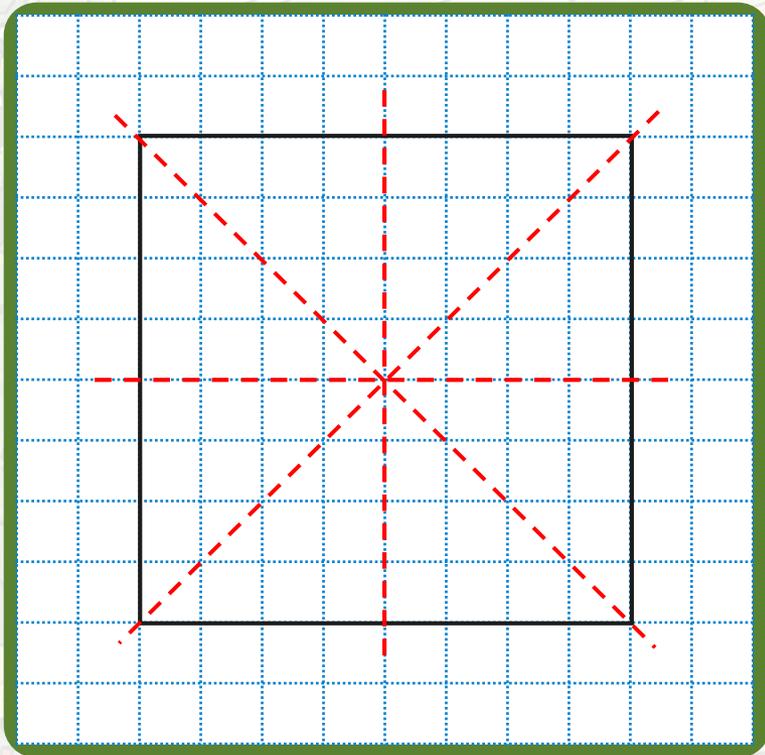
Symmetrical? 2 lines - - - -

Reveal Answer

Geometric Shapes: Quadrilaterals

Draw each quadrilateral onto dotted paper and identify its property.
Click on each shape name to reveal the shape.

Square



Rectangle

Square

Rhombus

Parallelogram

Trapezium

Kite

Angles: 4 right angles

Sides: 4 equal sides, 2 pairs of parallel lines

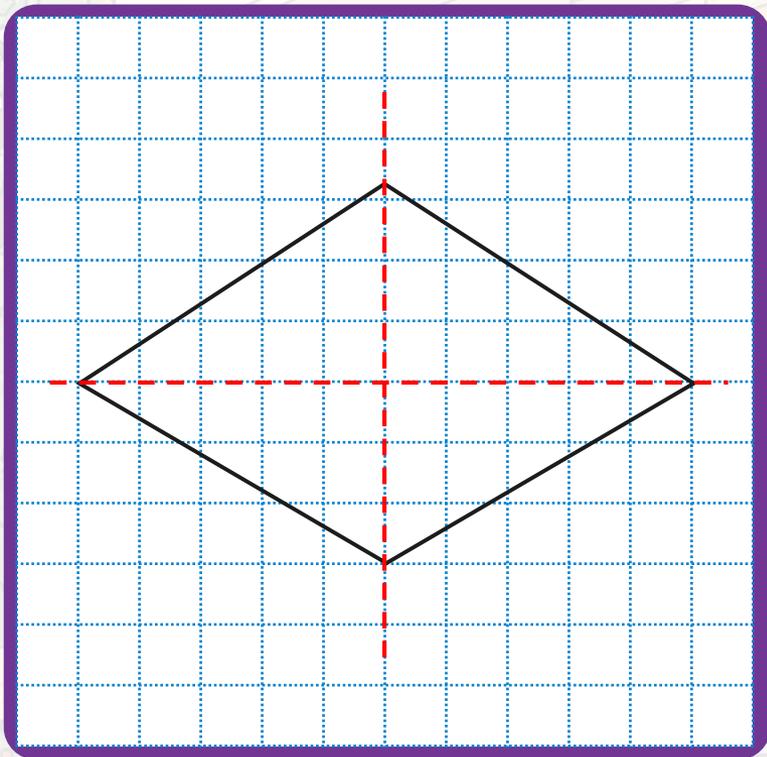
Symmetrical? 4 lines - - - -

Reveal Answer

Geometric Shapes: Quadrilaterals

Draw each quadrilateral onto dotted paper and identify its property.
Click on each shape name to reveal the shape.

Rhombus



Rectangle

Square

Rhombus

Parallelogram

Trapezium

Kite

Angles: opposite angles are equal

Sides: 4 equal sides

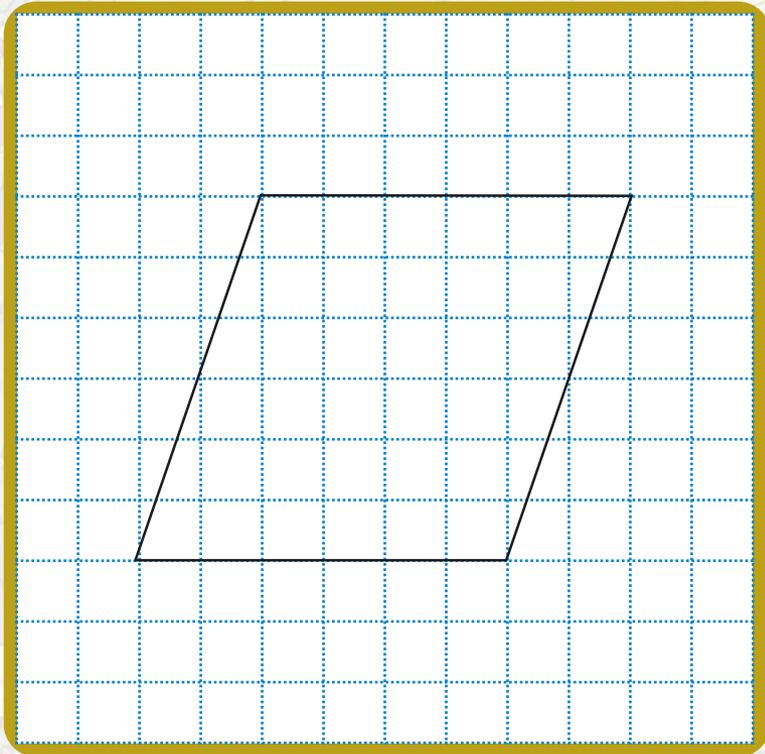
Symmetrical? 2 lines - - - -

Reveal Answer

Geometric Shapes: Quadrilaterals

Draw each quadrilateral onto dotted paper and identify its property.
Click on each shape name to reveal the shape.

Parallelogram



Rectangle

Square

Rhombus

Parallelogram

Trapezium

Kite

Angles: opposite angles are equal

Sides: opposite sides are parallel and equal in length

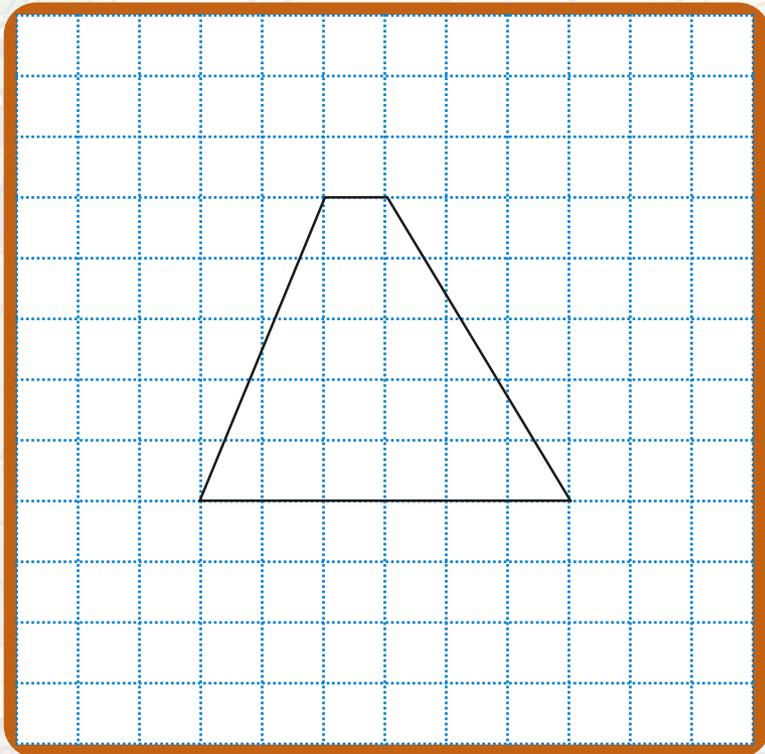
Symmetrical? Only if a square or rectangle

Reveal Answer

Geometric Shapes: Quadrilaterals

Draw each quadrilateral onto dotted paper and identify its property.
Click on each shape name to reveal the shape.

Trapezium



Rectangle

Square

Rhombus

Parallelogram

Trapezium

Kite

Angles: add up to 360°

Sides: one pair of opposite sides are parallel

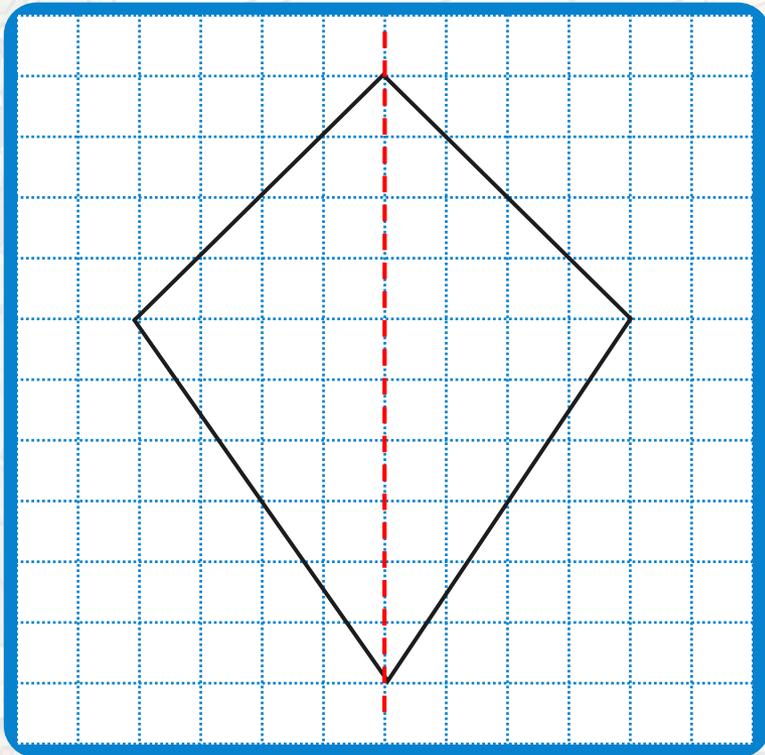
Symmetrical? No, only if an isosceles trapezium

Reveal Answer

Geometric Shapes: Quadrilaterals

Draw each quadrilateral onto dotted paper and identify its property.
Click on each shape name to reveal the shape.

Kite



Rectangle

Square

Rhombus

Parallelogram

Trapezium

Kite

Angles: one pair of equal angles

Sides: 2 pairs of equal length

Symmetrical? 1 line - - - -

Reveal Answer

Geometric Shapes

Sort the shapes into the Carroll diagram.

Click on a shape to check

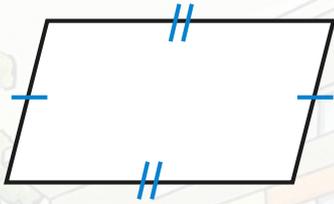


	Has at least 1 right angle	Has no right angles
Rectangle		
Not a rectangle		

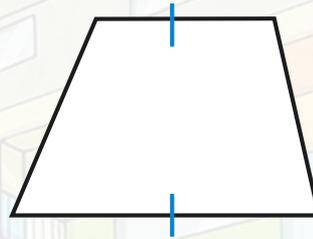
Challenge! Can you name the shapes you have sorted?

Geometric Shapes: Quadrilaterals

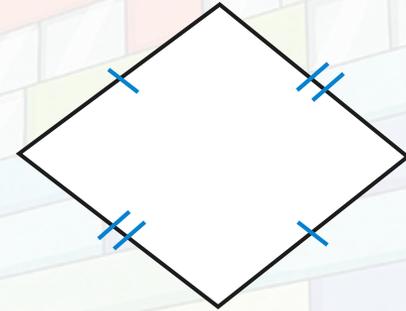
Two sides or lines are **parallel** if they remain the same distance from each other and never touch. Mark the **parallel lines** you can see on these quadrilaterals.



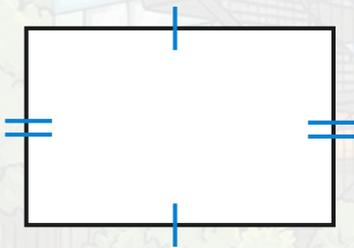
2 pairs of
parallel lines



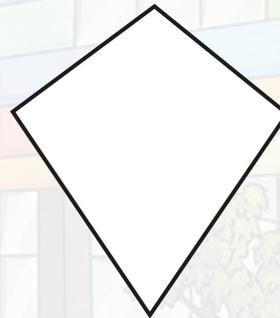
1 pair of
parallel lines



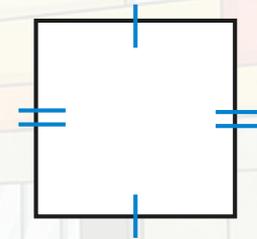
2 pairs of
parallel lines



2 pairs of
parallel lines



No pairs of
parallel lines



2 pairs of
parallel lines

Geometric Shapes: Triangles

Name each triangle.

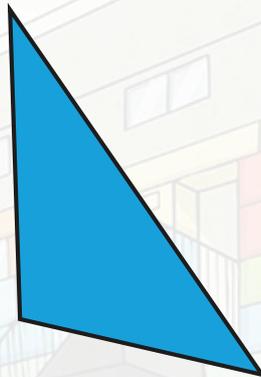
Look at the properties listed below. Label each triangle with the correct properties.



Right-angled
Reveal Answer
(scalene)

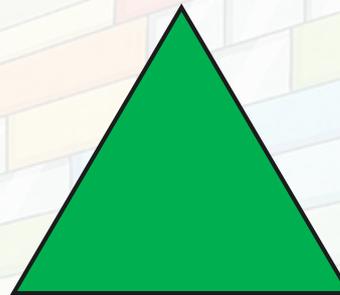
2

4



Reveal Answer
Scalene

4



Reveal Answer
Equilateral

1



Reveal Answer
Isosceles

3

5

Properties

1 All sides and angles are equal.

2 One of its angles measures 90° .

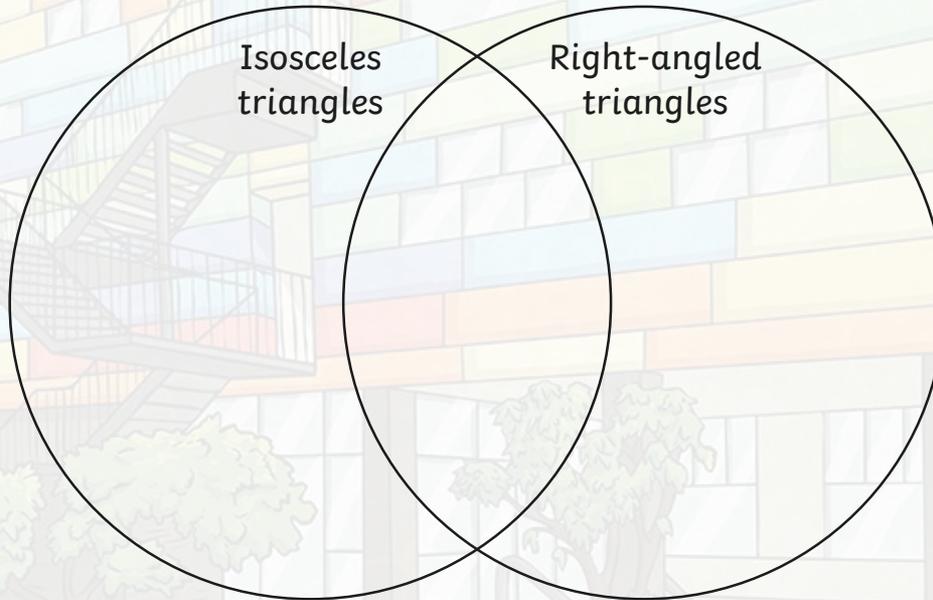
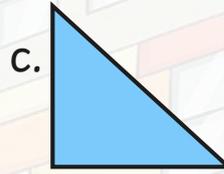
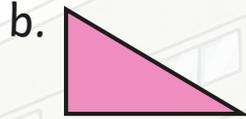
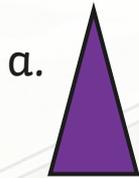
3 It has two equal angles and 2 equal sides.

4 All sides are different in length.

5 It has one line of symmetry.

Geometric Shapes: Triangles

Sort the triangles by writing the letter of each shape in the Venn diagram.



Click on a triangle to check

Aims

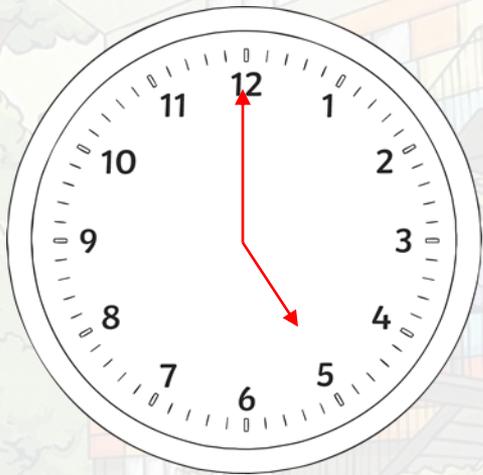
- Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles to two right angles by size.

Guidance: Compare lengths and angles to decide if a polygon is regular or irregular.

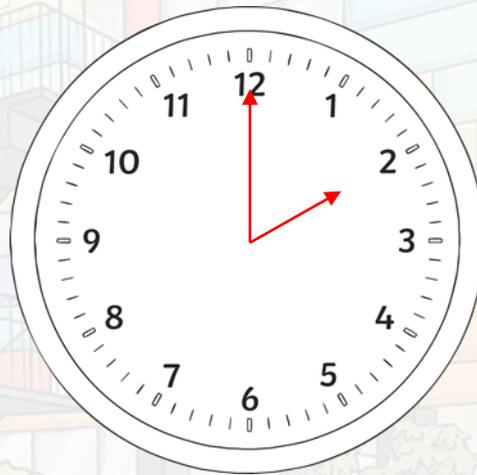
Angles: Identify Angles

For each clock, say whether the hands of the clock make an **acute**, **obtuse** or **right angle**.

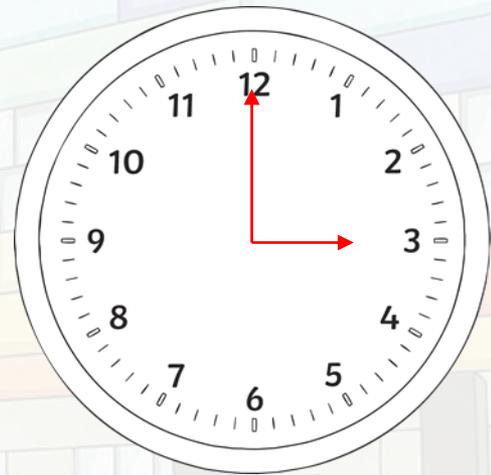
Handy hint: Imagine you start with the minute hand and turn clockwise to the hour hand to measure each angle.



Reveal Answer



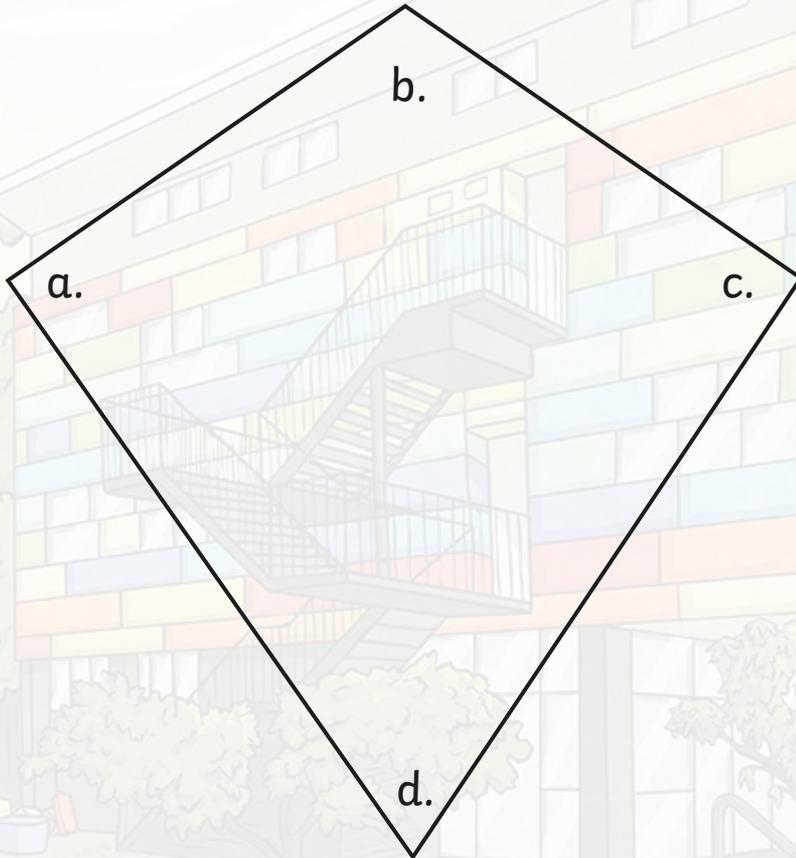
Reveal Answer



Reveal Answer

Angles: Identify Angles

This is a quadrilateral. Identify the acute, right angles and obtuse angles.



