



Year 5

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.

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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?

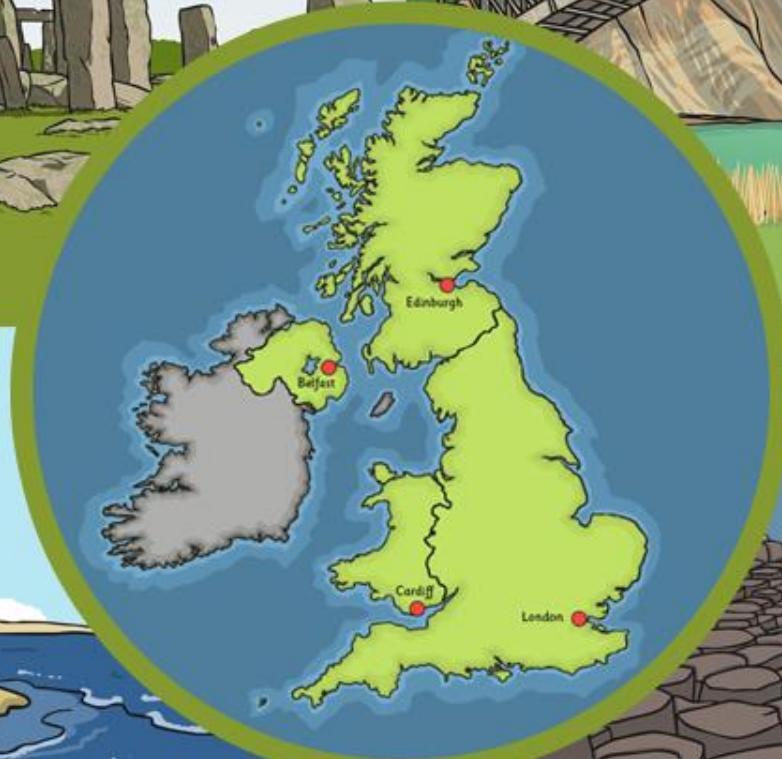
5. What is the national sport of Britain?

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



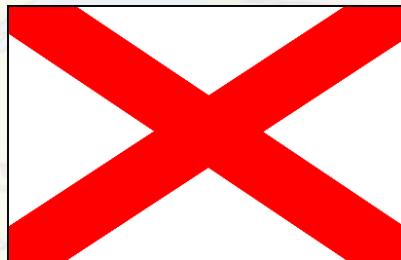
twinkl

Geography

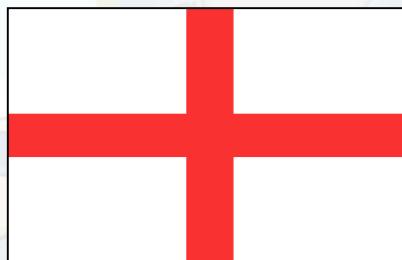
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also referred to as the UK) is made up of four countries:



Scotland



Northern Ireland



England



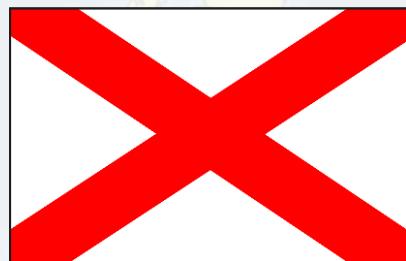
Wales

Geography

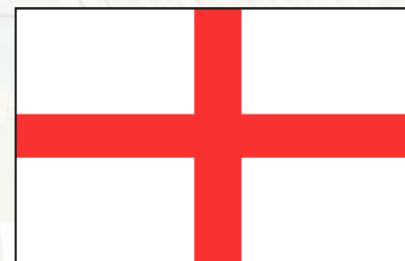
The flag of the UK combines the crosses of three patron saints:



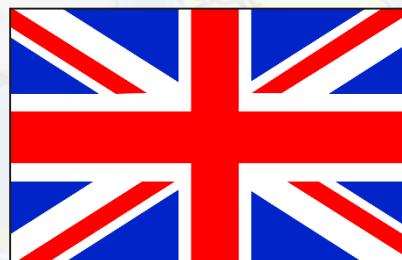
St Andrew: Scotland



St Patrick: Northern Ireland



St George:
England



United Kingdom

Geography

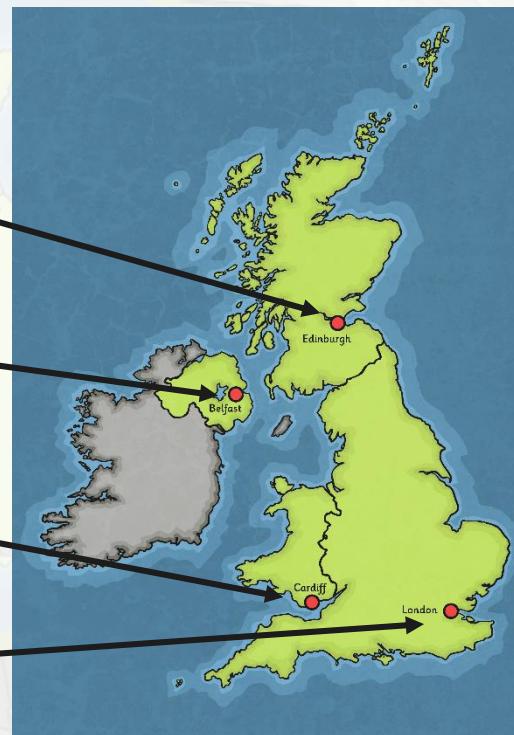
The capital city of the United Kingdom is London. In addition, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own capitals (the capital city of England is also London).