Reveal Answer

a and **c** are right angles

b obtuse

d acute

Angles: Order Angles

Order these angles from smallest to largest.

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



c.



d.



f.



b.



a.



e.



Reveal Answer

Challenge!

Can you state whether each angle is acute or obtuse?

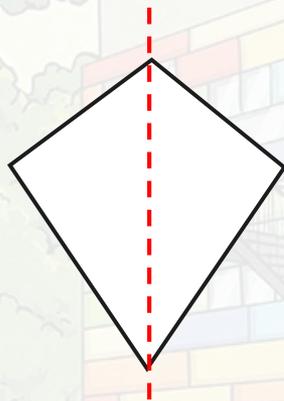
Aims

- Identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations.

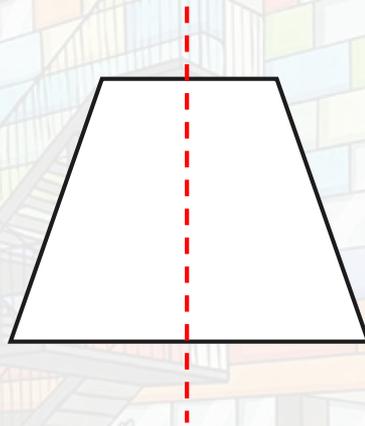
Identify Lines Of Symmetry

Draw all the lines of symmetry on each shape.

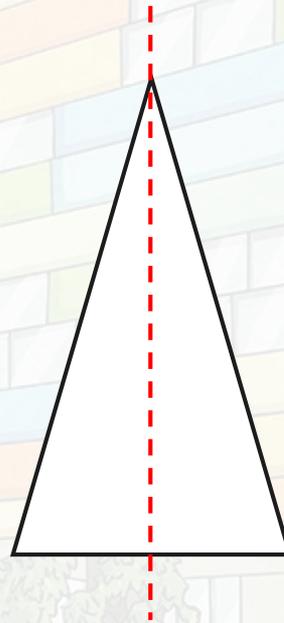
Handy Hints: Use a mirror or tracing paper to help.



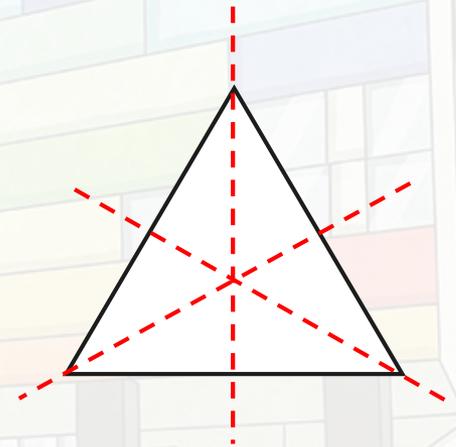
Reveal Answer



Reveal Answer



Reveal Answer



Reveal Answer

Symmetry: Sorting Shapes

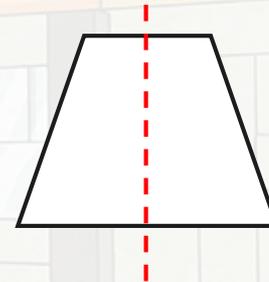
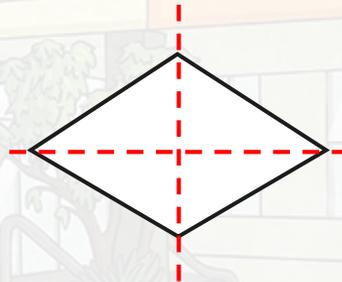
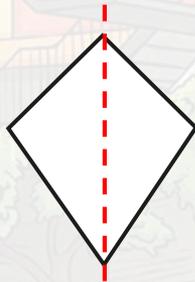
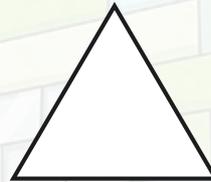
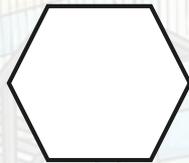
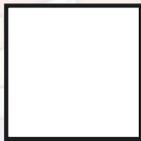
Look at these shapes.

- Colour in **red** the shapes that have 0 lines of symmetry
- Colour in **blue** the shapes that have 1 line of symmetry
- Which shape has **2 lines of symmetry**? What is it called?

Reveal Answer

Reveal Answer

Reveal Answer

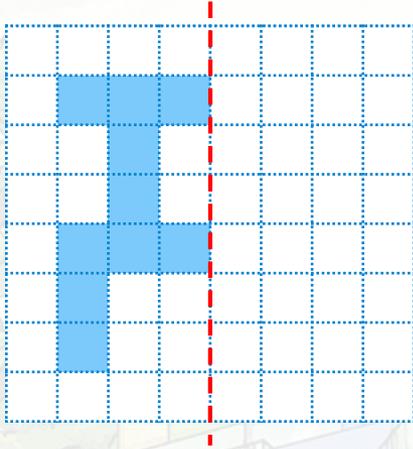


Aims

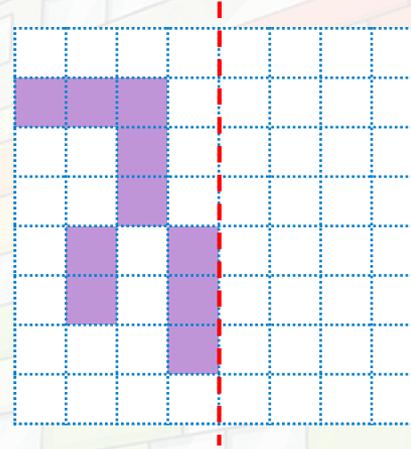
- Compare a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.

Symmetric Figures

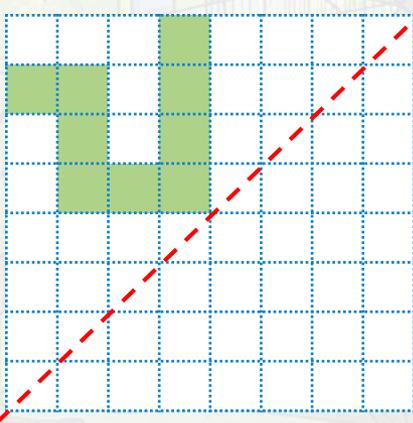
Reflect the shaded squares across the mirror line.



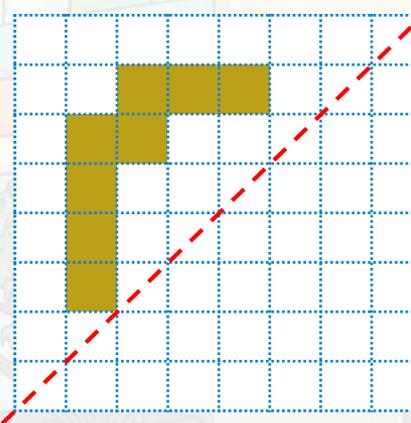
Reveal Answer



Reveal Answer



Reveal Answer



Reveal Answer



twinkl

Apostrophes for possession

Apostrophes are punctuation marks that can show possession.

's → **singular noun (only one)**

S' → **plural noun (more than one)**

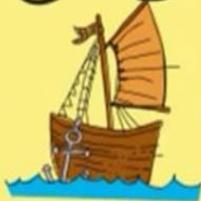
Mike's bike



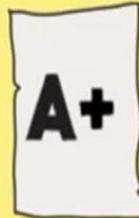
the lady's cake



the man's boat



Renee's test



the girls' room



the boys' hut



the bees' hive



the dogs' park



For singular nouns, 's may be found!

For plural nouns, s' may be found.

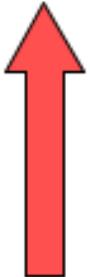


Sentence



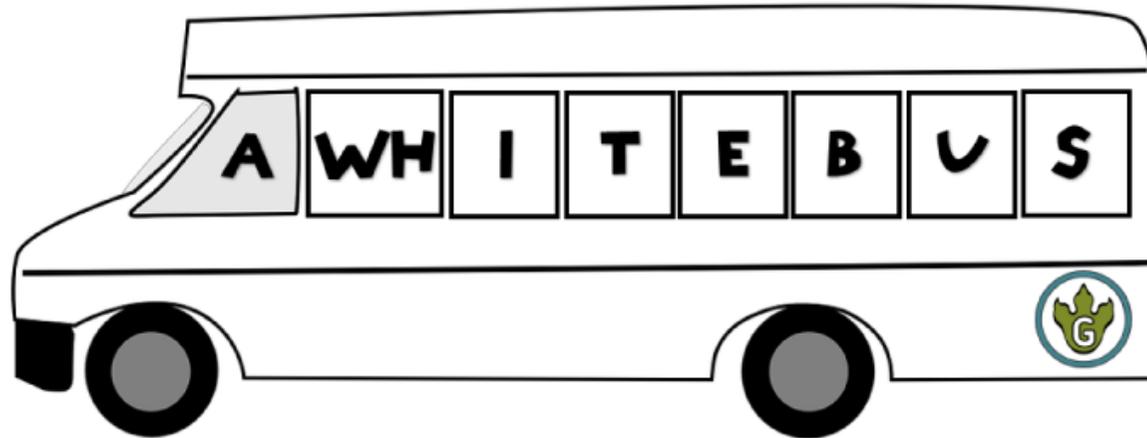
for
and
nor
but
or
yet
so

sentence



Use a comma before **FANBOYS**

Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although after as	when whenever whatever whether whereas which	if in order that in case	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since

'A white bus' words are subordinators, so they create a subordinate clause (a clause that doesn't make sense on its own). You can position subordinate clauses in different places within a sentence and often need commas to separate clauses. Look at these examples, the subordinate clause is in red:

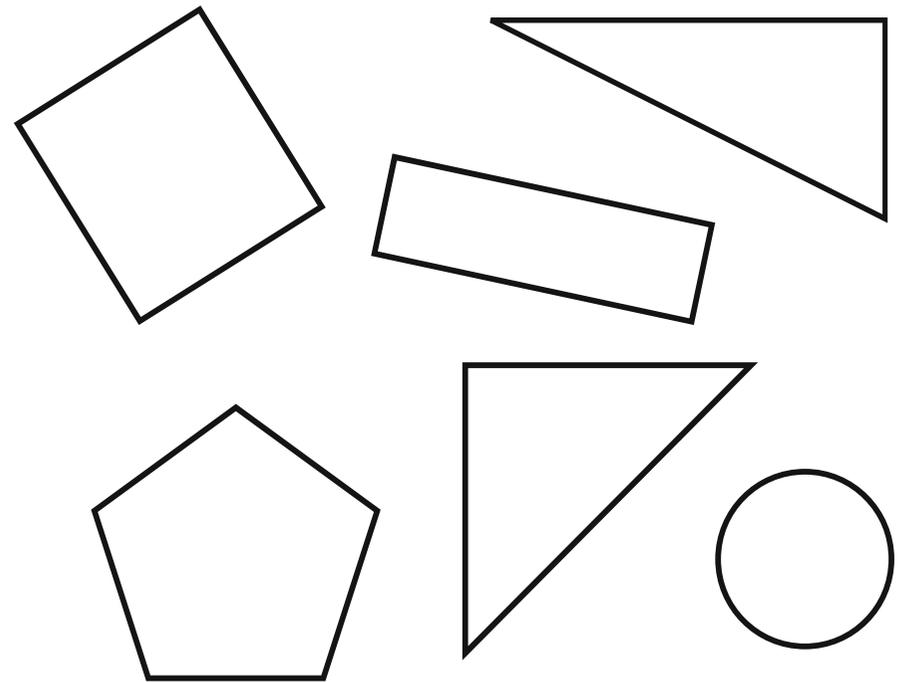
Although it is raining, we will still go outside to play.

We will, although it is raining, still go outside to play.

We will still go outside to play although it is raining.

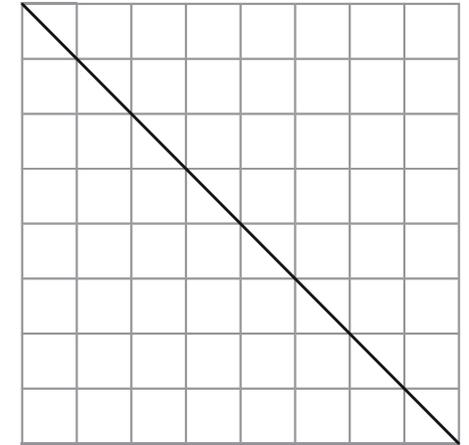
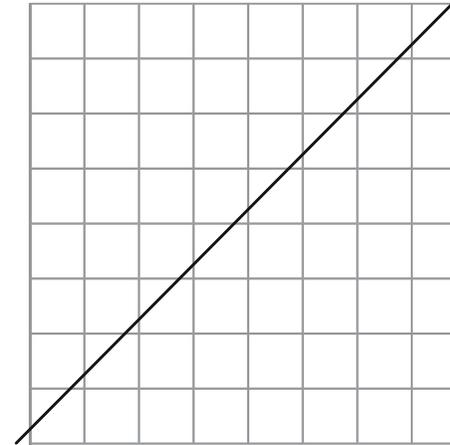
Year 4 Maths

Geometry: Properties of Shapes Learning from Home

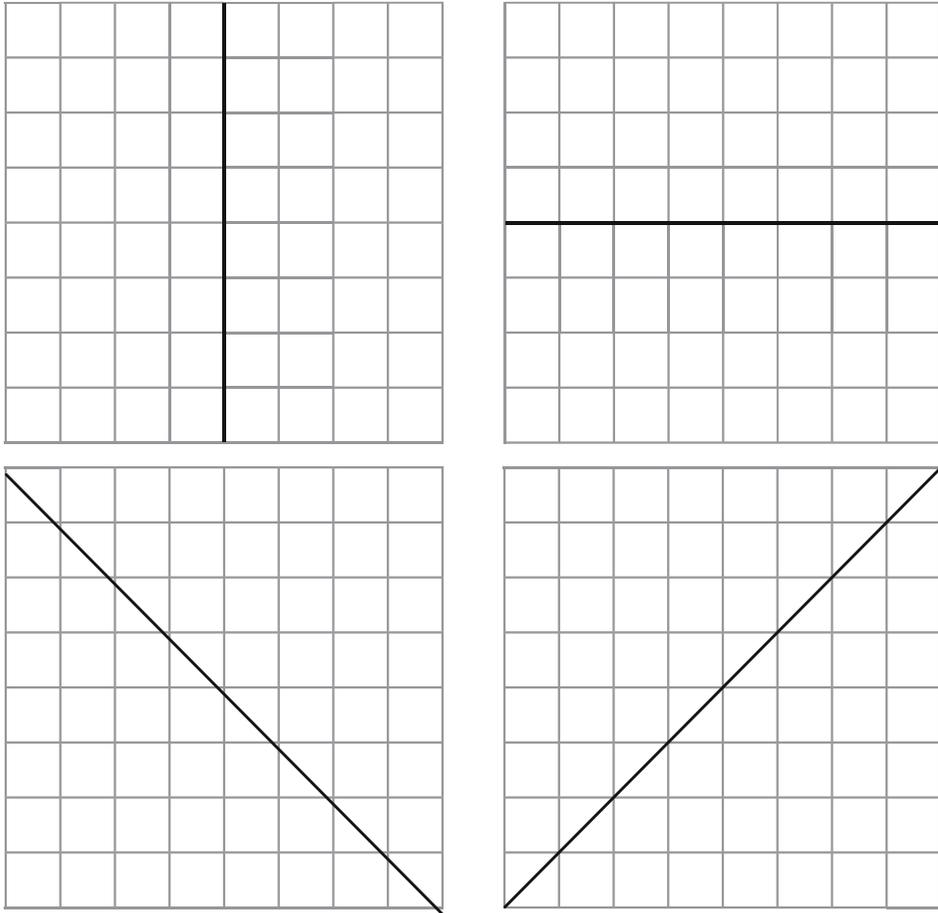


Properties of Shapes Learning from Home

2014 Curriculum Objective	Worksheet	Page number	Notes
compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes	Types of Triangles	p2 - 3	
	Sorting Quadrilaterals	p4	
identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to 2 right angles by size	Ordering Angles	p5 - 9	
	Acute and Obtuse	p10 - 11	
identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations	Planet Symmetry	p12	
complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry	Simple Reflection Figures	p13 - 18	

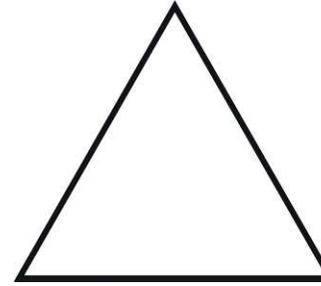


Draw your own for a partner to solve:

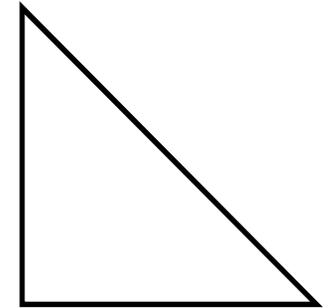


Types of Triangles

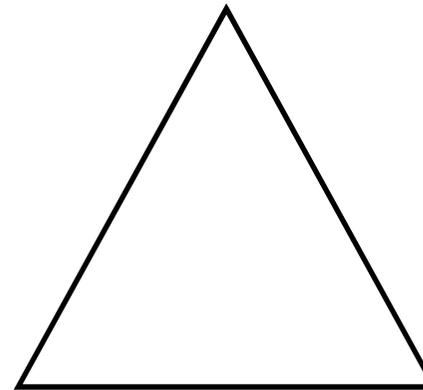
Look at the different type of triangles.



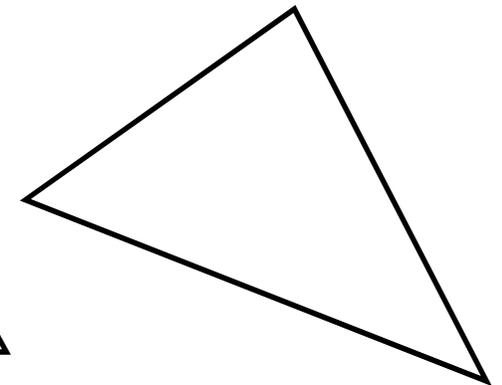
Equilateral - all sides equal.



Right Angle - has a right angle. Can also be a scalene or isosceles.



Isosceles - two sides equal.



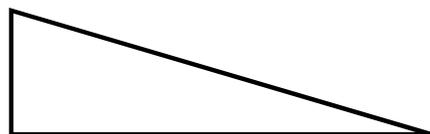
Scalene - all sides different.

Write the type of triangle.

1.



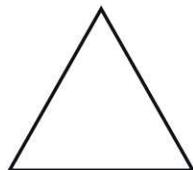
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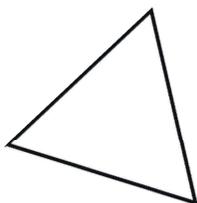
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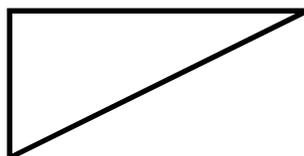
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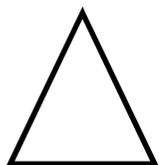
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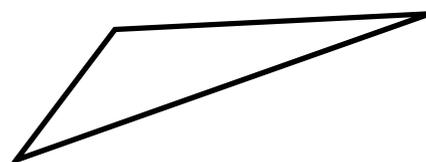
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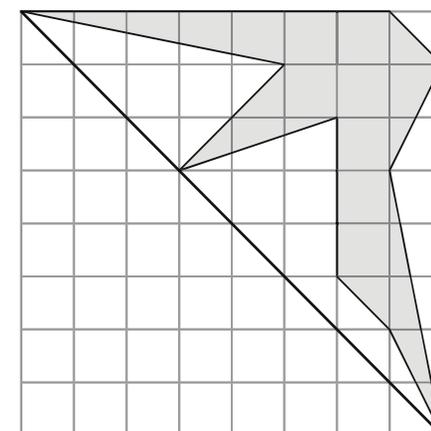
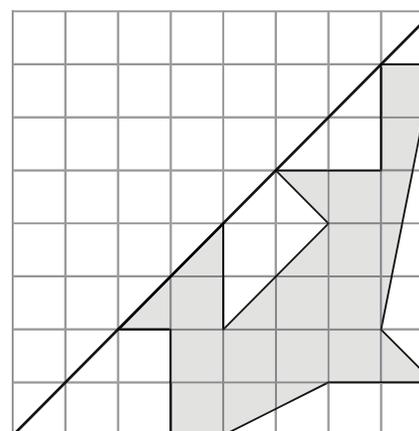
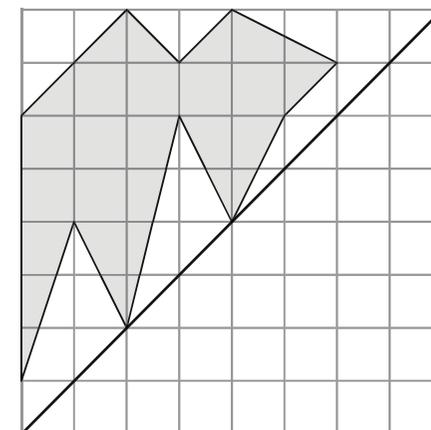
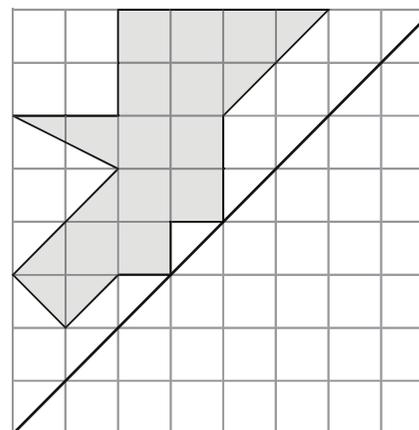
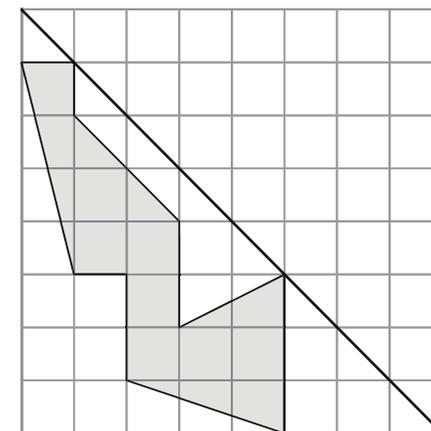
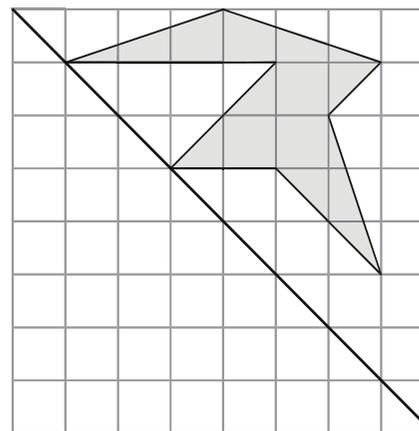


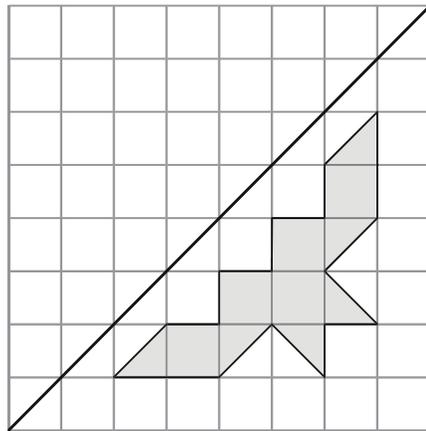
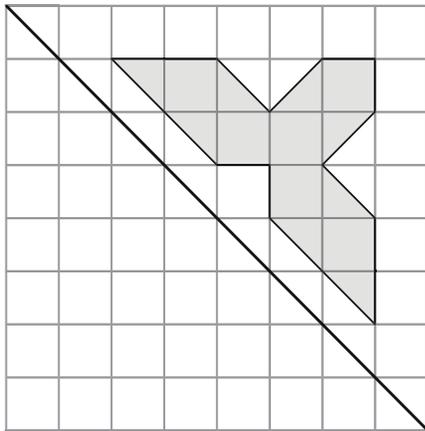
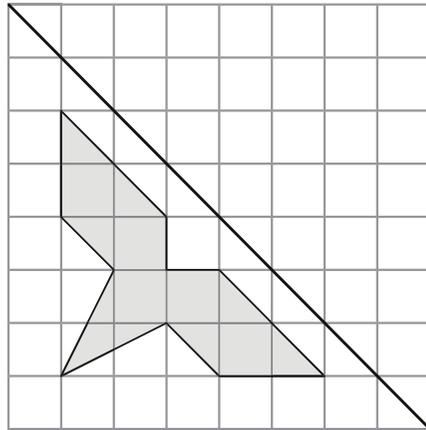
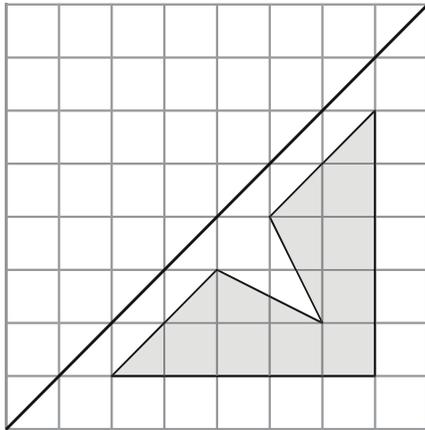
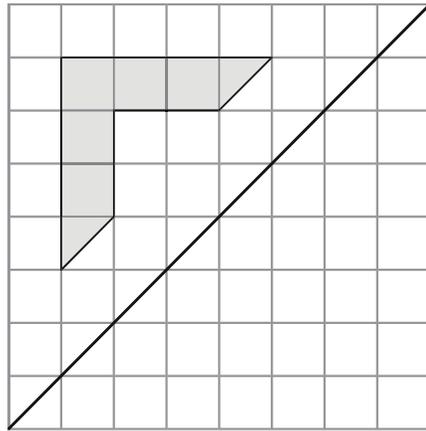
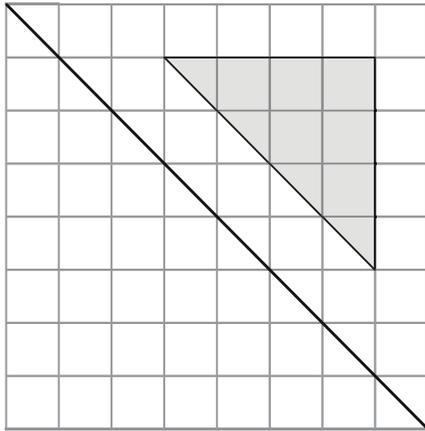
4.



8.







Sorting Quadrilaterals

Shape	Name	Properties
.	Rectangle	Angles: Sides: Symmetrical?
.	Square	Angles: Sides: Symmetrical?
.	Rhombus	Angles: Sides: Symmetrical?
.	Parallelogram	Angles: Sides: Symmetrical?
.	Trapezium	Angles: Sides: Symmetrical?
.	Kite	Angles: Sides: Symmetrical?

Ordering Angles

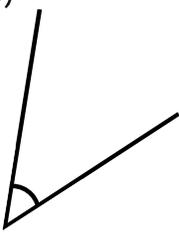
Aim: I can order angles.

Order these angles from smallest to largest. Write them in the right order in the boxes.

1. a)



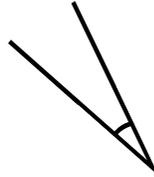
b)



c)

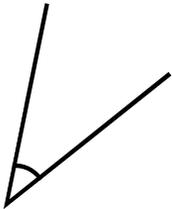


d)

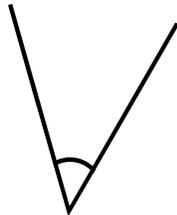


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2. a)



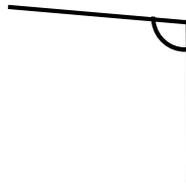
b)



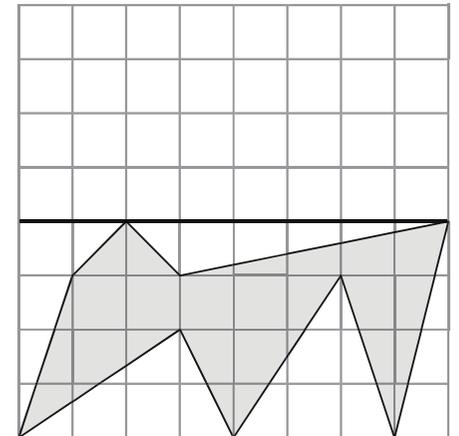
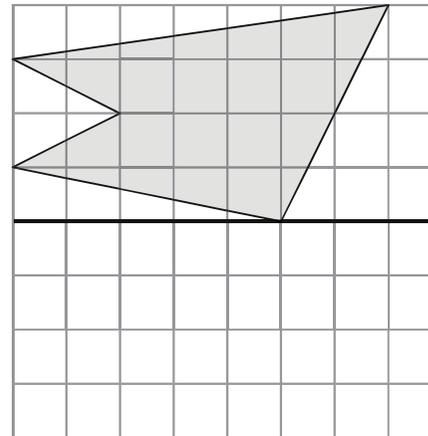
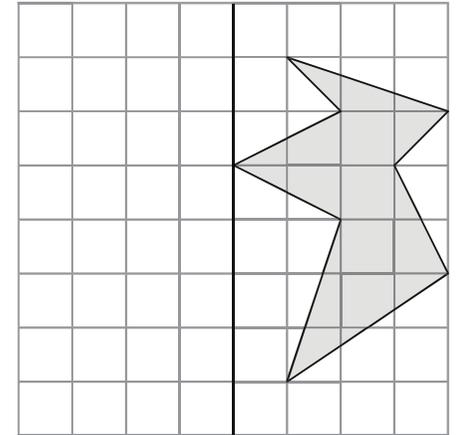
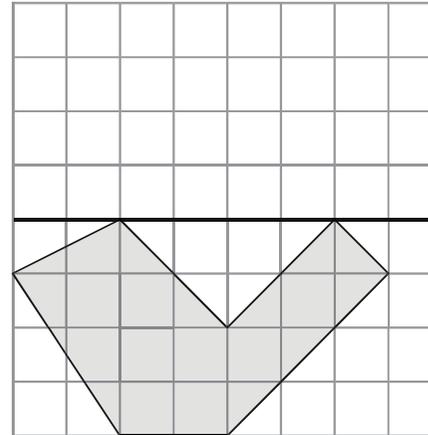
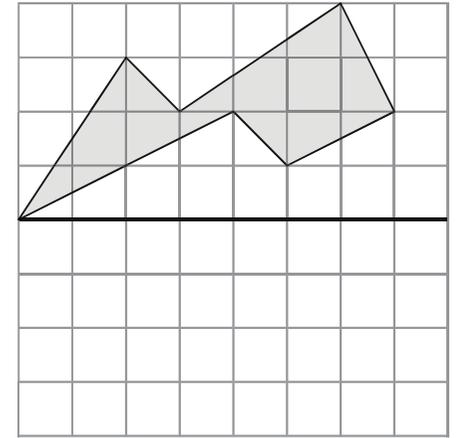
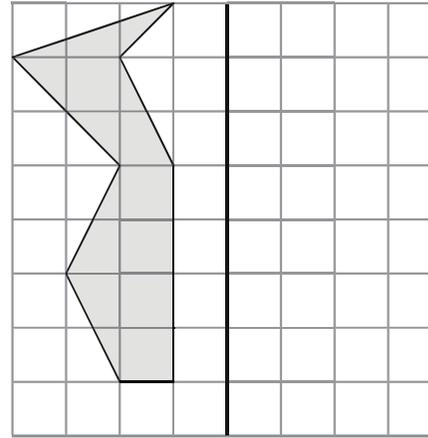
c)



d)



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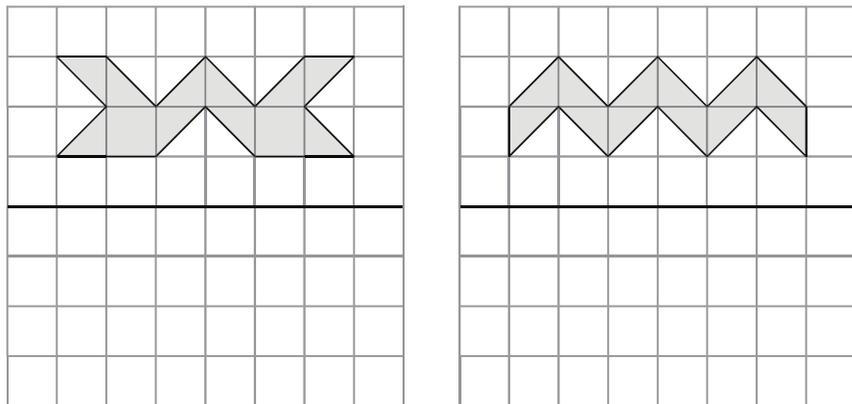
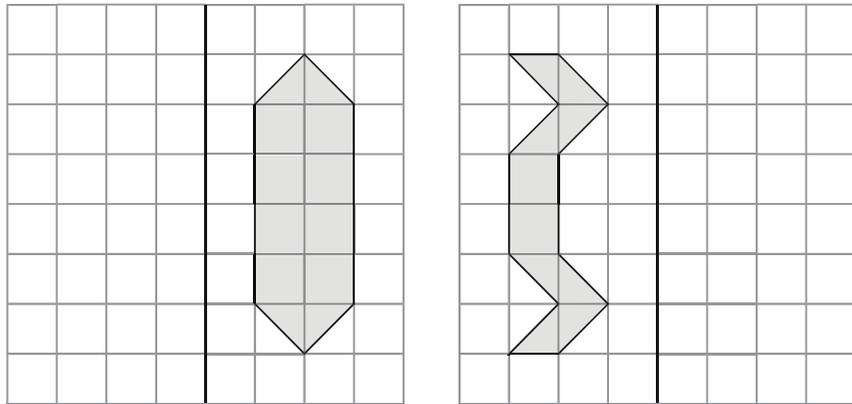


Simple Reflection Figures

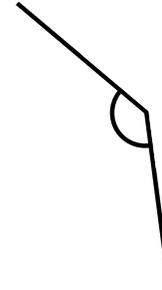
Aim: I can draw a reflection in a mirror line.

Draw the reflection of each figure using the mirror line.

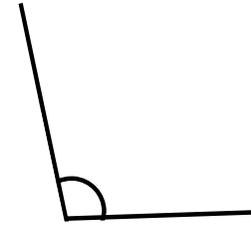
Remember to turn your paper so the mirror line is vertical. (It can be helpful to hold the paper up in front of your eyes to check the reflection.)



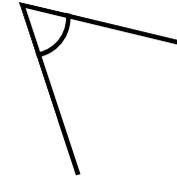
3. a)



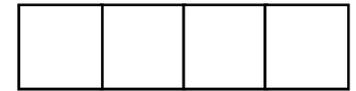
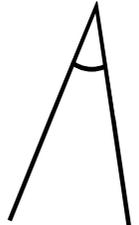
b)



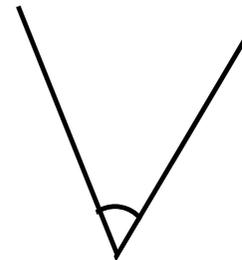
c)



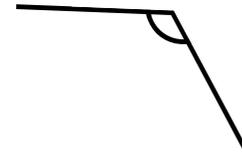
d)



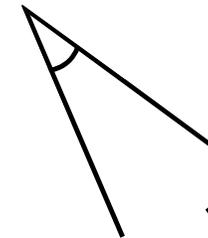
4. a)



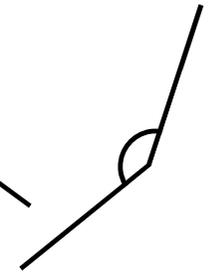
b)



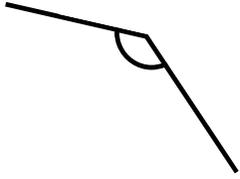
c)



d)



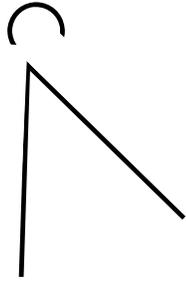
5. a)



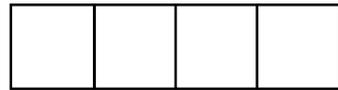
b)



c)



d)



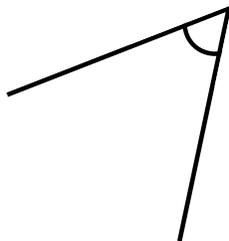
6. a)



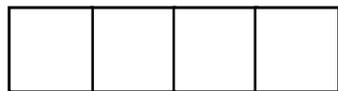
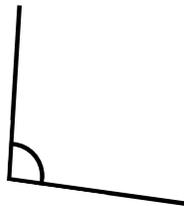
b)



c)

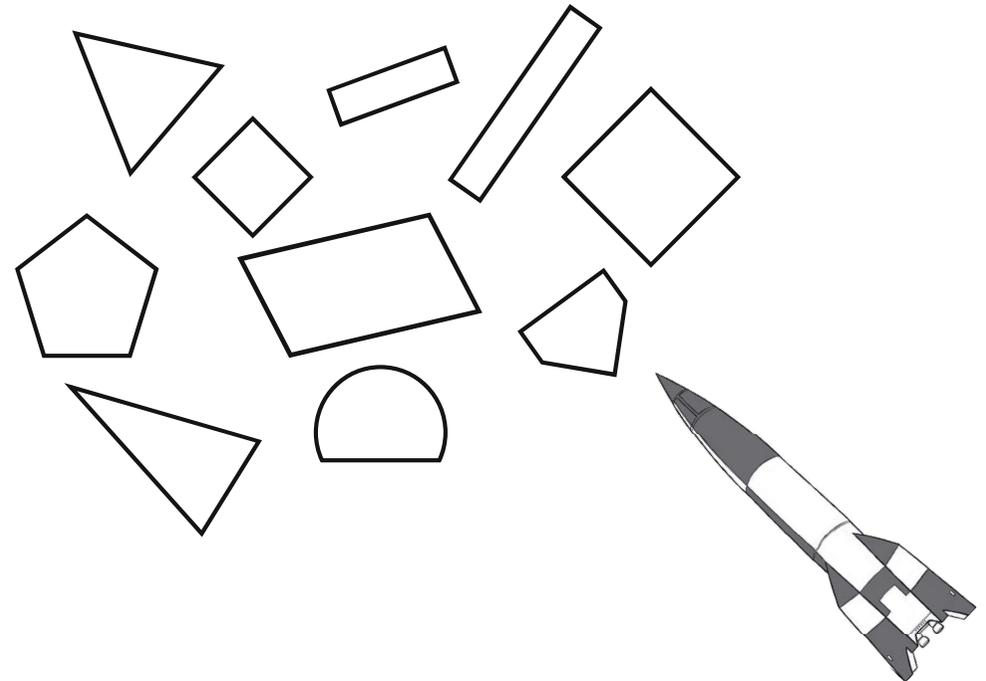


d)



Planet Symmetry

The sky above Planet Symmetry rains geometric shapes. Draw the lines of symmetry on each shape and count them up. Write the total number in the window of the space rocket. Then, check your answer – have you made a successful take off?

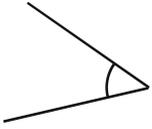


Exact answer = Congratulations on a perfect take off!
1 – 3 lines out = You have just enough power to escape orbit.
4+ lines out = Launch fails. Remain on Planet Symmetry for more research.

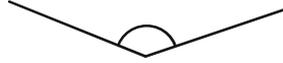


Write the type of angle.

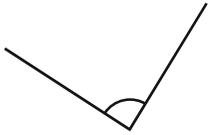
1.



2.



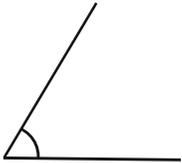
3.



4.



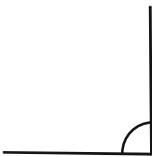
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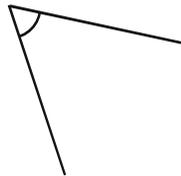
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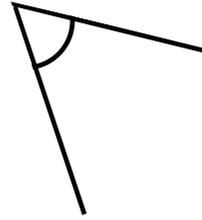
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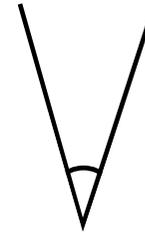
8.