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



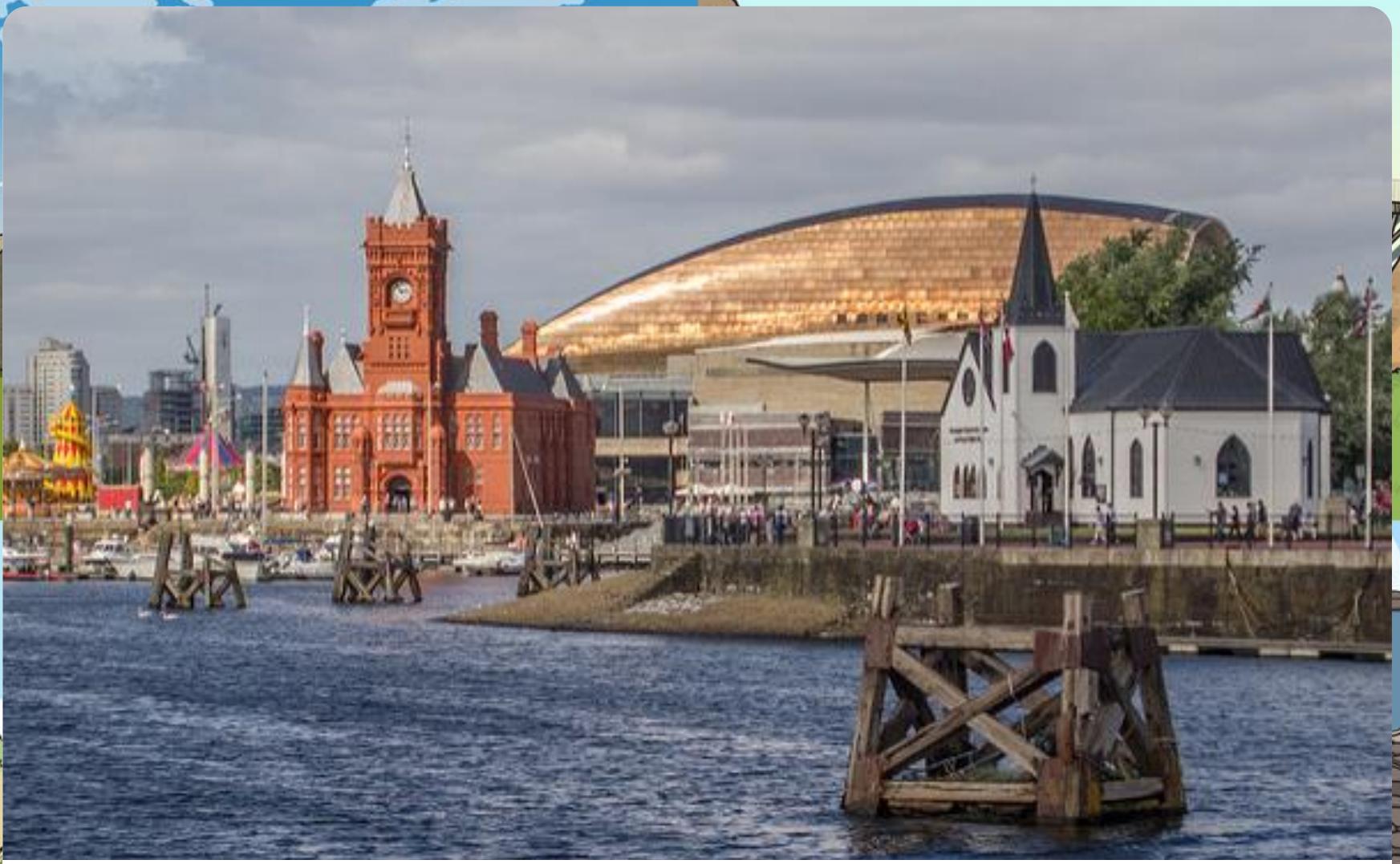
Buckingham Palace

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



Lake District

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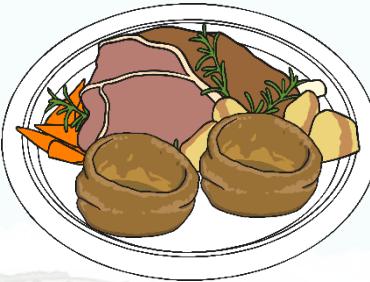


Cardiff

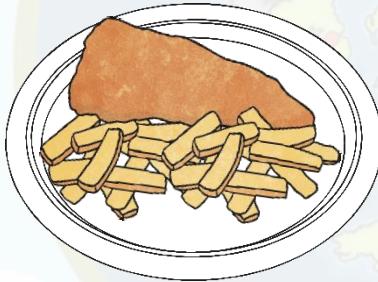
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Food

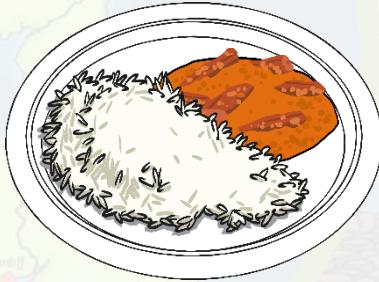
Traditional British food is often based around simple, local ingredients. However, the UK's rich cultural heritage has influenced food to create a wide range of dishes and flavours. Some common British dishes include:



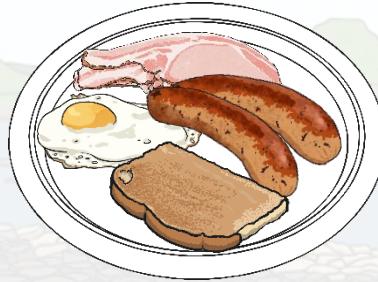
roast beef and
Yorkshire pudding



fish and chips



chicken tikka
masala



full English
breakfast

School

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

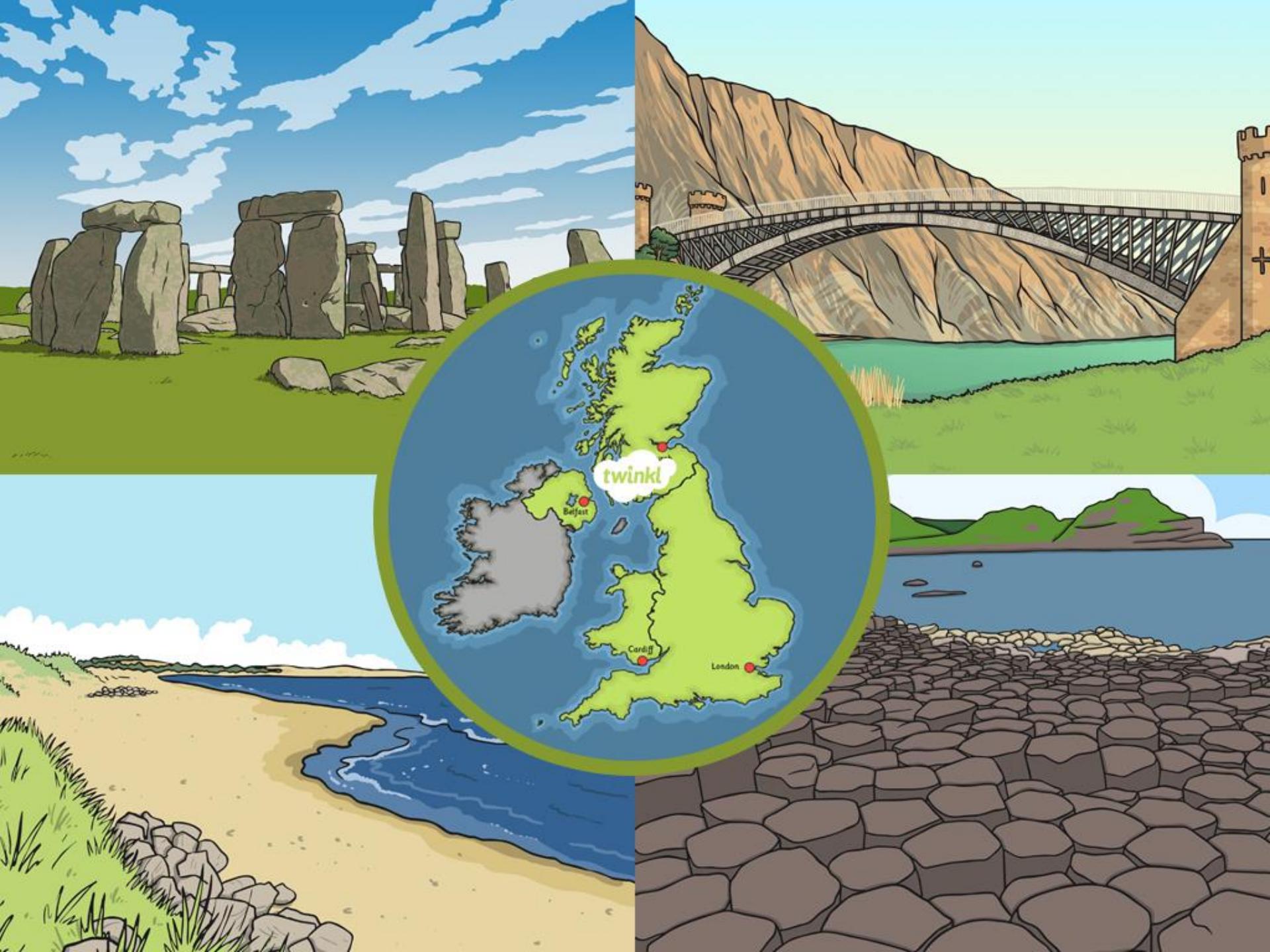
Education usually begins at the age of 4 or 5.

There are three main stages of education.

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

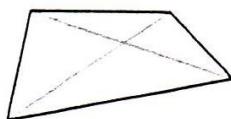
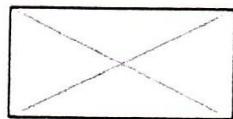
State schools are free to attend whereas private schools are paid for.





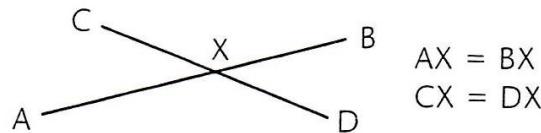
TARGET To recognise the properties of the diagonals of quadrilaterals.

DIAGONALS



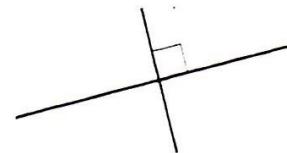
Diagonal lines go from one vertex of a shape to another.

LINES WHICH BISECT



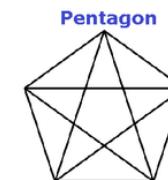
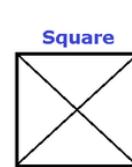
Bisect means cut in half.
Lines which bisect cut each other in half.

PERPENDICULAR LINES



Perpendicular lines cross or meet at a right angle.

A diagonal line is a line that joins one **vertex** to any other **non-adjacent vertex**. This means it is a line from one corner to another corner that it is not next to! Look at the diagonals in these shapes:

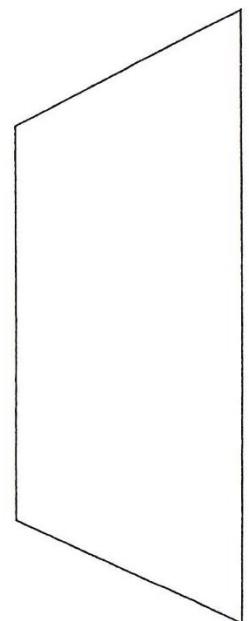
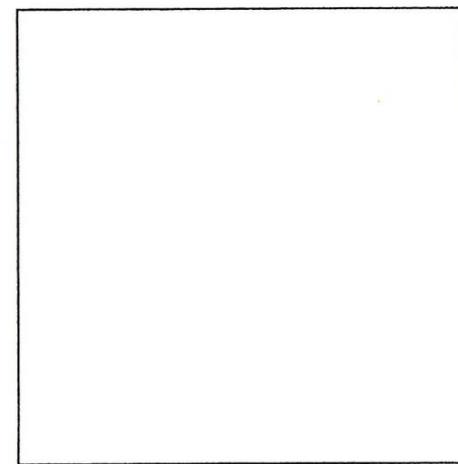
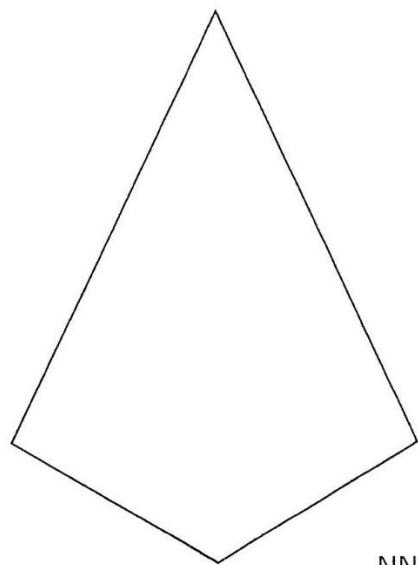
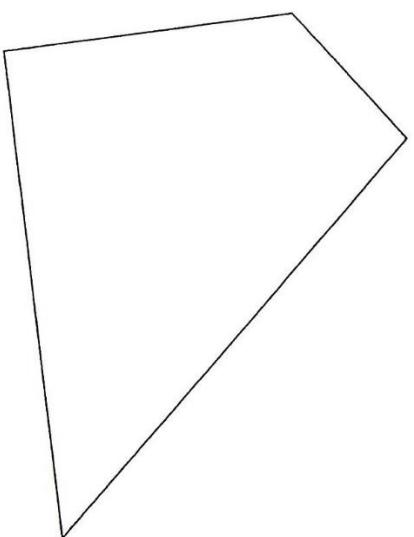
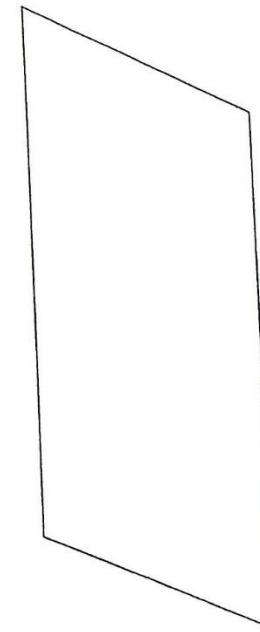
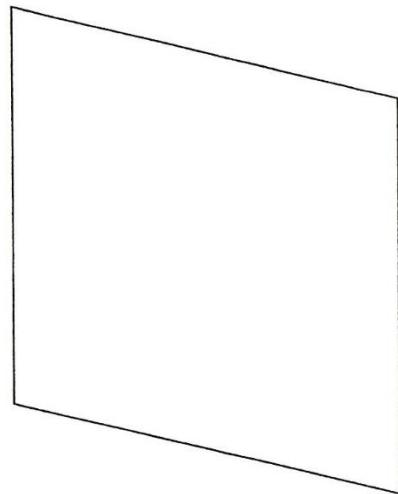
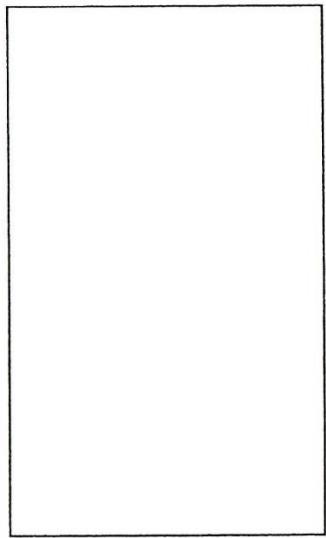