7. a)



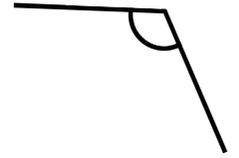
b)



c)

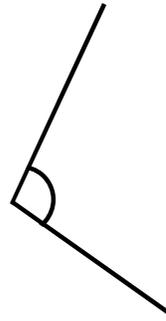


d)

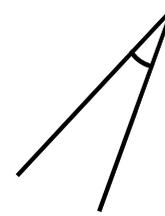


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8. a)



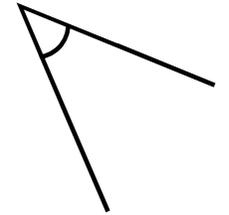
b)



c)



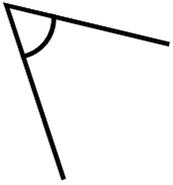
d)



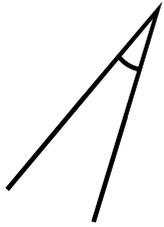
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Types of Angles

9. a)



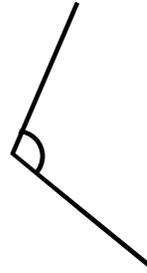
b)



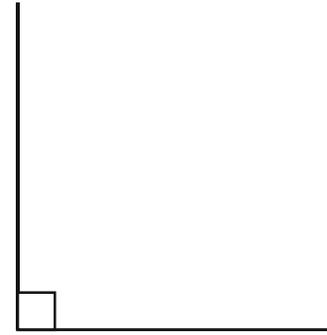
c)



d)



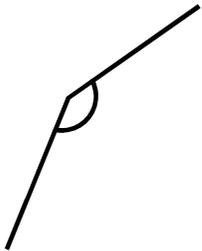
Look at these different angles:



Right Angle - a square 90° .



10. a)



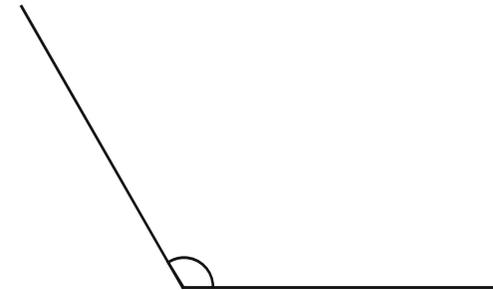
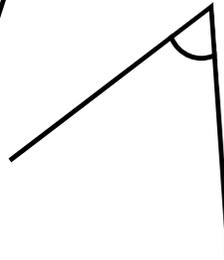
b)



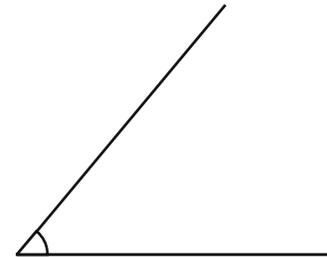
c)



d)



Obtuse Angle - is greater than a right angle.



Acute Angle - is smaller than a right angle.

United Kingdom

The UK is found in north-western Europe. It is surrounded by the English Channel, the North Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea and the North Sea. The United Kingdom is made up of:



Did You Know...?

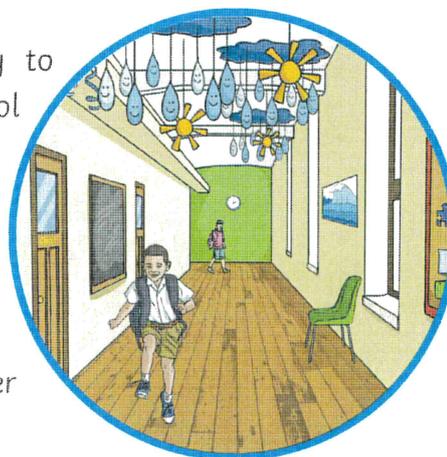
In the past, Britain ruled over many different countries around the world. These countries were part of the British Empire. Many British citizens are descended from people who arrived in the UK from other parts of the British Empire. Nowadays, many countries and colonies that were once ruled over by Britain have become independent.

What Languages Are Spoken in the UK?

In the UK, English is the official language spoken. Welsh is also an official language and children in Wales must learn Welsh until they are sixteen years old. Gaelic, Irish and Cornish are also spoken in different parts of the UK.

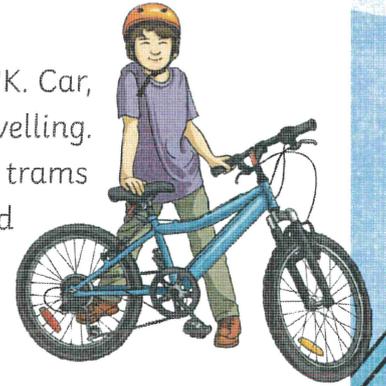
Education in the UK

Education in the UK can differ from country to country. Children normally go to nursery school and then start school at the age of 5. Primary school lasts up to the age of 11 or 12 years and children then move on to secondary education. Young people can leave secondary school at age 16 or continue until they are 18. Many then move on to further education colleges or higher education at university.



Getting Around the UK

A roads and motorways are the main transport routes in the UK. Car, van, taxi or bus are some of the most common ways of travelling. People can also use public transport, such as buses, trains, trams and ferries. In some cities in the UK, there are underground and overground trains that make crossing the city easier. Cycling is becoming a much more popular way of travelling.



Sport in the UK

Cricket, football, rugby and golf all began in the UK and many people in the UK enjoy watching and taking part in these sports. Horse racing, cycling and motor sports are also very popular. The UK has played host to major sporting events like the Olympics and the Commonwealth Games. Annual sporting events like Wimbledon (tennis), the Open (golf) and the Grand National (horse racing) attract large audiences at each event and through television or the Internet.



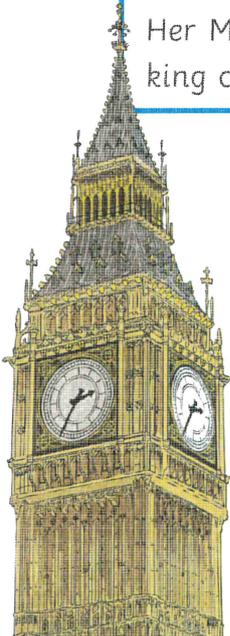
Food in the UK

Fish and chips are popular all over the UK. There are over 10,000 fish and chip shops throughout the United Kingdom. Cod and haddock are often used to make fish and chips. The fish is dipped in batter and fried until crispy.



Did You Know...?

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has ruled for longer than any other king or queen in British history. She was crowned in 1952.



Tourism in the UK

Over 40 million people visited the UK from abroad in 2018. Most visitors come from Europe. In London, many historic sites such as Big Ben, the Tower of London or Buckingham Palace attract thousands of visitors. Around the UK, many people also visit places like Edinburgh Castle, Stonehenge, Loch Ness, Titanic Belfast, the Eden Project, Blackpool Tower and Cheddar Gorge.

Questions

1. Which seas and oceans surround the United Kingdom?

2. In the past, Britain ruled over many different countries around the world. What were these countries a part of?

3. Apart from English, what is another official language in the UK?

4. How is education structured in the UK?

5. What are the main transport routes in the UK?

6. Why do you think travel by car, van, taxi or bus are the most common ways of travelling in the UK?

7. Which annual sporting events are popular with spectators in the UK?

8. Name a popular food found all over the UK.

9. When did Queen Elizabeth II become Queen?

10. Where do most visitors to the UK come from and why do you think they visit the UK?

England

Information PowerPoint



Map of England's Cities and Counties

North West

Cumbria, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire

Yorkshire

North/South/West Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire.

West Midlands

Staffordshire, Shropshire, West Midlands, Herefordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire

South West

Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall

North East

Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Durham and Cleveland

East Midlands

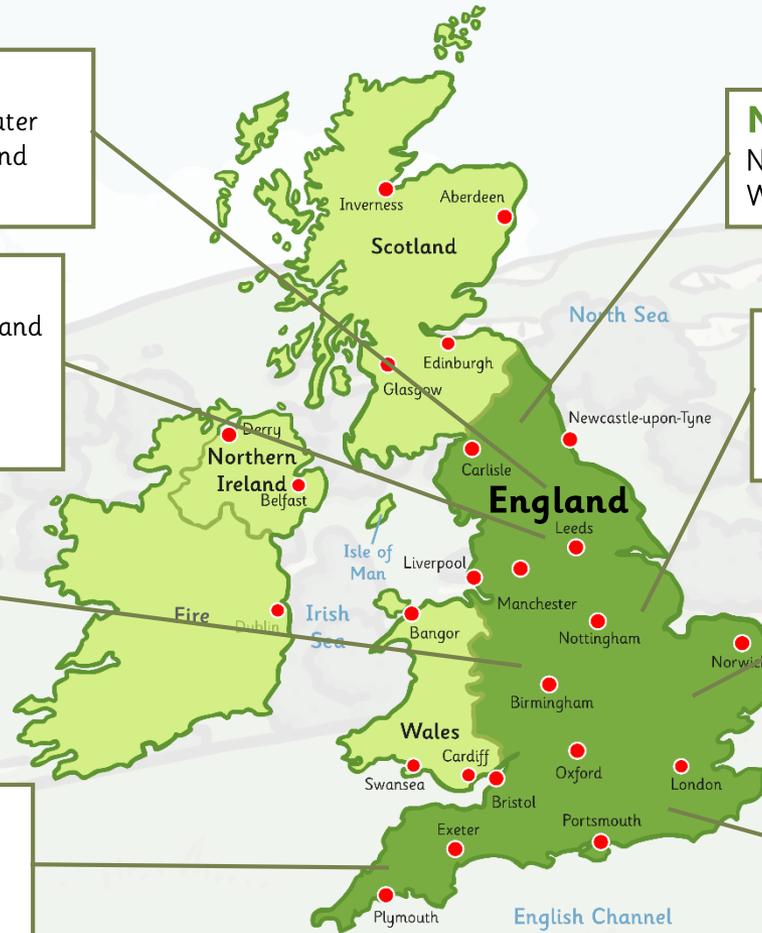
Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire Leicestershire and Derbyshire

East Anglia

Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Essex

South East

Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, West Sussex, East Sussex and Kent



English Landmarks



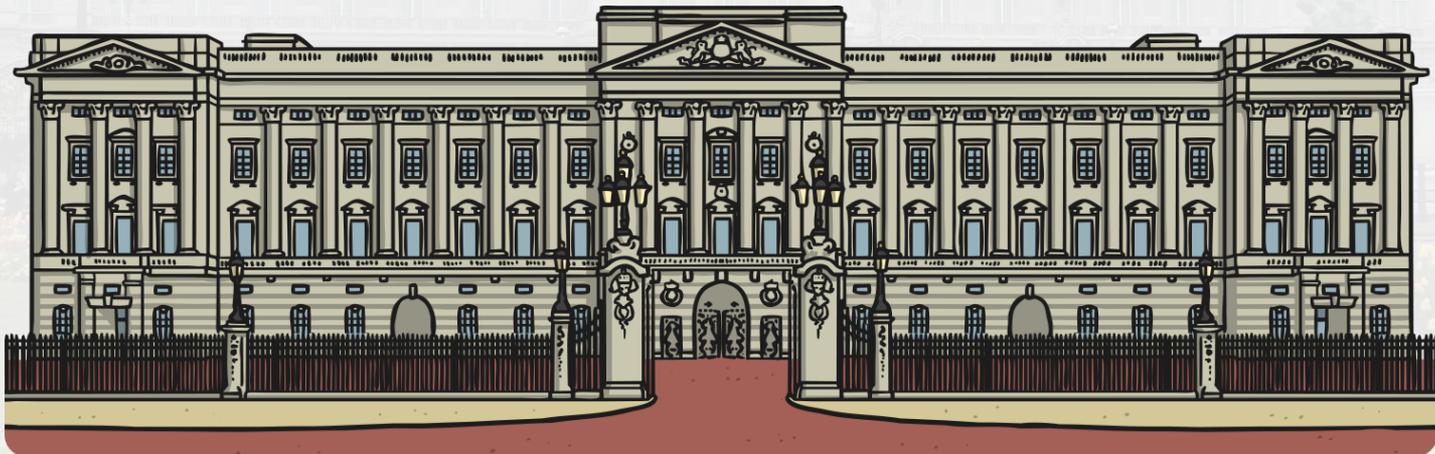
Stonehenge

- Stonehenge is a very famous stone circle, in the South of England, which was built thousands of years ago.
- This prehistoric wonder is a monument of huge stones set in a ring.
- Some of the stones are so huge and heavy, it's a mystery how they got there!
- It is believed that many of the stones had to be dragged a very long way to reach the site's location.



Buckingham Palace

- Buckingham Palace is the most well known of the Queen's residences.
- She also has homes in Windsor and Balmoral, in Scotland.
- When the Queen is at home, the royal flag can be seen flying on the flag pole on top of Buckingham Palace.
- The palace has around 775 rooms and 78 bathrooms.



Roman Baths

- The ancient Roman Baths are located in the city of Bath. It is one of England's most popular landmarks, with over one million people visiting each year.
- The Roman Baths were built around 70 AD, as a luxurious place for people to go and bathe whilst meeting other people.
- It is now one of the best preserved Roman remains in the world.

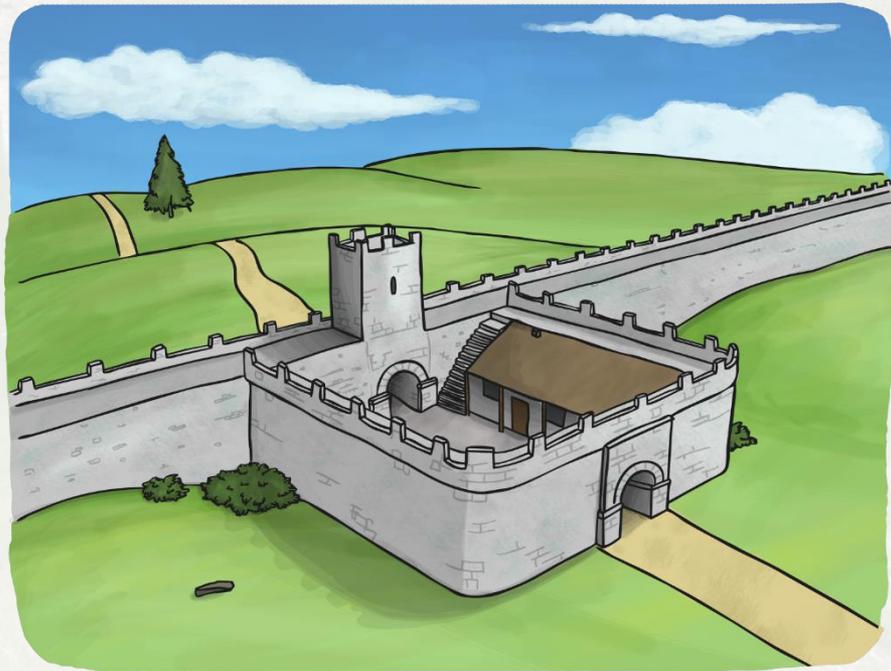
Canterbury Cathedral

- Canterbury Cathedral is one of the oldest and most famous Christian buildings in England.
- A cathedral is a church where a Bishop has his headquarters.
- Canterbury Cathedral is a place of worship, where visitors can go and join in one of the services.



Hadrian's Wall

- Hadrian's Wall is a stone wall, built as a barrier to separate the Romans and the Picts tribe in Scotland, 2000 years ago.
- It allowed Roman soldiers to control the movements of people coming into or leaving Roman Britain.



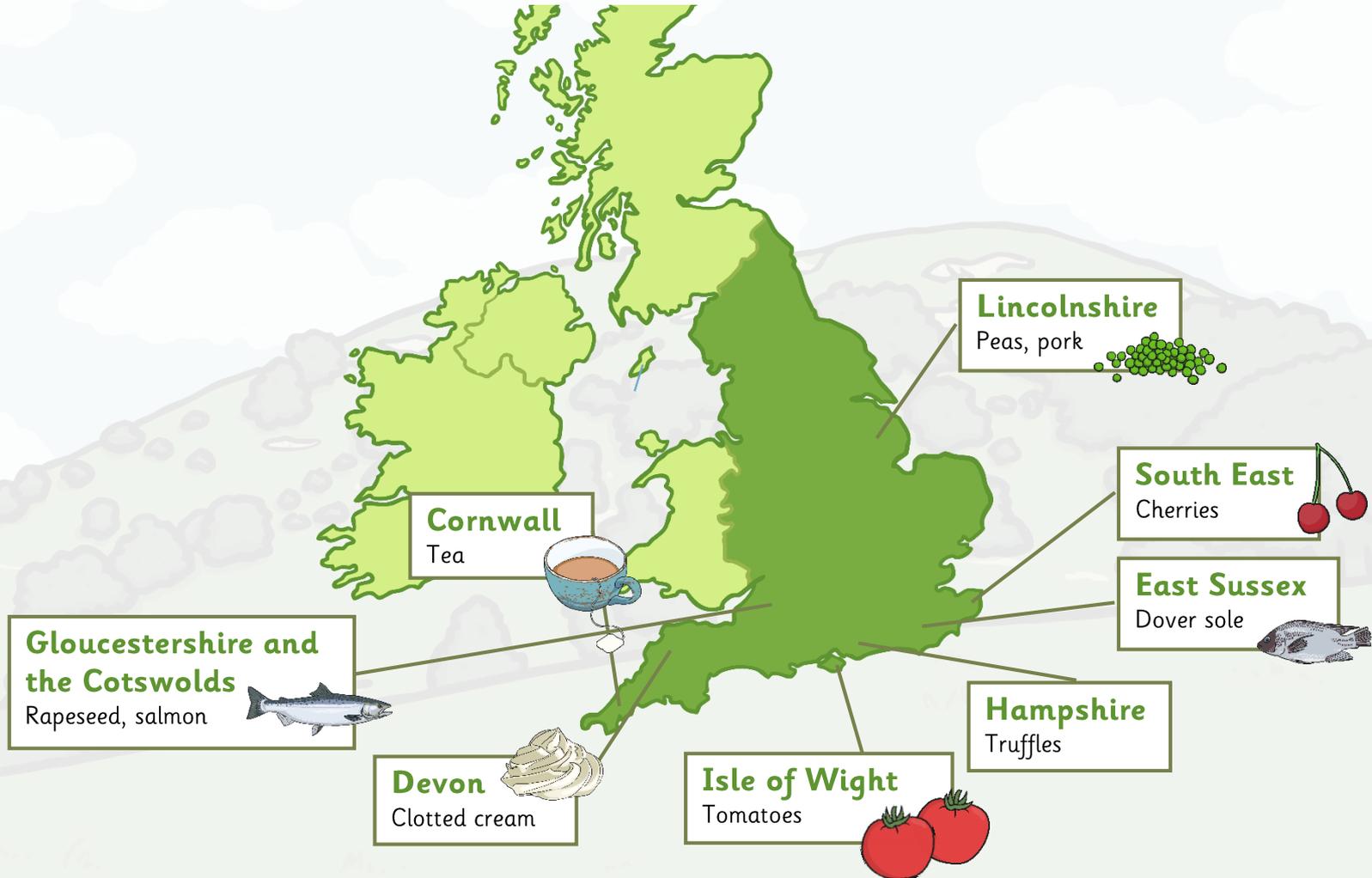
Angel of the North

- The Angel of the North, was built in 1998 and is Britain's largest sculpture.
- It is very strong and can stand up in 100 miles per hour wind.
- The sculpture is of a large angel made out of steel and is over 20 metres tall with enormous wings.

Clifton Suspension Bridge

- The Clifton Suspension Bridge is one of the world's greatest bridges, crossing the Avon Gorge and the River Avon, linking Clifton in Bristol and Leigh Woods in Somerset.
- It was designed by the great Victorian engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel, when he was 16 years old, although he never lived to see his creation finished in 1864.
- The first crossings were made by people riding in a basket attached to a rope, before the bridge was completed.

English Food Map



English Celebrations and Festivals

Like people all over the world, English people like to celebrate their culture and have fun! In England, throughout the year, festivals and celebrations are held for people to enjoy. Here are some of the most well known.

St. George's Day 23rd April

St. George is the patron saint of England. St. George was a brave soldier who protested against the Romans' torture of Christians, and was killed for his beliefs.

One of the best-known stories about Saint George is his fight with a dragon. On the Sunday nearest to 23rd April, scouts and guides across England parade through streets and go to special St. George's day services at their local churches.



English Celebrations and Festivals

Shrove Tuesday or 'Pancake Day'

Lent is the traditional Christian period, which lasts for 40 days (6 weeks). Shrove Tuesday is the day before Lent. In the past people were not allowed to eat luxury foods during Lent (such as eggs), so had to use them before Lent began. People would mix them with other rich foods such as milk, flour and butter, to make pancakes. Today many people (whether religious or not) like to make pancakes at this time of year and sometimes run (often dressed in costumes or fancy dress), whilst tossing a cooked pancake in a frying pan at the same time.



Bonfire night 5th November

This marks the anniversary of Guy Fawkes' plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament in an attempt to kill King James I, in 1605. The plot failed and today, it is remembered with spectacular displays of fireworks and people burning 'Guys' on bonfires.

English Celebrations and Festivals

Remembrance Day 11th November

Each year this day remembers the armed forces and those who lost their lives in battle. The [Royal British Legion](#) charity sells paper poppy flowers to raise funds for veterans and their families (the poppy is a symbol of Remembrance Day), and a two-minute silence is traditionally held at 11am.



There are so many more English festivals and celebrations! Can you find out about other English events? Where do they take place? What happens and why? Perhaps you could make an English festivals map!



twinkl

England

Fact Cards

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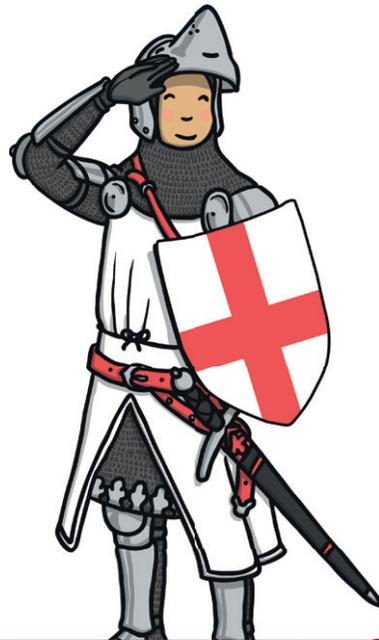
England Fact Cards

England is the largest country in the United Kingdom.



England Fact Cards

The national day is St. George's Day. It is celebrated on 23rd April, in honour of St George, the patron saint of England.



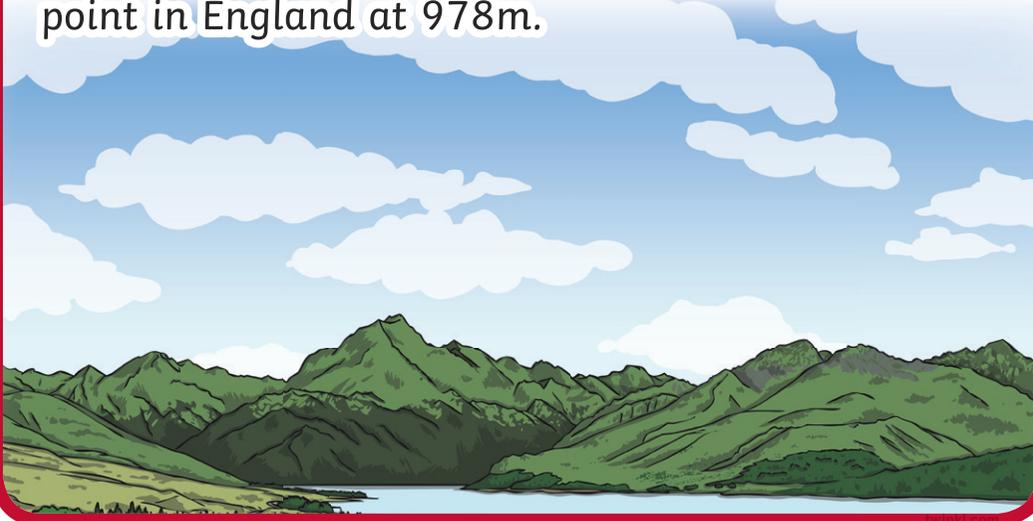
England Fact Cards

The capital city is London.



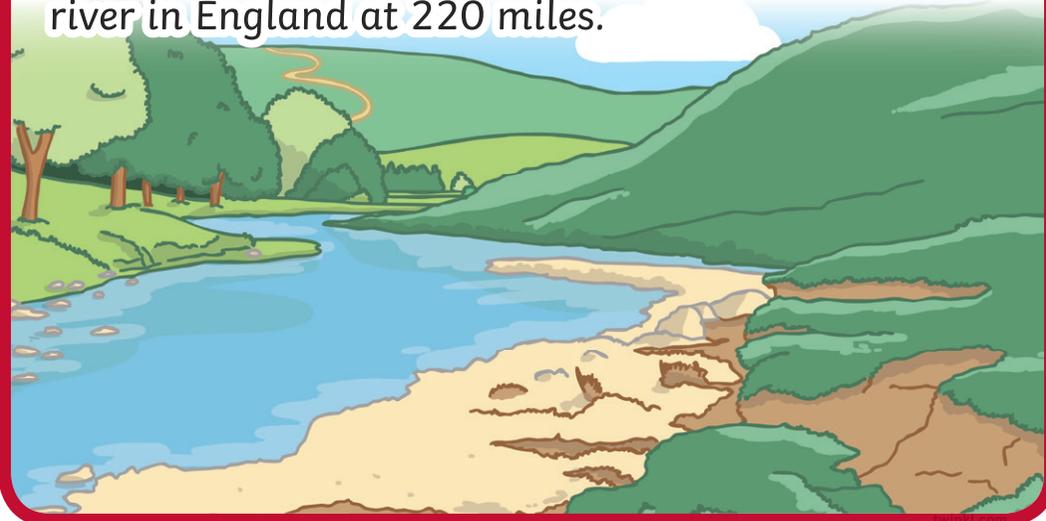
England Fact Cards

Scafell Peak is the highest point in England at 978m.



England Fact Cards

The river Severn is the longest river in England at 220 miles.



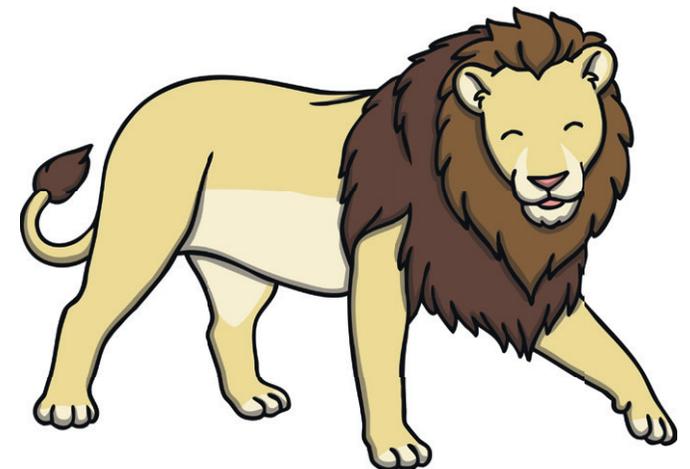
England Fact Cards

The largest lake is Lake Windermere.



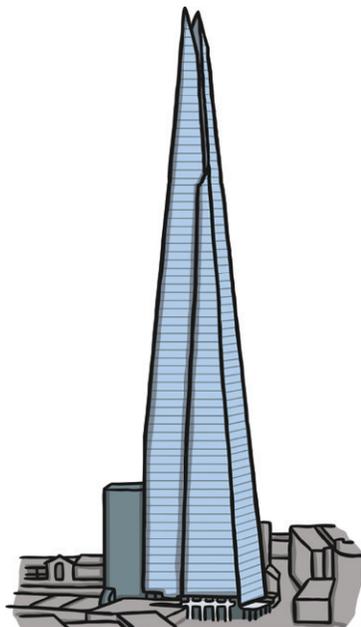
England Fact Cards

England's national animal is the lion.



England Fact Cards

The tallest building in England is The Shard, London at 310m.



England Fact Cards

Famous English scientists include Charles Darwin, Michael Faraday, Isaac Newton and Stephen Hawking.



England Fact Cards

The official London home of the Queen is Buckingham Palace.



England Fact Cards

Football is the most popular sport in England.



United Kingdom

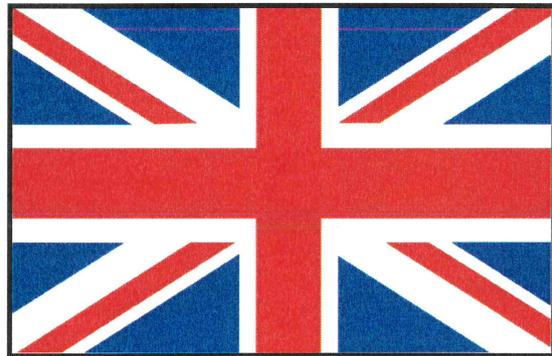
National Anthems Comprehension

The National Anthem of the United Kingdom is **God Save the Queen**. It was first performed as a patriotic song in 1745. God Save the Queen represents the whole of the United Kingdom. However, when England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland compete as separate countries in sporting events, they have other national songs.



God Save the Queen

God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.



The national song of England is called Jerusalem. The composer Hubert Parry set the short poem 'And did those feet in ancient time' by William Blake to his own melody.

Jerusalem was written in the Victorian times in the middle of the industrial revolution, a time when many factories were being built and cities were crowded. The words of the song remind people of the beauty of nature and the countryside. It is considered to be England's most popular patriotic song.

Jerusalem

And did those feet in ancient time

Walk upon England's
mountain green?

And was the holy Lamb of God

On England's pleasant
pastures seen?

And did the countenance divine
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?

And was Jerusalem builded here

In England's green and
pleasant land.

Among those dark satanic mills?

Bring me my bow of burning gold!

Bring me my arrows of desire!

Bring me my spear!

O clouds, unfold!

Bring me my chariot of fire!

I will not cease from mental fight,

Nor shall my sword sleep in
my hand,

Till we have built Jerusalem

In England's green and
pleasant land.

The Welsh national anthem is **Land of my Fathers**. It was written by a father and son in January 1856. Evan James was a poet and wrote the lyrics after his son James composed the tune as he was walking home along the bank of the River Rhondda. The lyrics were written in Welsh and there are a number of slightly different translations.

Land of my Fathers

The land of my fathers is dear unto me,

Old land where the minstrels are honoured and free:

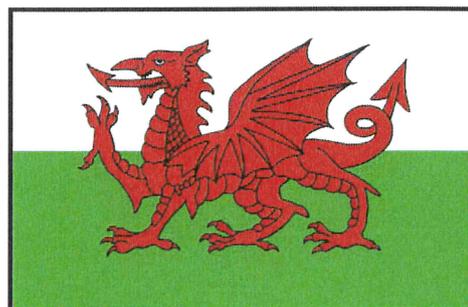
Its warring defenders, so gallant and brave,

For freedom their life's blood they gave.

Land, Land, true am I to my Land,

While seas secure this land so pure,

O may our old language endure.



In Scotland, the song Flower of Scotland is performed as the national song at rugby and football matches.

Flower of Scotland was composed by Scottish folk musician Roy Williamson in 1967.

Roy learned to play the recorder at school, but didn't read music.

Flower of Scotland

O Flower of Scotland,
When will we see
Your like again,
That fought and died for,
Your wee bit Hill and Glen,
And stood against him,
Proud Edward's army,
And sent him homeward,
Tae think again



At athletic events, **Scotland the Brave** is performed as the national song.

The tune is traditionally played on the bagpipes.

Cliff Hanley wrote the words to the song on Christmas day 1951.

Scotland the Brave

Hark when the night is falling,
Hear! Hear the pipes are calling,
Loudly and proudly calling down
through the glen.
There where the hills are sleeping,
now feel the blood a-leaping,
High as the spirits of the old
highland men.



Londonderry Air is the national song of Northern Ireland.

The tune is a traditional melody which, over time, various words have been set to; the most famous being the song 'Danny Boy' in 1913.

The words of the song are a message of love from a parent to a son off at war.

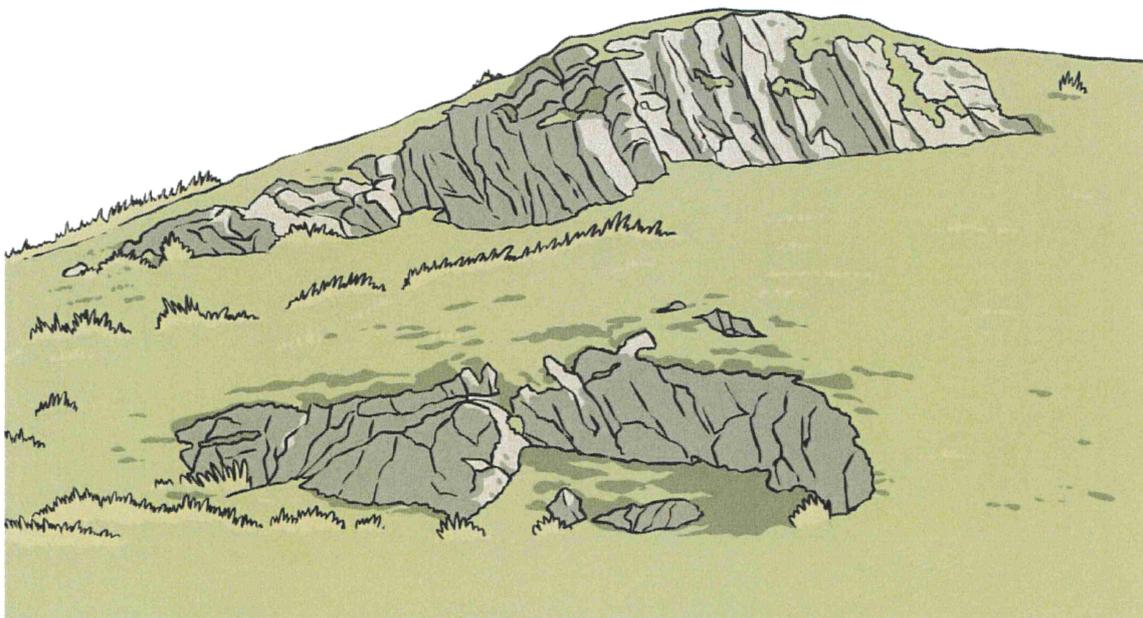
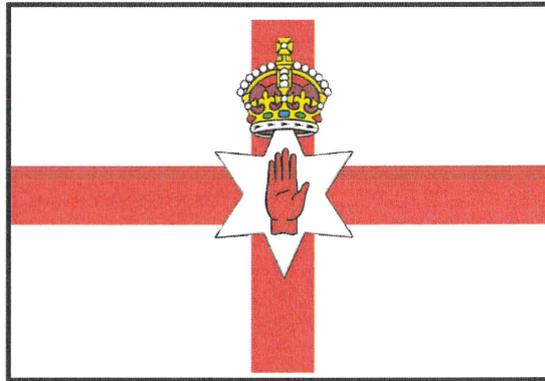
Londonderry Air

Oh Danny boy, the pipes, the pipes
are calling

From glen to glen, and down the
mountain side

The summer's gone, and all the
flowers are dying

'Tis you, 'tis you must go and I
must bide.



National Anthems

1. What is the official national anthem of the United Kingdom?

2. What is the name of the English national song?

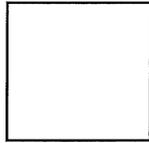
3. What is the name of the Welsh national anthem?

4. What is the name of the national song of Scotland sung at rugby and football matches?

5. What is the name of the national song of Scotland sung at athletic events?

6. What is the name of the national song of Northern Ireland?

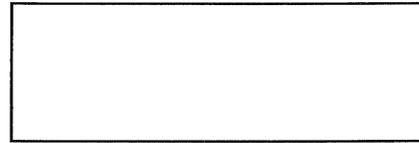
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape _____

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Pairs of Parallel Sides	
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Number of Obtuse Angles	

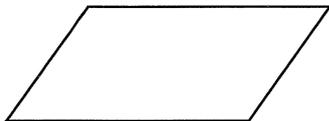
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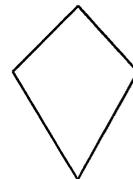
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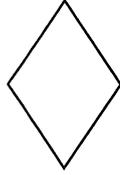
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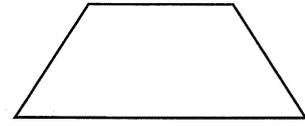
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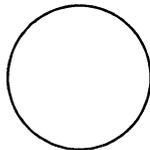
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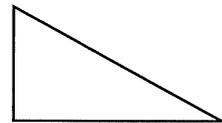
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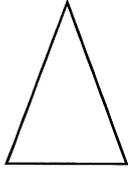
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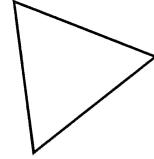
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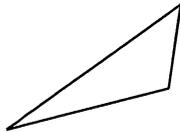
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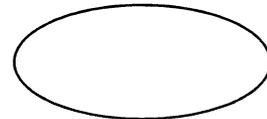
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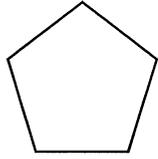
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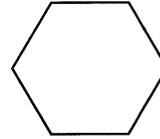
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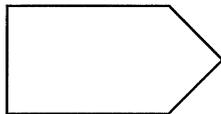
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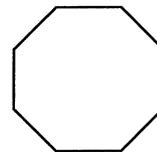
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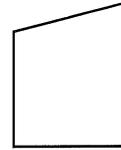
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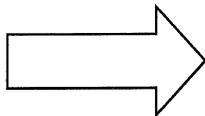
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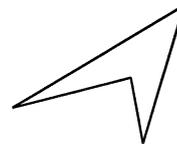
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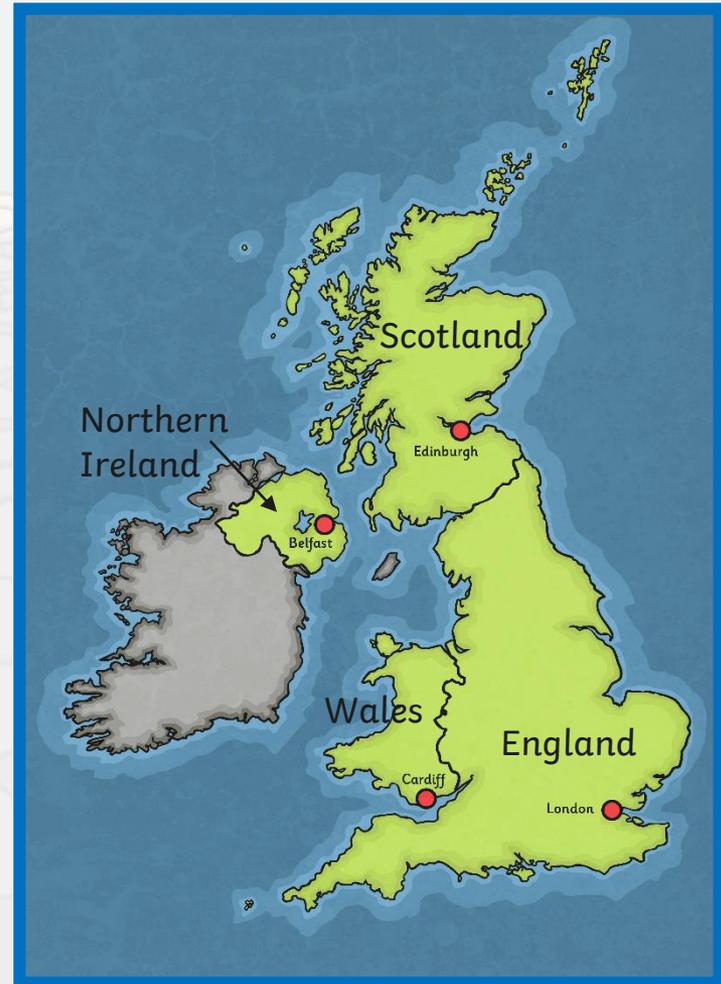
Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom is an island made up of four main parts:

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is the smallest part of the UK.



Northern Ireland's Counties and Capital City



There are **6 counties** in Northern Ireland.

The capital city of Northern Ireland is **Belfast**.

It is also the largest city in Northern Ireland with a population of over 333,000 people.

Giant's Causeway

- The Giant's Causeway in County Antrim is made up of 40 000 giant, hexagonal blocks of black basalt.
- These columns were formed as a result of a volcanic eruption that occurred 60 million years ago!
- The lava from the volcano cooled when it reached the ocean and the columns were formed.
- Some of the columns are around 12 metres tall!



Titanic Belfast

- The Titanic Belfast is where the famous RMS Titanic was built.
- This is a popular visitor attraction where visitors can learn all about the ship and its infamous voyage.



- The impressive six-floor building consists of nine interactive galleries and was named the World's Leading Tourist Attraction in 2016.

Carrick-a-Rede

- Carrick-a-Rede is a rope bridge near Ballintoy in County Antrim which joins the tiny island of Carrickarede to the mainland of Northern Ireland.
- The bridge is 20 metres long and sits 30 metres above the Atlantic Ocean below!

Do you think you would like to walk across this bridge?

How do you think it would feel?