To know if the diagonals **bisect** (cut each other in half) you need to measure carefully with a ruler.

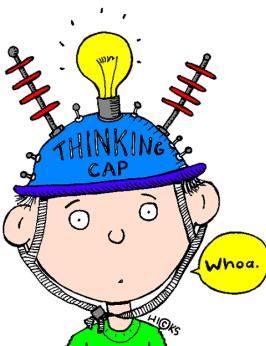
To know if the diagonals are **perpendicular** (at right angles) you need to test for a right angle where the diagonal lines cross.

Now complete the task below:

1. Next to each shape, write the name of the shape.
2. Use a ruler to draw the diagonal lines in the shape.
3. Measure with your ruler to see if the diagonals bisect and write "Bisect Yes" or "Bisect No" next to the shape.
4. Use your angle eater or a corner of a piece of paper to see if the diagonals are **perpendicular** (do they make a right angle where they bisect?) Write "Perpendicular Yes" or "Perpendicular No" next to the shape.



NNS Unit Plans

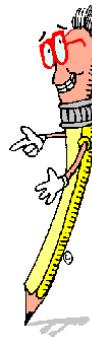


You could start your sentence with an 'ing' word.

Unlocking the door, she left the room.

Here are some 'ing' words you might like to use:

Dying	Hiding	Hugging
Jumping	Knowing	Needing
Playing	Praying	Riding
Singing	Stopping	Thinking
Trying	Walking	Wanting



S

You could start your sentence with a simile. A simile is when you compare two things together.

As brave as a lion, he slayed the evil monster.

Here are some similes you might like to use:

As strong as...	As large as...
As wise as...	As soft as...
As hot as...	As tiny as...
As small as...	As sensitive as...
As dark as...	As busy as...
As clear as...	As clean as...

P

You could start your sentence with a preposition. A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence.

On the top of the hill, there stood an old castle.

Here are some prepositions you might like to use:

Around	Behind	Beneath
Beside	In	Often
On	Over	Past
Through	Under	Until
Upon	With	Within

A

You could start your sentence with an adverb. An adverb gives us more information about the verb.

Lovingly, he stared into her beautiful green eyes.

Here are some adverbs you might like to use:

Accidently	Carefully	Cheerfully
Excitedly	Foolishly	Fortunately
Greedily	Generously	Happily
Knowledgeably	Menacingly	Nastily
Painfully	Quickly	Quietly
Sadly	Thankfully	Thoughtfully

C

You could start your sentence with a connective. A connective usually connects two sentences together.

Although he was hurt, he continued on his quest!

Here are some connectives you might like to use:

After	Although	As a result of
Because	Consequently	Despite
Except	Finally	Instead of
Meanwhile	Moreover	On the other hand
So	Therefore	Unless
Unlike	Whereas	Yet

E

You could start your sentence with an 'ed' word.

Scared, he hid under his covers for shelter.

Abandoned	Annoyed	Banished
Bruised	Challenged	Delivered
Determined	Discovered	Embarrassed
Excited	Focused	Frightened
Motivated	Overjoyed	Relieved
Persuaded	Scared	Worried

D

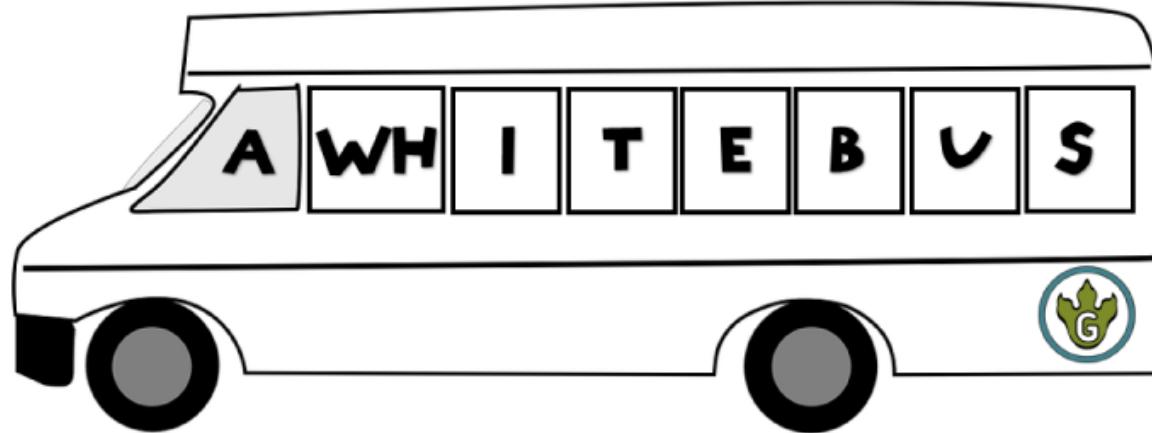
You could add a drop in clause to your sentence. A drop in clause adds extra information.