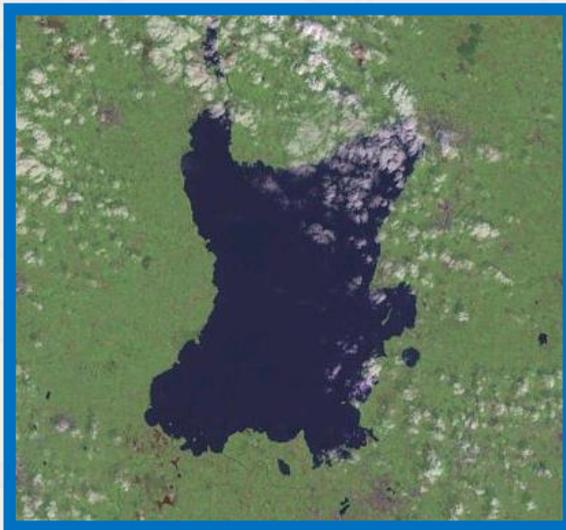
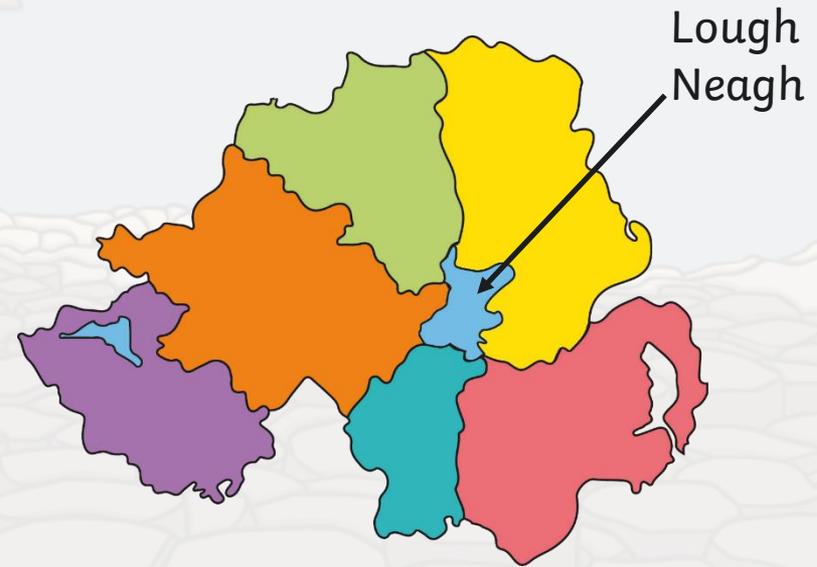
Belfast City Hall



- The Belfast City Council's civic building is located in the centre of Belfast in Donegall Street.
- The impressive building was opened in August 1906 and the people of Belfast come here to register births, deaths and marriages.
- Visitors can find the Titanic Memorial Garden inside the grounds of the city hall. This is a lovely peaceful place to sit and escape the noise of the busy city of Belfast.

Lough Neagh

- Lough Neagh is Britain's largest freshwater lake covering an area of 392 square kilometres.
- The lake holds 800 billion gallons of water. This is enough to fill seven million swimming pools!



- The lake provides Northern Ireland with 40% of its water.
- Lough Neagh is pronounced 'Lokh Nay' and the name means Lough of the horse-god Eochu. Legend has it that he was the lord of the underworld who lived under the lake!

Northern Ireland Celebrations and Festivals

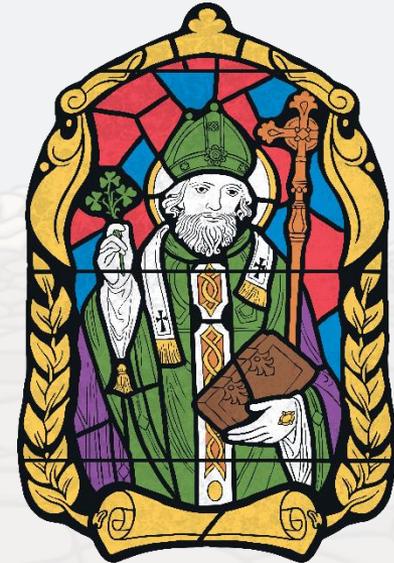
Like people all over the world, people in Northern Ireland like to celebrate their history and culture and have fun! The most famous of these celebrations is St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Day 17th March

Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland.

He is believed to be the founder of Christianity in Ireland where he lived as a missionary and bishop during the second half of the fifth century.

It is said that Saint Patrick was captured by Irish pirates at the age of 16 and taken from his home in Britain to live as a slave in Ireland for six years. He escaped and returned to home where he trained as a cleric and then went back to Ireland to serve and minister to the people there.



Northern Ireland Celebrations and Festivals

Dalriada Festival

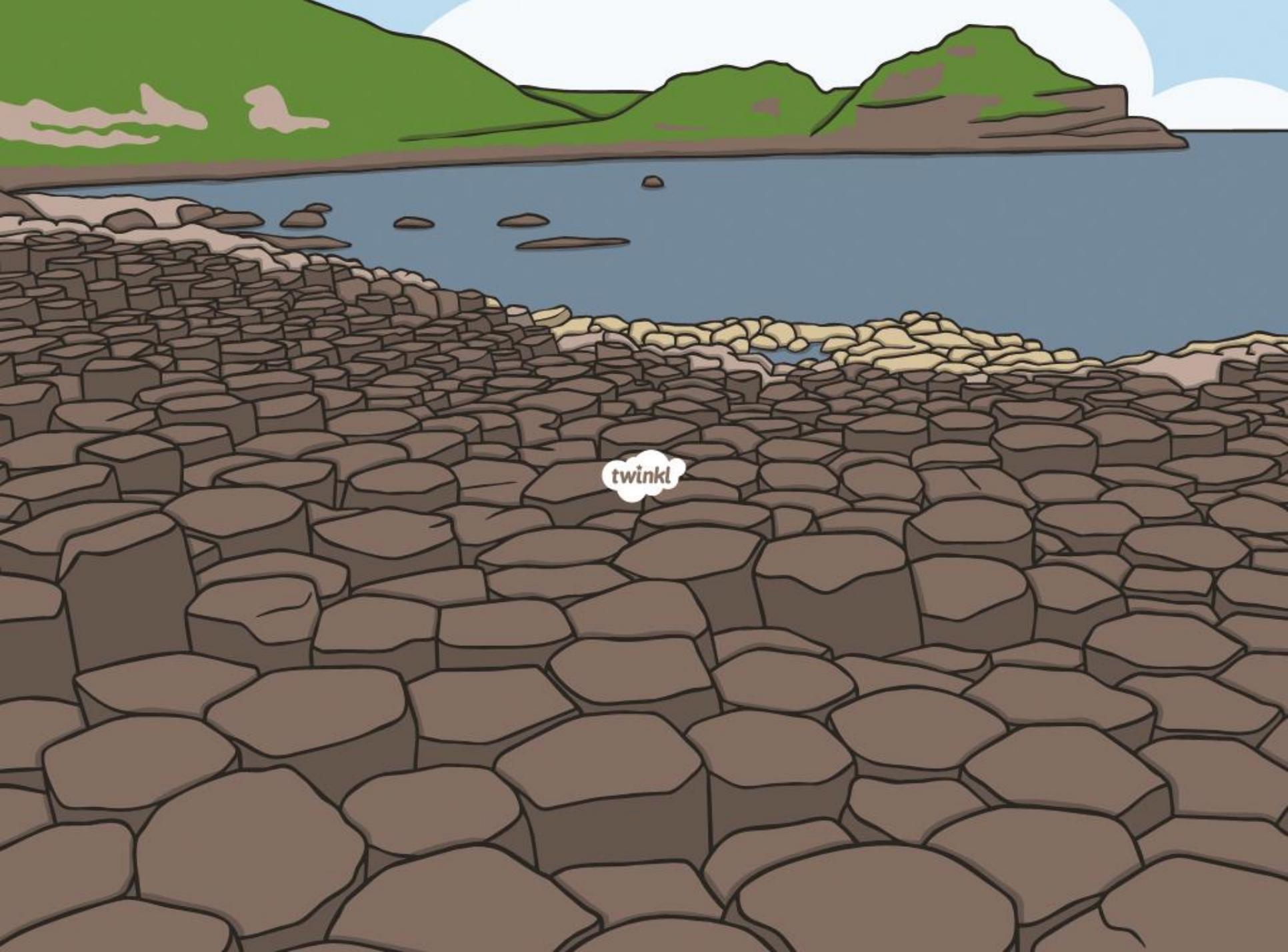
Every year in July, this festival takes place in a village called Glenarm. More than 20,000 people attend this celebration which is held in the grounds of Glenarm Castle. As part of the celebrations, people enjoy watching and taking part in Highland Games, listening to live music, tasting fine foods and there is always plenty of entertainment for the children!

What are Highland Games?

Highland Games are events held in Scotland and Ireland during the summer months to celebrate aspects of their history and culture. Common activities to be enjoyed at these events include the tossing of the caber, dancing and live music performed by military bands.

What other events do you know of that take place in a Highland Games celebration?





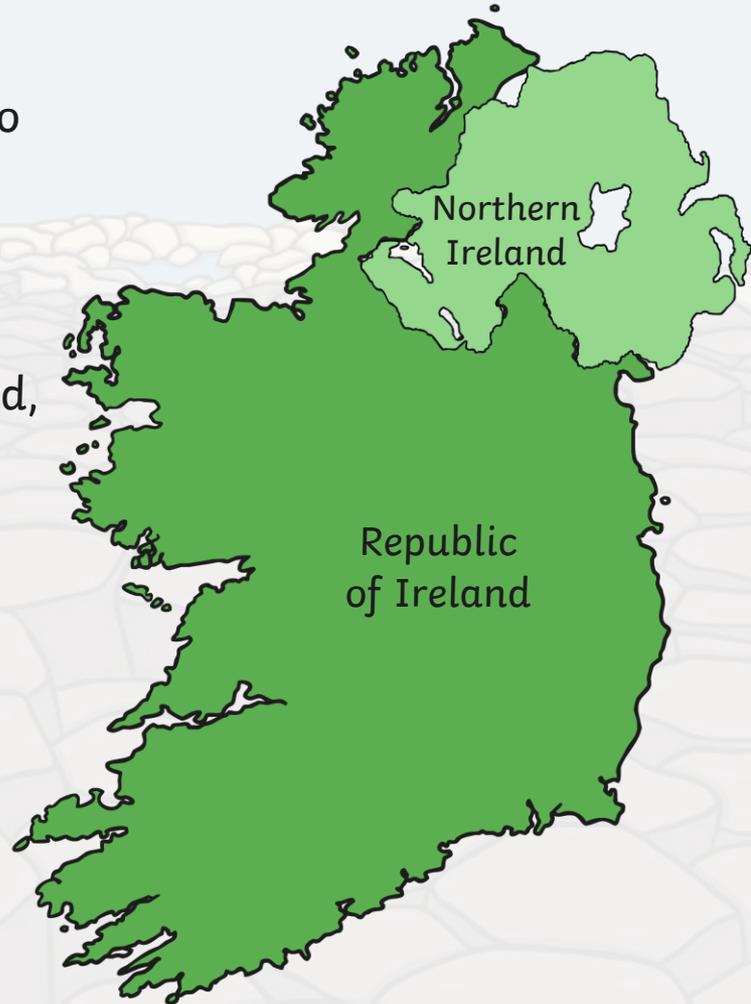
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Discover Northern Ireland

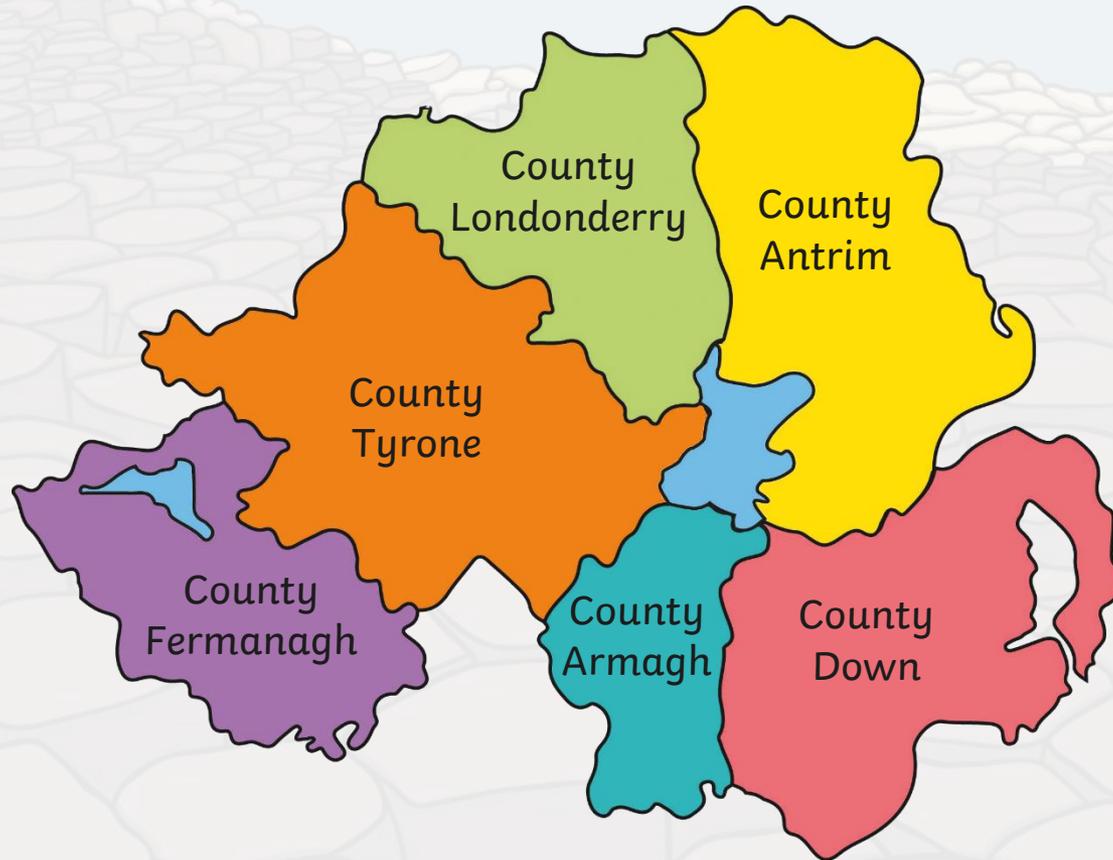
Counties of Northern Ireland

- The island of Ireland is split into two countries: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.
- Northern Ireland forms part of the United Kingdom, along with Scotland, Wales and England.
- Northern Ireland is split into separate counties.



Counties of Northern Ireland

There are **6 counties** in Northern Ireland.



County Tyrone

- Tyrone was the traditional stronghold of the various O'Neill clans and families, the strongest of the Gaelic Irish families in Ulster.
- Tyrone is the largest county in Northern Ireland (UK).
- It has a population approaching 170,000.
- County Tyrone shares parts of its borders with two Republic of Ireland counties, County Donegal to the west and Monaghan to the South.

County Tyrone

- Tyrone is home to the Beaghmore stone circles.
- They date back to around 4000 years ago, during the early Bronze age.



Photo courtesy of (kiss-tamas@commons.wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

The purpose of the stone circles are still a mystery to this day...

Fascinating Facts

- The Parliament buildings in Belfast are named Stormont.
- The government of Northern Ireland meet here.
- Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom but it makes its own laws.



Photo courtesy of (robertpaulyoung@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Lough Neagh

- Lough Neagh is the Largest lake in the whole of the British Isles.
- Legend says that it was formed by a giant called Finn McCool.
- He scooped up a lump of earth to throw at a rival giant across the sea in Scotland. The dip left behind filled with water to form the lough.



Fascinating Fact

- The Giant's Causeway in County Antrim is made of thousands of hexagonal blocks of stone.
- The rocks were formed by ancient volcanic eruptions.
- Finn McCool is said to have built it so that he could cross the sea to fight Benandonner, a fierce Scottish giant. However Finn McCool's plan didn't work out as he expected....

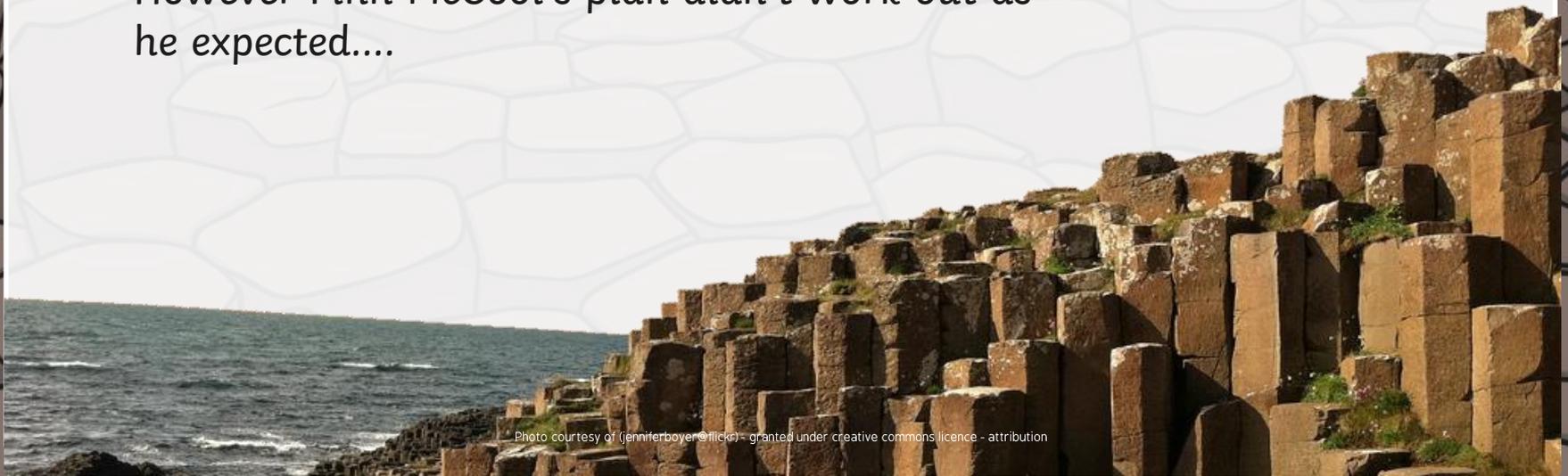


Photo courtesy of (jenniferboyer@flickr) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

The Mourne Mountains in County Down

- In County Down lies the Highest Peak in Northern Ireland, Slieve Donard.
- It is 850 metres (2789 feet!) tall. How tall are you?
- Its now quite an easy climb to the top along the new stone path and the views from the top are amazing!

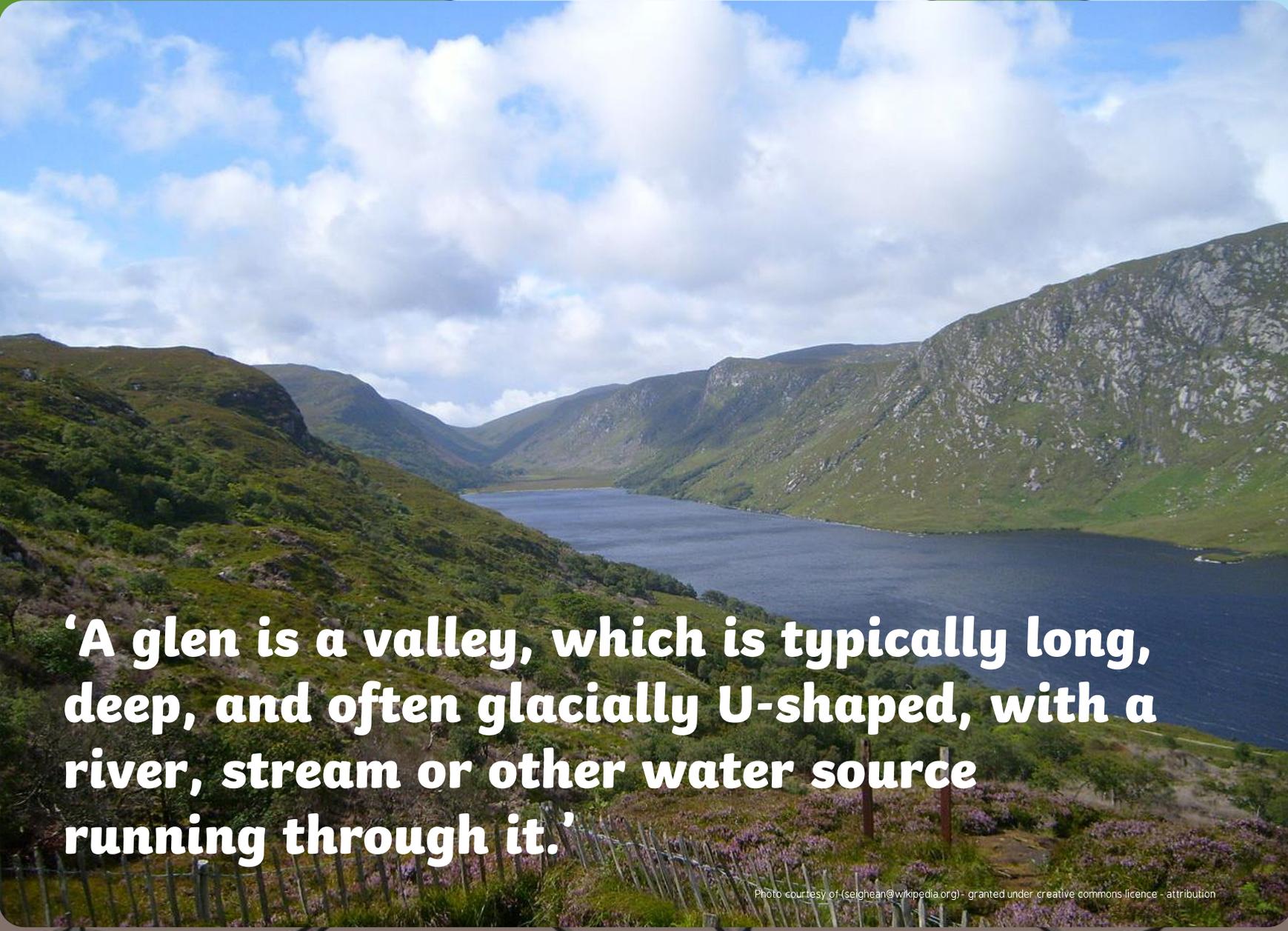


Fascinating Fact

- The 9 Glens of Antrim are one of Northern Ireland's top beauty spots.
- They are valleys carved out by Ice Age glaciers.
- Glenariff is the biggest of these glens.



Photo courtesy of (kateshortforbob@commons.wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution



‘A glen is a valley, which is typically long, deep, and often glacially U-shaped, with a river, stream or other water source running through it.’

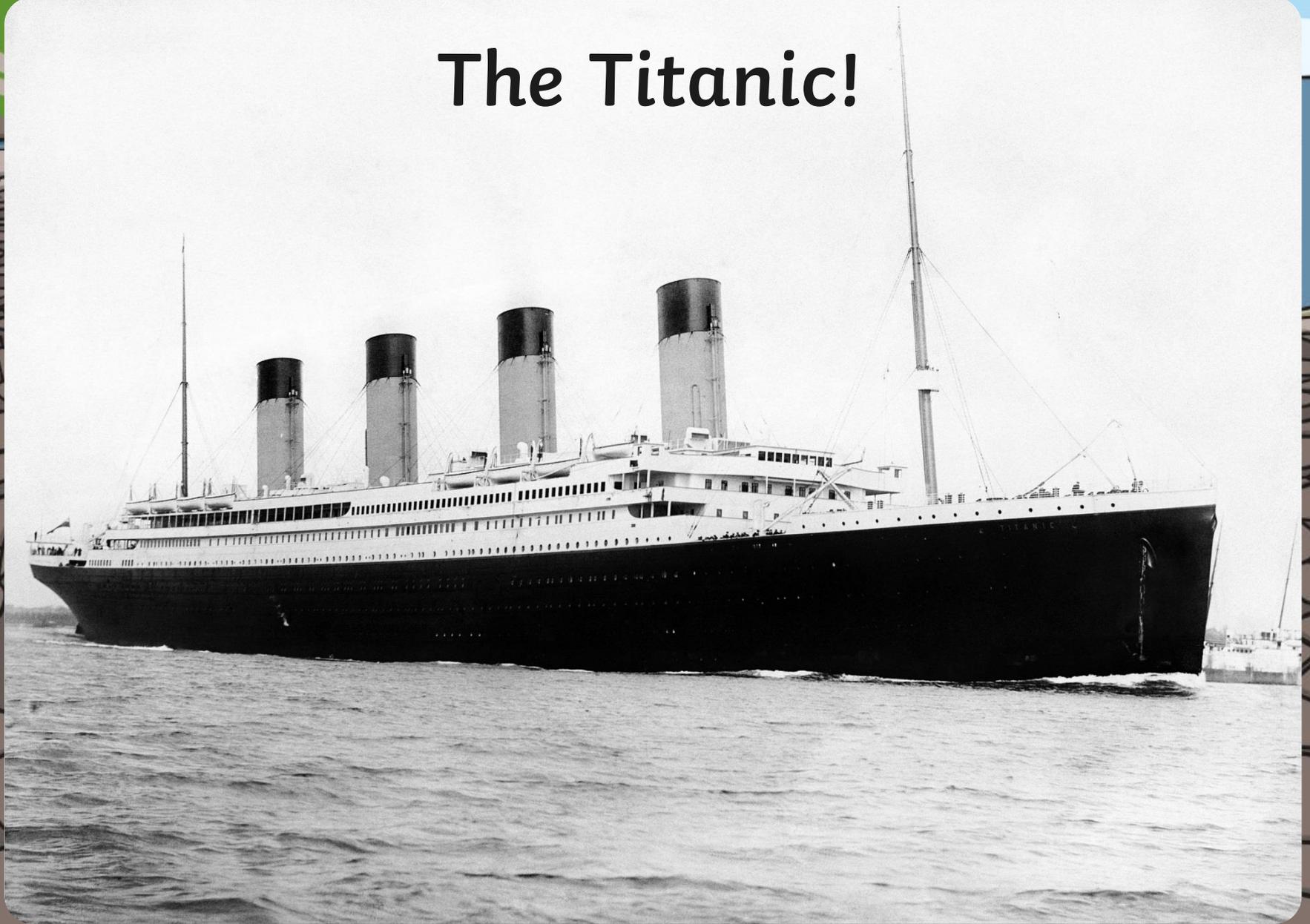
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Belfast

- Belfast lies at the mouth of **the River Lagan**, where it flows into **Belfast Lough**.
- Belfast's location made it an important **port** and centre for ship building.
- **Can you tell me a very famous ship that was built in Belfast?**

[Click here to reveal the answer](#)

The Titanic!



Belfast

There are lots of things to see and lots of interesting things to discover about Belfast...

Belfast gets a lot of tourists – last year they spent over 412 million pounds! That's a lot of pocket money!

**Napoleon's Nose
overlooks the city!**

Photo courtesy of (rossographer@geograph.org.uk) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

A photograph of a Goodfellow's tree kangaroo, a marsupial with reddish-brown fur and a lighter tan belly, perched on a weathered log. The animal is looking down and to the left. The background is a soft-focus natural setting with trees and foliage. The text is overlaid on the upper right portion of the image.

**Belfast Zoo is home to the only
Goodfellow's tree Kangaroo's in
the whole of the United Kingdom
and Ireland.**

Photo courtesy of (richard-ashurst@commons.wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

The Albert clock in Belfast isn't straight – it leans 1.25m to the left!

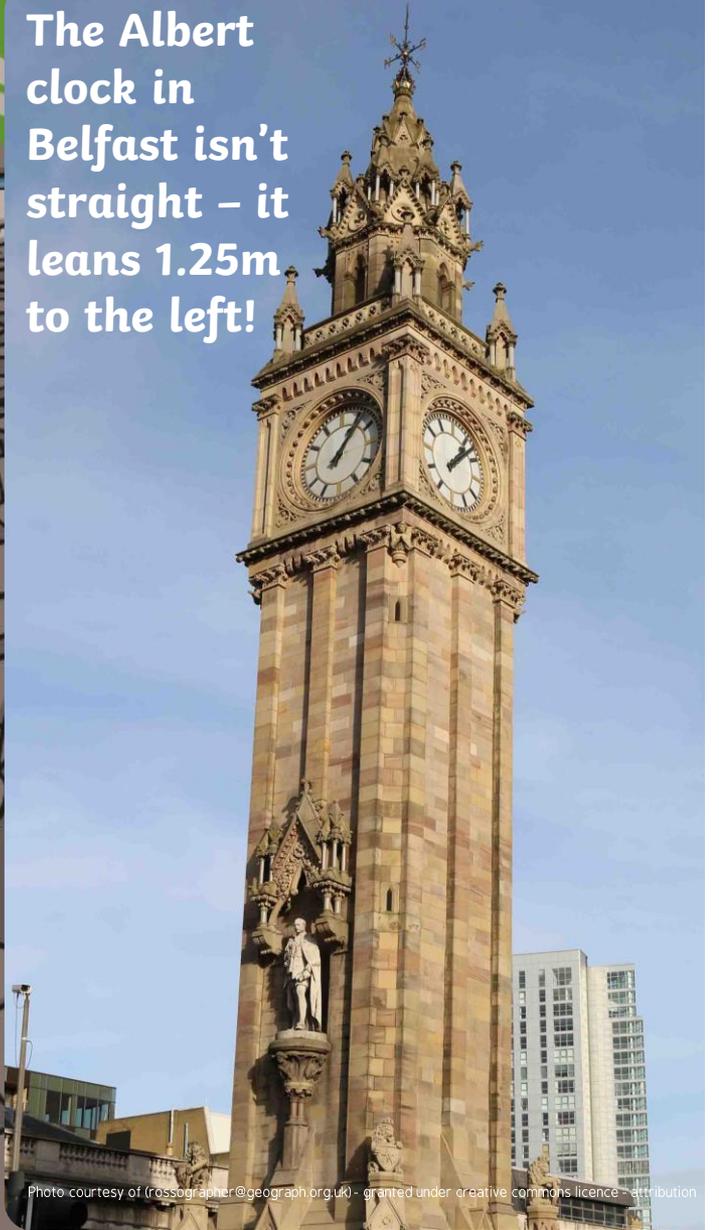


Photo courtesy of (rossographer@geograph.org.uk) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Belfast's famous ship building cranes are called Samson & Goliath.



Photo courtesy of (lasse1974@commons.wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Despite being a city, Belfast has over 5000 acres of park area.



Photo courtesy of richard-ashurst@commons.wikimedia.org - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Fascinating Fact

- Derry (officially named Londonderry), is Northern Ireland's second biggest city after Belfast.
- The old city of Derry is surrounded by 400-year-old walls.
- You can walk all the way around the wall to get a **bird's-eye view** of the city.



Photo courtesy of (seanmack@Wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Ulster Scots

- The term Ulster Scots not only refers to original Scots who settled in Ulster, and their descendants but their heritage.
- In Northern Ireland most people speak English, however some people speak Irish and Ulster Scots.

Have a go talking to your neighbour:

Hoo's things?	→	How are you?
Naw that guid	→	Not very well
Brave an guid	→	Very well

If you find these tough, 'Ye cud dae wi a bit mair lairnin!'

Fascinating Fact

Some of the road signs in Northern Ireland appear in two languages: Irish and English!



Photo courtesy of (night-of-the-big-wind@Wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Northern Ireland Schools

- Northern Irish children start school when they are 4 or 5 years old.
- Most schools teach pupils in English but some schools teach some of their subjects in Irish.
- Schools have long summer holidays (July and August) but they have shorter holidays during the rest of the year.



Discover Northern Ireland - Quiz

Read the questions below, then use the answer buttons to reveal the answer.

1 How many counties are there in Northern Ireland?
One point for a correct answer and a bonus point for every one you can name. **Answer**

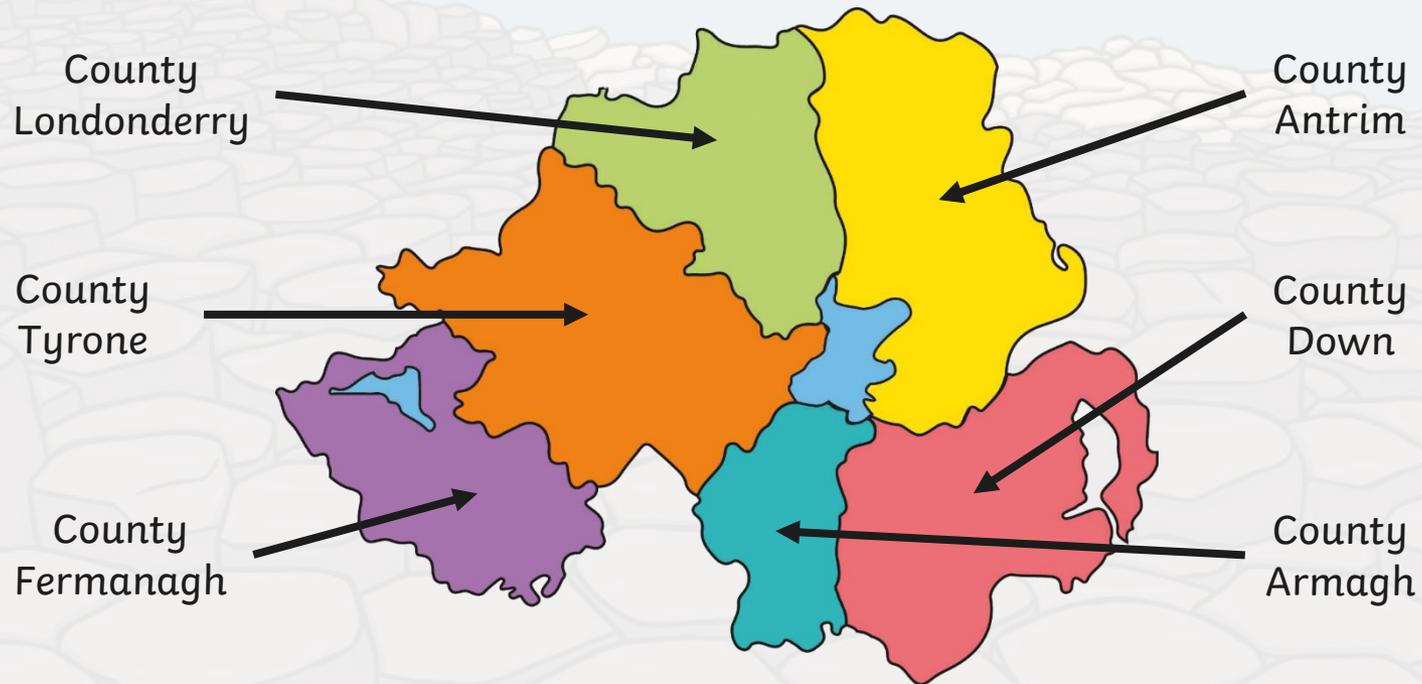
2 Which is the largest of the counties? **Answer**

3 Parliament buildings are in Belfast. What are they called? **Answer**

4 Northern Ireland has the largest lake in the United Kingdom – what is it called? **Answer**

Question 1 - Answer

There are **6 counties** in Northern Ireland.



[Go back to questions](#)

Question 2 - Answer

County Tyrone

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 3 - Answer

Stormont

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 4 - Answer

Lough Neagh

[Go back next questions](#)

Discover Northern Ireland - Quiz

Read the questions below, then use the answer buttons to reveal the answer.

5 **True or False** – Finn McCool was rumoured to have created the lake by digging a hole to bury his treasure?

Answer

6 The Giant's Causeway is famous for its strangely shaped rock formations. What shape are the rocks – pentagonal / hexagonal / heptagonal?

Answer

7 How were the rock formations formed at the Giant's causeway?

Answer

8 In County Down lies the Highest Peak in Northern Ireland, Slieve Donnard – how tall is it?
650m / 850m / 1050m

Answer

Question 5 - Answer

False

Legend has it that the lough was created by Finn McCool, but not by digging a hole! He instead made it by creating a hole with his hands, using the earth to throw at a Scottish rival.

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 6 - Answer

Hexagonol

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 7 - Answer

Volcanic Eruptions

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 8 - Answer

850 metres

[Go to next questions](#)

Discover Northern Ireland - Quiz

Read the questions below, then use the answer buttons to reveal the answer.

9 What is the missing word?
Belfast lies at the mouth of the River _____ ,
where it flows into Belfast Lough.

Answer

10 Belfast has two famous ship building
cranes, what are they called?

Answer

11 Translate into English the following Ulster Scott's
sentence: 'Ye cud dae wi a bit mair lairnin!'

Answer

Question 9 - Answer

Belfast lies at the mouth of the River **Lagan**, where it flows into Belfast Lough.

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 10 - Answer

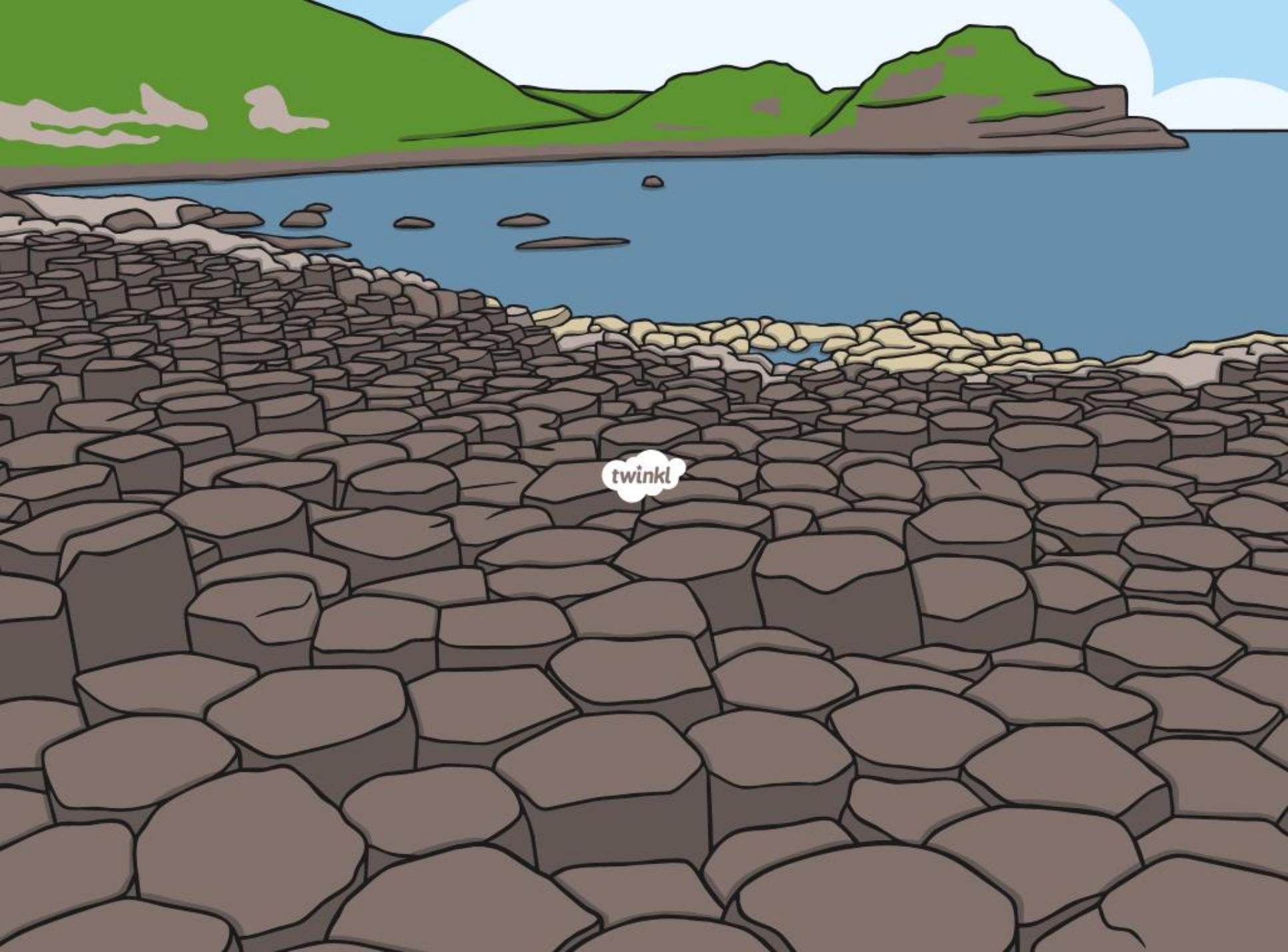
Samson and Goliath

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 11 - Answer

You could do with a wee bit more learning!

End of quiz



twinkl

Northern Ireland Fact Cards

twinkl

Northern Ireland Fact Cards

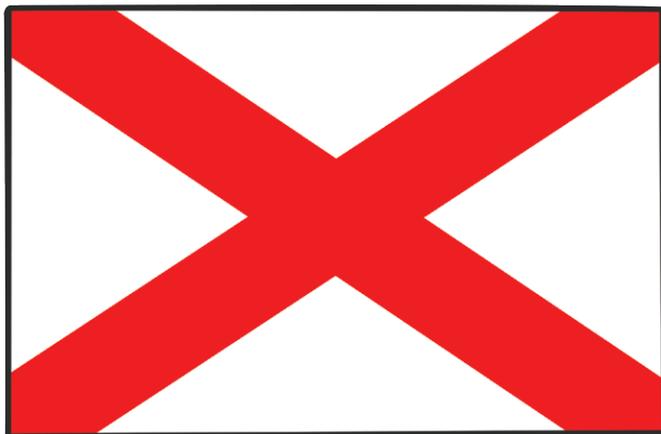


The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

twinkl.com

Northern Ireland Fact Cards

The Saint Patrick's Saltire flag is sometimes used to represent NI.



twinkl.com

Northern Ireland Fact Cards



Other main cities in Northern Ireland are Derry (or Londonderry), Lisburn, Newry and Craigavon.

twinkl.com

Northern Ireland Fact Cards

Slieve Donard mountain is the highest point at 848m.