Michelle, who was very clumsy, always fell over her own laces.

Here are some examples that show the drop in clause:

- Mr White, who was very noisy, used to scare the children when he shouted!
- The bike, which had just been cleaned, sparkled in the sunlight.
- The old oak tree, that sat alone in the garden, swayed in the wind.

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.

Using Brackets for Parenthesis

The Narcissus (daffodil) is a spring plant with yellow petals.

Parenthesis: extra information or an afterthought in our writing. This could be a word, phrase or sentence. If you took the parenthesis away, our writing would still be complete.

Only put brackets around the actual parenthesis.

My brother (the one who lives in Australia)
is coming to visit.

I want to be a camera operator when I grow up.
(It looks exciting.)

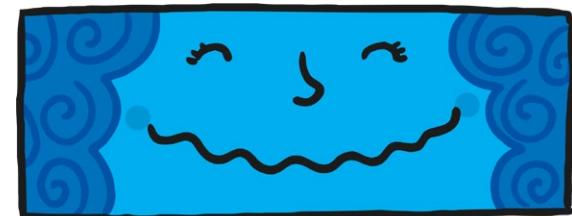


Dashes

Dash – creates a break in the sentence, halfway between , and . Usually used in more informal writing.

Shows a sharp break between two main clauses.

The film was very informative – I learned a great deal.



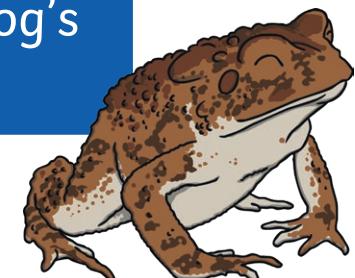
Marks out extra information embedded in the sentence.

Playing in Grandma's garden – which is huge – is always good fun.



One thing's for sure – he doesn't want to go!

A toad's skin is dry and bumpy – not like the frog's smooth, wet skin!



Commas

A comma separates units of meaning in a sentence.

A comma separates items in a list.

Jenna bought some apples, grapes, bananas, and pears for her fruit salad.



A comma separates off a subordinate opening.

Although she was tired, Tilly went to the party.



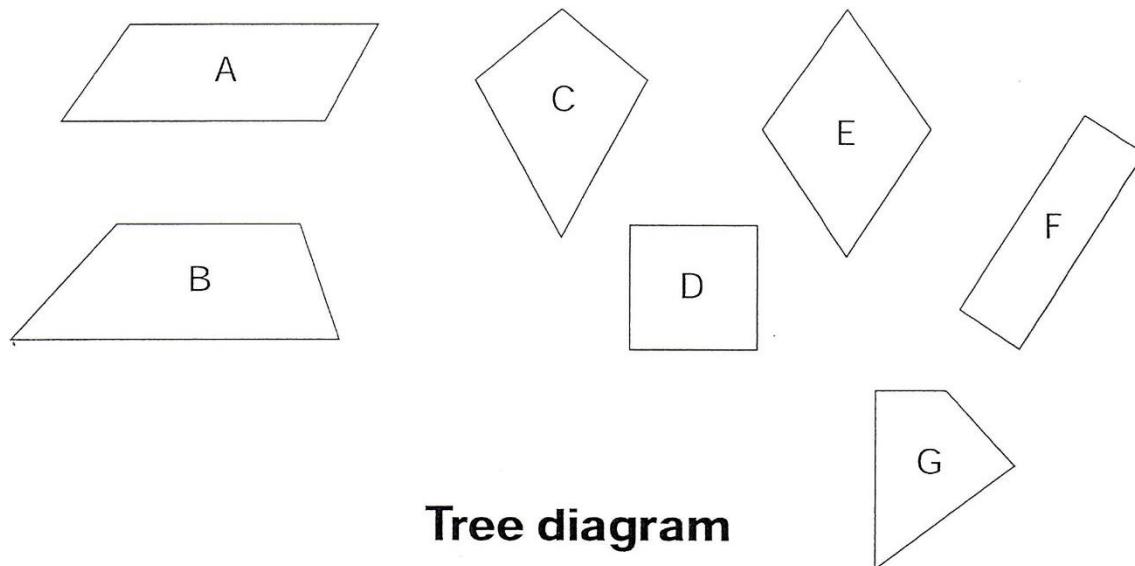
A comma marks out a relative clause (extra information that has been added into the sentence).

The children, who were in 5th grade, were very excited.

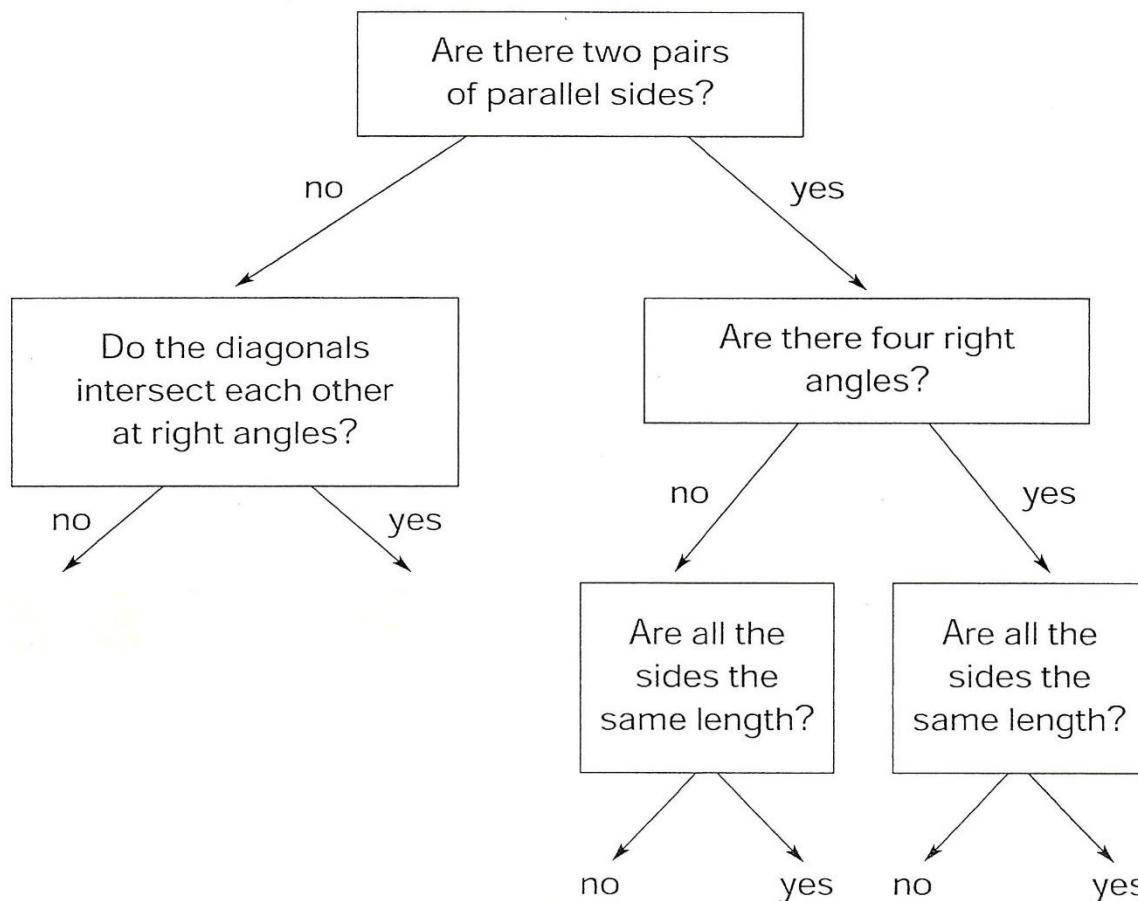


Sorting quadrilaterals

For each shape, start at the question at the top of the tree diagram and answer each question to sort the quadrilaterals. Write the letter of the shape under the last answer you get to.



Tree diagram



Diagonals in regular shapes

A **regular** shape is one where all the sides are the same length, all the angles are equal and it has the same number of lines of symmetry as the number of sides.

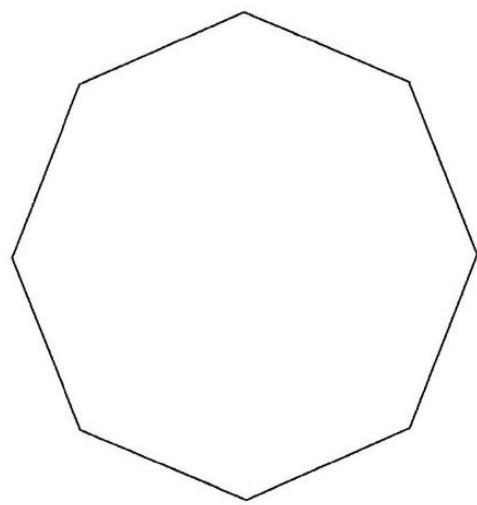
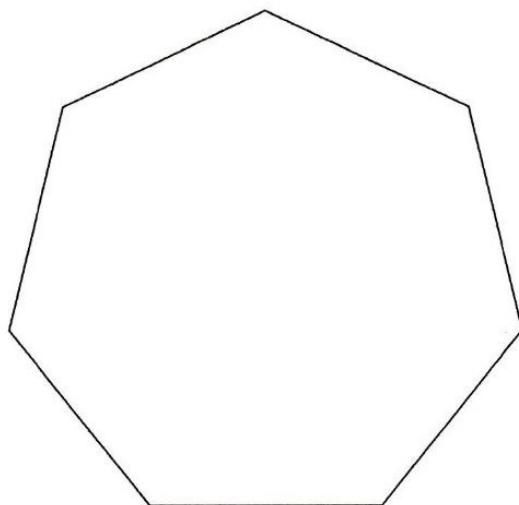
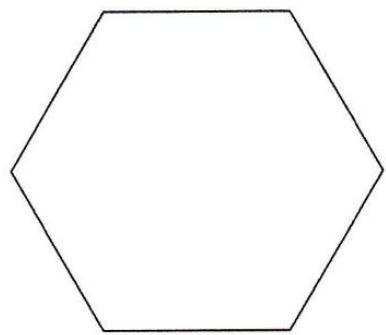
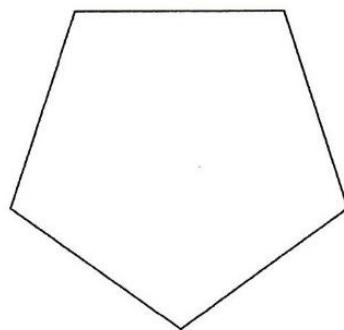
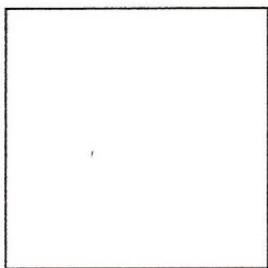
Your task:

1. Count the number of sides on these regular shapes and match them to the names in the table underneath.
2. Write the number of sides for each shape in the table.
3. Using a ruler, draw the diagonals on all the shapes, be careful to count them accurately and write the number of diagonals for each shape in the table.

Challenge:

What pattern do you notice in the differences between the numbers of diagonals? Can you use this to predict the number of diagonals in a nine-sided shape (nonagon), a ten-sided shape (decagon) and an eleven-sided shape (hendecagon)?

Diagonals in regular shapes



RESULTS

	no of sides	no of diagonals
square		
pentagon		
hexagon		
heptagon		
octagon		

United Kingdom



The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is made up of Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is found in north-western Europe. The UK is surrounded by the English Channel to the south, the North Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea to the west, and the North Sea to the east and north. Apart from mainland UK and Northern Ireland, the UK has upwards of 1000 smaller islands such as Shetland, Orkney, Fair Isle, the Outer and Inner Hebrides, the Channel Islands, Rockall and the Isle of Wight.

Living in the UK

London, the capital city of the UK, has a mixed, multicultural population. For hundreds of years, people from all over the world have come to live in the UK. This has led to a diverse society where different languages and traditions can be experienced.

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.

Languages of 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 is spoken in north-west Scotland. Irish is spoken in Northern Ireland and Cornish is spoken in Cornwall, in the south-west of England. Around the UK, different languages, dialects and accents are spoken. In London alone, over 300 languages are spoken.