Northern Ireland Fact Cards

The national day is St Patrick's Day on the 17th March.



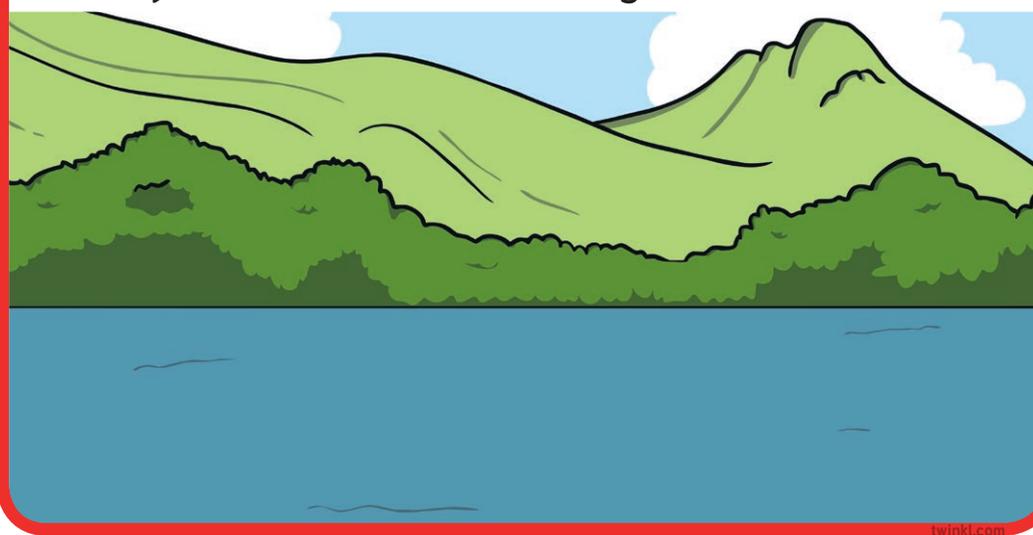
Northern Ireland Fact Cards

The River Bann is the longest river in Northern Ireland at 88 miles.



Northern Ireland Fact Cards

The largest lake is Lough Neagh at 151 square miles. It is the largest lake in the UK.





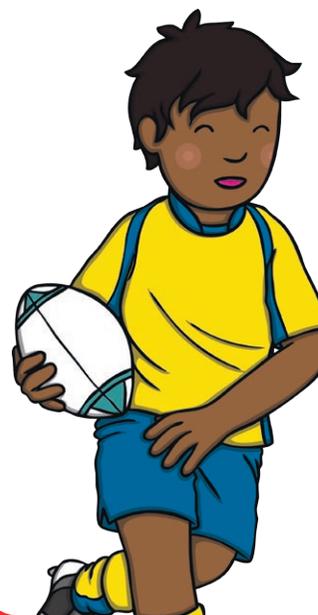
The official anthem is
Danny Boy.



The national symbol of
Northern Ireland is the
shamrock.



HMS Titanic was built
in Belfast.



Ice hockey, Gaelic football,
hurling, Gaelic handball and
rugby are some of the most
popular sports of
Northern Ireland.

C.S Lewis, the
author of The Chronicles
of Narnia, was born in
Belfast.



Answers

Types of Triangles

1. scalene
2. isosceles
3. equilateral
4. isosceles
5. right angle
6. equilateral
7. right angle
8. scalene

Sorting Quadrilaterals

Rectangle

Angles: All angles are right angles.

Sides: Opposite sides are parallel. Opposite sides are equal length.

Symmetrical? Yes. Two lines of symmetry.

Square

Angles: All angles are right angles.

Sides: Opposite sides are parallel. All sides are equal length.

Symmetrical? Yes. Four lines of symmetry.

Rhombus

Angles: Opposite angles are equal.

Sides: All sides are equal length.

Symmetrical? Yes. Two lines of symmetry.

Parallelogram

Angles: Opposite angles are equal.

Sides: Opposite sides are parallel. Opposite sides are equal in length.

Symmetrical? Only if a square or a rectangle.

Trapezium

Angles: Angles add up to 360° .

Sides: One pair of opposite sides are parallel.

Symmetrical? Only if it is an isosceles trapezium (both angles at the end of parallel line are equal).

Kite

Angles: One pair of equal angles.

Sides: Two pairs of adjacent sides are equal in length.

Symmetrical? Yes. One line of symmetry.

Answers

Ordering Angles

1. d b a c

2. a b d c

3. d c b a

4. c a b d

5. d c b a

6. a c d b

7. b a d c

8. b d a c

9. b a d c

10. c d b a

Acute and Obtuse Angles

1. acute

2. obtuse

3. right angle

4. acute

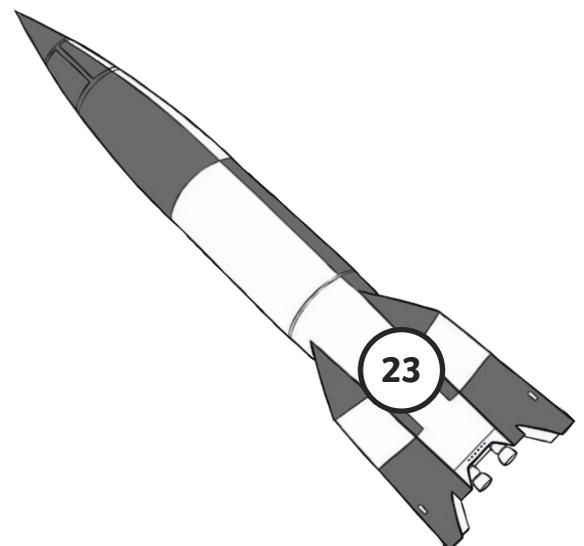
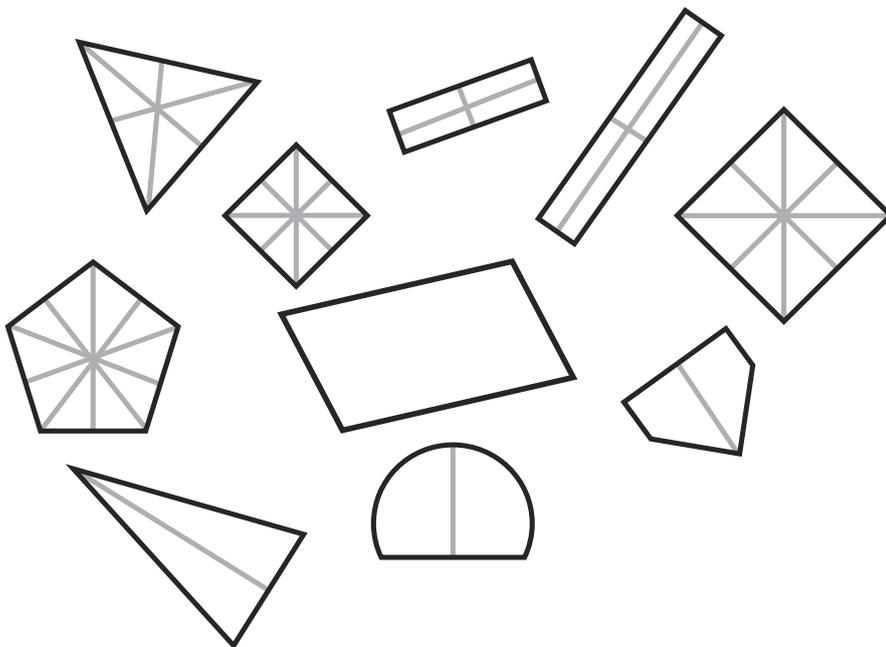
5. acute

6. obtuse

7. right angle

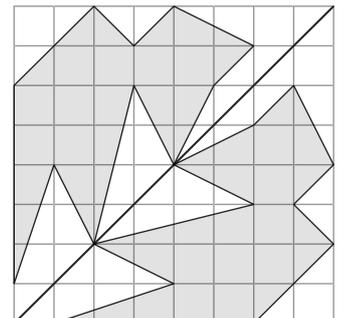
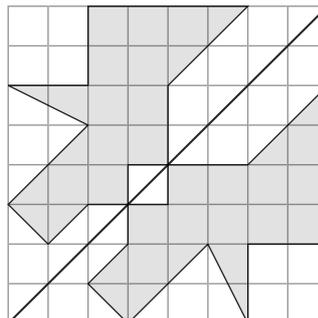
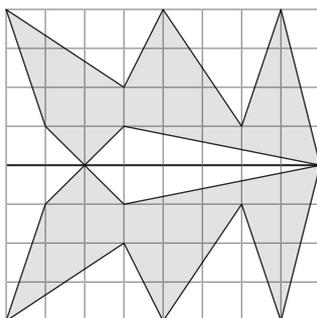
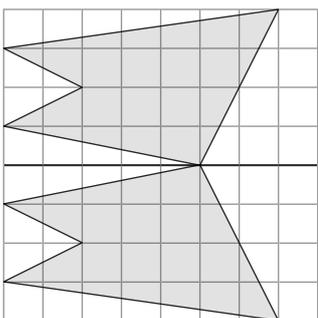
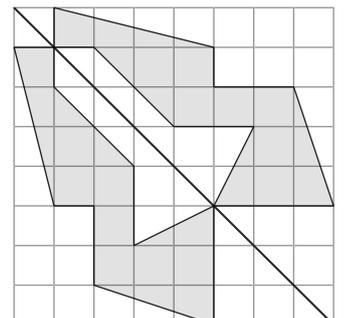
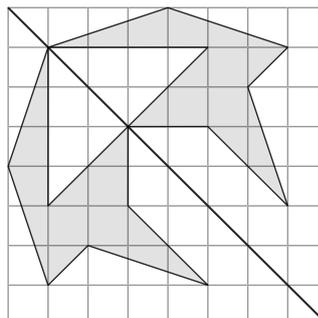
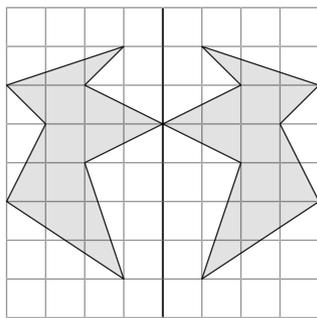
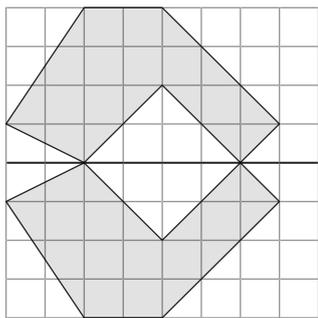
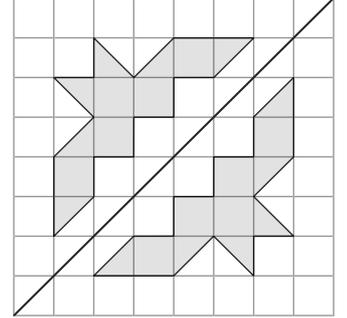
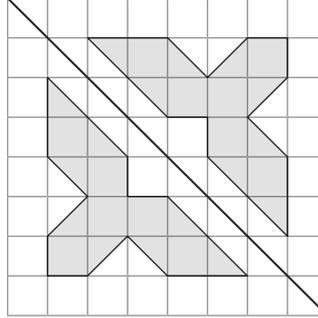
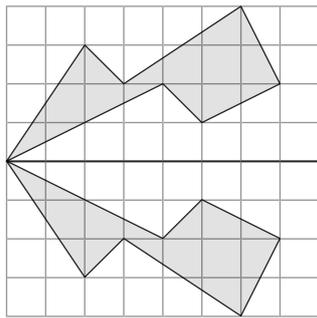
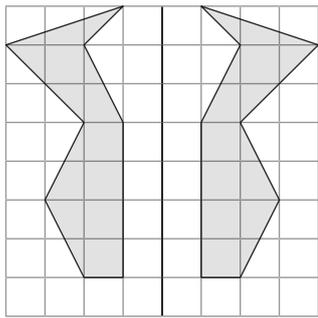
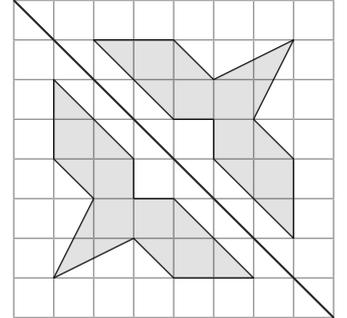
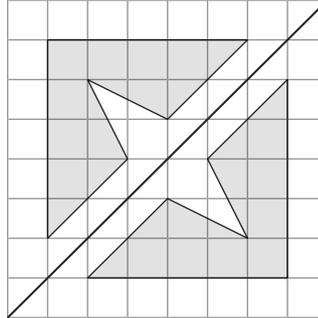
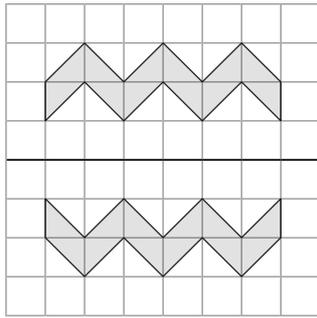
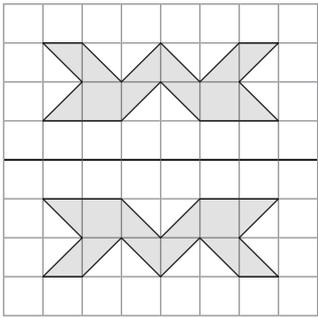
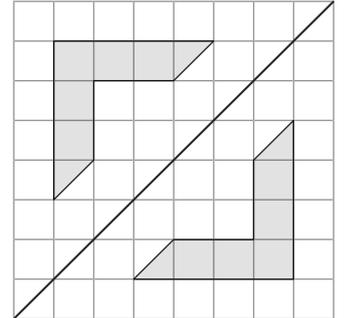
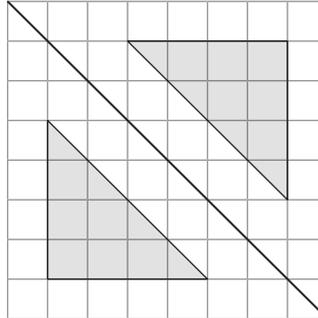
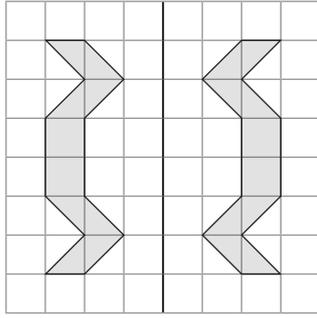
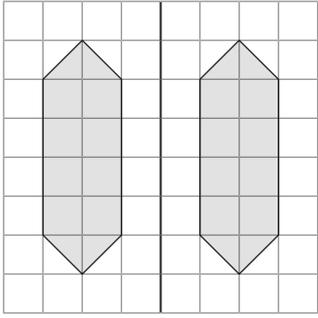
8. acute

Planet Symmetry



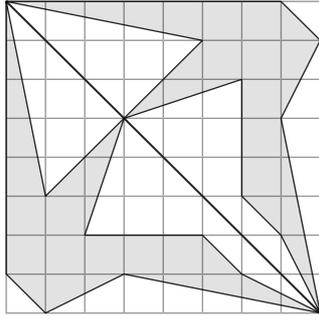
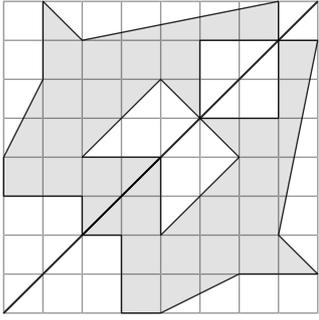
Answers

Simple Reflection Figures

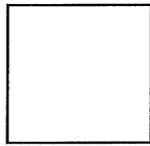


Answers

Simple Reflection Figures



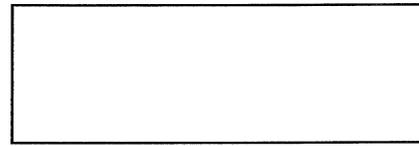
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape square

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	4
Order of Rotational Symmetry	4
Pairs of Parallel Sides	2
Number of Acute Angles	0
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

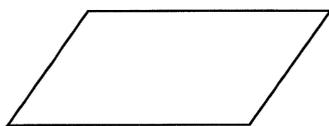
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Rectangle

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	2
Order of Rotational Symmetry	2
Pairs of Parallel Sides	2
Number of Acute Angles	0
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

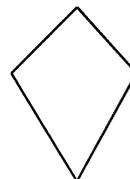
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Parallelogram

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	0
Order of Rotational Symmetry	2
Pairs of Parallel Sides	2
Number of Acute Angles	2
Number of Obtuse Angles	2

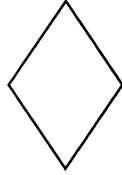
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape kite

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	1
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	1
Number of Obtuse Angles	2

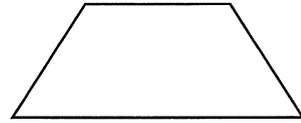
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Rhombus

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	2
Order of Rotational Symmetry	2
Pairs of Parallel Sides	2
Number of Acute Angles	2
Number of Obtuse Angles	2

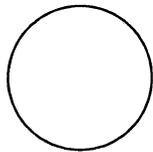
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Trapezium

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	1
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	1
Number of Acute Angles	2
Number of Obtuse Angles	2

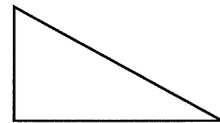
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Circle

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	1
Lines of Symmetry	Infinite
Order of Rotational Symmetry	Infinite
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	0
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

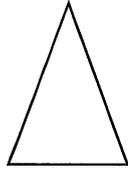
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Right angled scalene

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	3
Lines of Symmetry	0
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	2
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

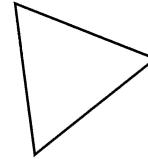
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape isosceles

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	3
Lines of Symmetry	1
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	3
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

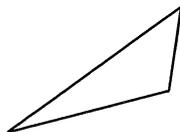
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape equilateral

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	3
Lines of Symmetry	3
Order of Rotational Symmetry	3
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	3
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

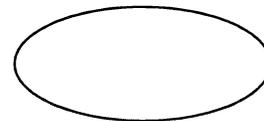
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape scalene

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	3
Lines of Symmetry	0
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	2
Number of Obtuse Angles	1

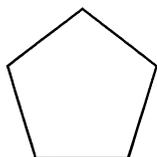
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Ellipse (or oval)

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	1
Lines of Symmetry	2
Order of Rotational Symmetry	2
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	0
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

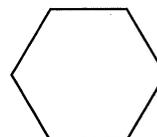
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape (regular) pentagon

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	5
Lines of Symmetry	5
Order of Rotational Symmetry	5
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	0
Number of Obtuse Angles	5

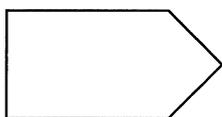
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape (regular) hexagon

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	6
Lines of Symmetry	6
Order of Rotational Symmetry	6
Pairs of Parallel Sides	3
Number of Acute Angles	0
Number of Obtuse Angles	6

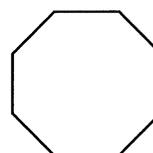
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape (irregular) pentagon

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	5
Lines of Symmetry	1
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	1
Number of Acute Angles	1
Number of Obtuse Angles	2

2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape (regular) octagon

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	8
Lines of Symmetry	8
Order of Rotational Symmetry	8
Pairs of Parallel Sides	4
Number of Acute Angles	0
Number of Obtuse Angles	8

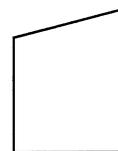
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape Irregular decagon (star!)

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	10
Lines of Symmetry	5
Order of Rotational Symmetry	5
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	5
Number of Obtuse Angles	0

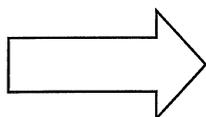
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape trapezium

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	0
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	1
Number of Acute Angles	1
Number of Obtuse Angles	1

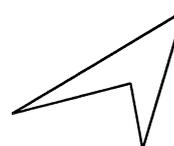
2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape irregular heptagon (or arrow!)

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	7
Lines of Symmetry	1
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	2 (or 3 if you count the small lines separately)
Number of Acute Angles	2
Number of Obtuse Angles	1

2D Shape Top Trumps



Shape irregular quadrilateral (or delta)

Fact	Number
Number of Sides	4
Lines of Symmetry	0
Order of Rotational Symmetry	1
Pairs of Parallel Sides	0
Number of Acute Angles	3
Number of Obtuse Angles	0