Weather around the UK

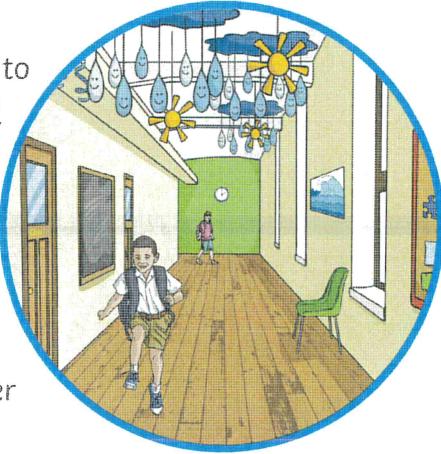
People in the United Kingdom can experience many different types of weather in a single day. The climate of the UK is generally cool, often cloudy and rainy. Temperatures in the north of Scotland



and the south of England can differ by 10°C to 15°C. January and February are usually the coldest months in the UK, with temperatures ranging anywhere between below 00°C and 100°C. In June, July and August, temperatures can be in the range of 20°C to 30°C.

Education in the UK

Education in the UK differs slightly from country to country. Children normally go to nursery school and then start school at the age of 5. Primary school lasts up until the age of 11 or 12 and then children 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.



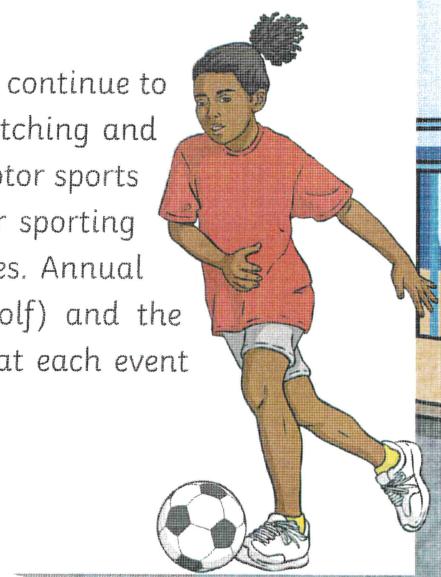
Getting Around

A roads and motorways are the main transport routes in the UK. Travel by car, van, taxi or bus are the most common ways of travelling. People can also use public transport, such as buses, trains, trams and ferries. Public transport in rural areas is less frequent. In some cities in the UK, there are underground and overground trains that make crossing the city easier. Some cities like Manchester, Sheffield and Edinburgh also have trams. Cycling is becoming much more popular and many people now commute to work by bike.



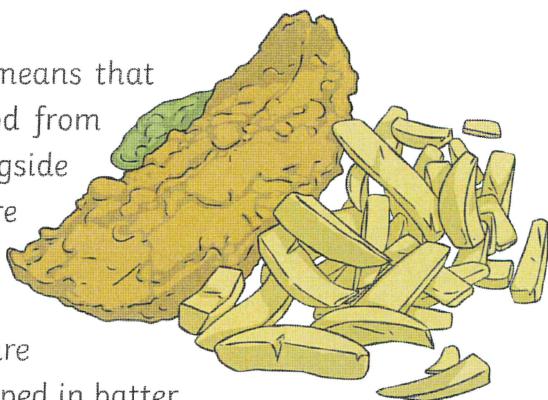
Sport

Cricket, football, rugby and golf all began in the UK and continue to be extremely popular. 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

The multicultural population of the UK means that food can also be varied and diverse. Food from across the world can be found alongside traditional foods. 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 used to make fish and chips. The fish is dipped in batter and fried until crispy.



Tourism

Over 40 million people visited the UK from abroad in 2018. The UK is the 6th biggest tourist destination in the world. Most visitors come from Europe. In London, many historic sites like Big Ben, the Tower of London or Buckingham Palace attract thousands of visitors. Around the UK, many people visit places like Edinburgh Castle, Stonehenge, Loch Ness, Skara Brae, Titanic Belfast, the Eden Project, Blackpool Tower, Caernarfon Castle and Cheddar Gorge throughout the year.



Did You Know...?

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has ruled for longer than any other king or queen in British history. She became queen in 1952. The Queen is devoted to her duty as monarch and she is highly regarded and much loved by the general public.

Questions

1. Why could the United Kingdom be described as an island nation?

2. At one time it was said that the sun did not set on the British Empire.
What does this mean?

3. Is it fair to say that everyone speaks English in the UK?

4. Is winter in the south of England the same as winter in the north of Scotland?
Explain your answer.

5. What options for further study do young people have after leaving secondary school
in the UK?

6. Why do you think public transport in rural areas of the UK is less frequent?

7. Of all the sports popular in the UK, which do you think is most popular? Give reasons
for your answer.

8. Why do you think fish and chips is such a popular food across the UK?

9. Why do you think Queen Elizabeth II is highly regarded by the general public?

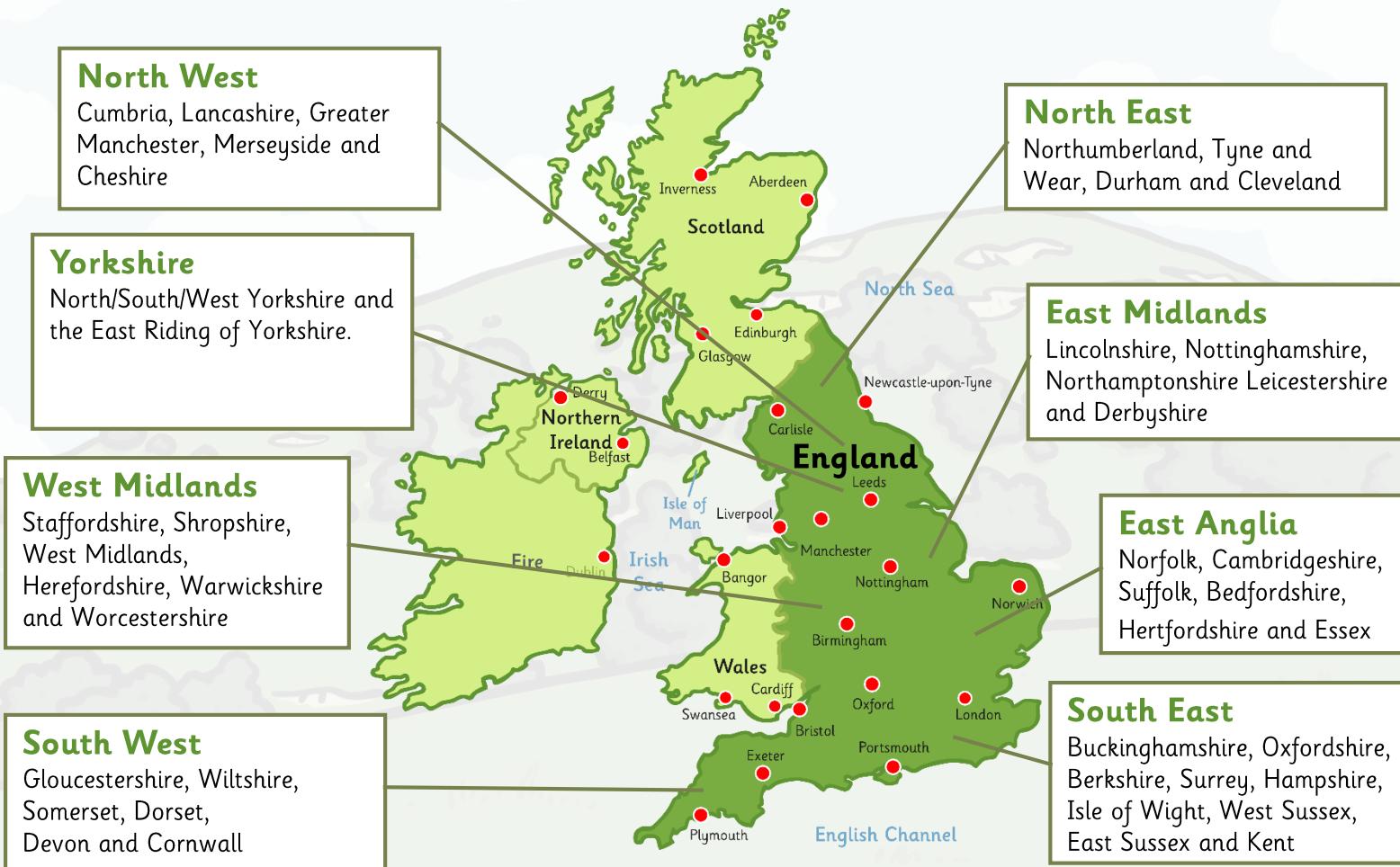
10. Where would you most like to visit in the UK? Explain why.

England

Information PowerPoint



Map of England's Cities and Counties



English Landmarks



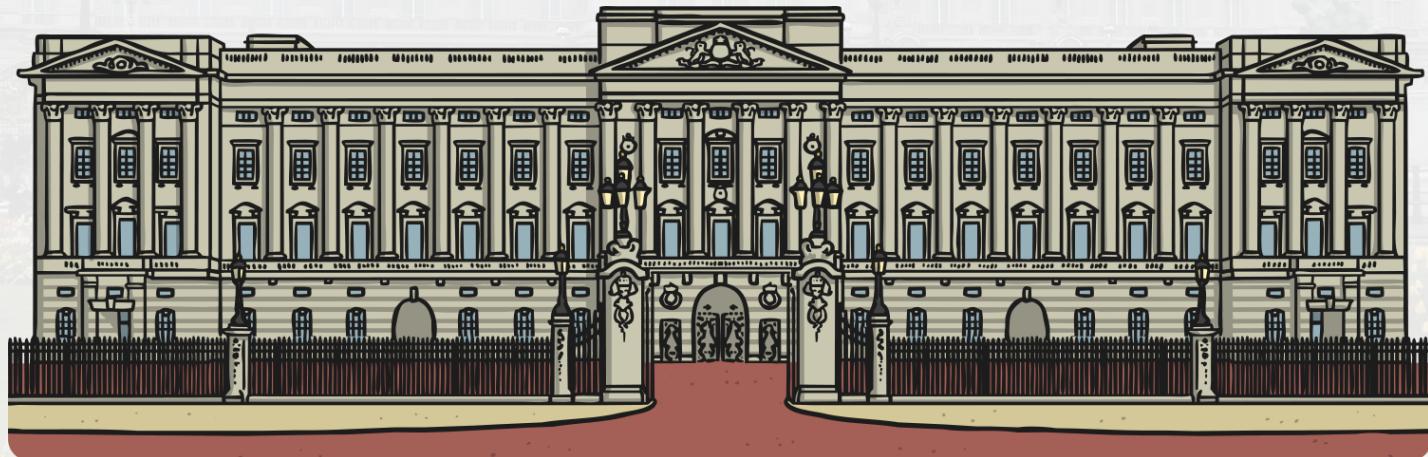
Stonehenge

- 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.

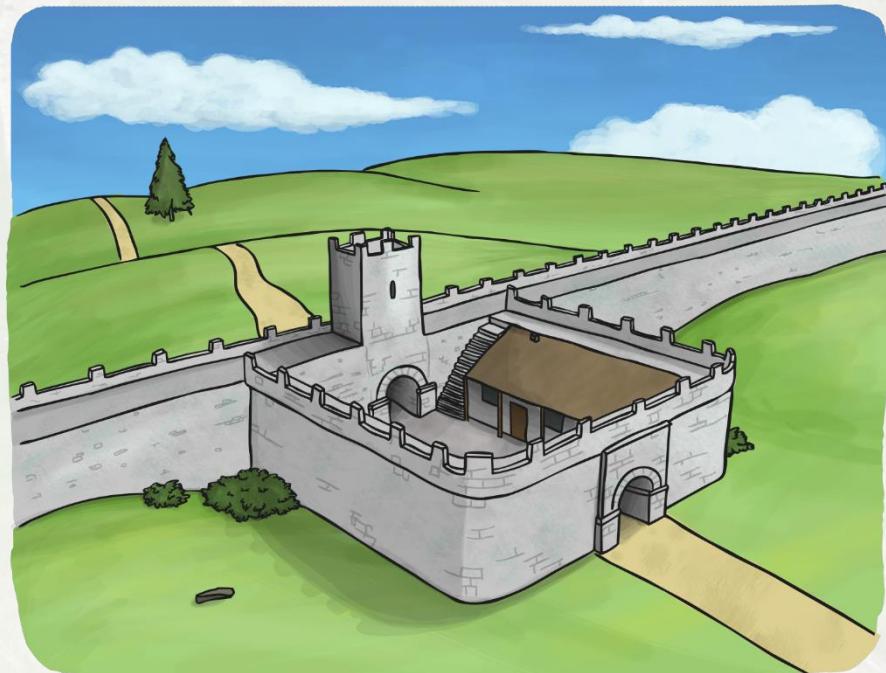
Canterbury Cathedral

- 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.



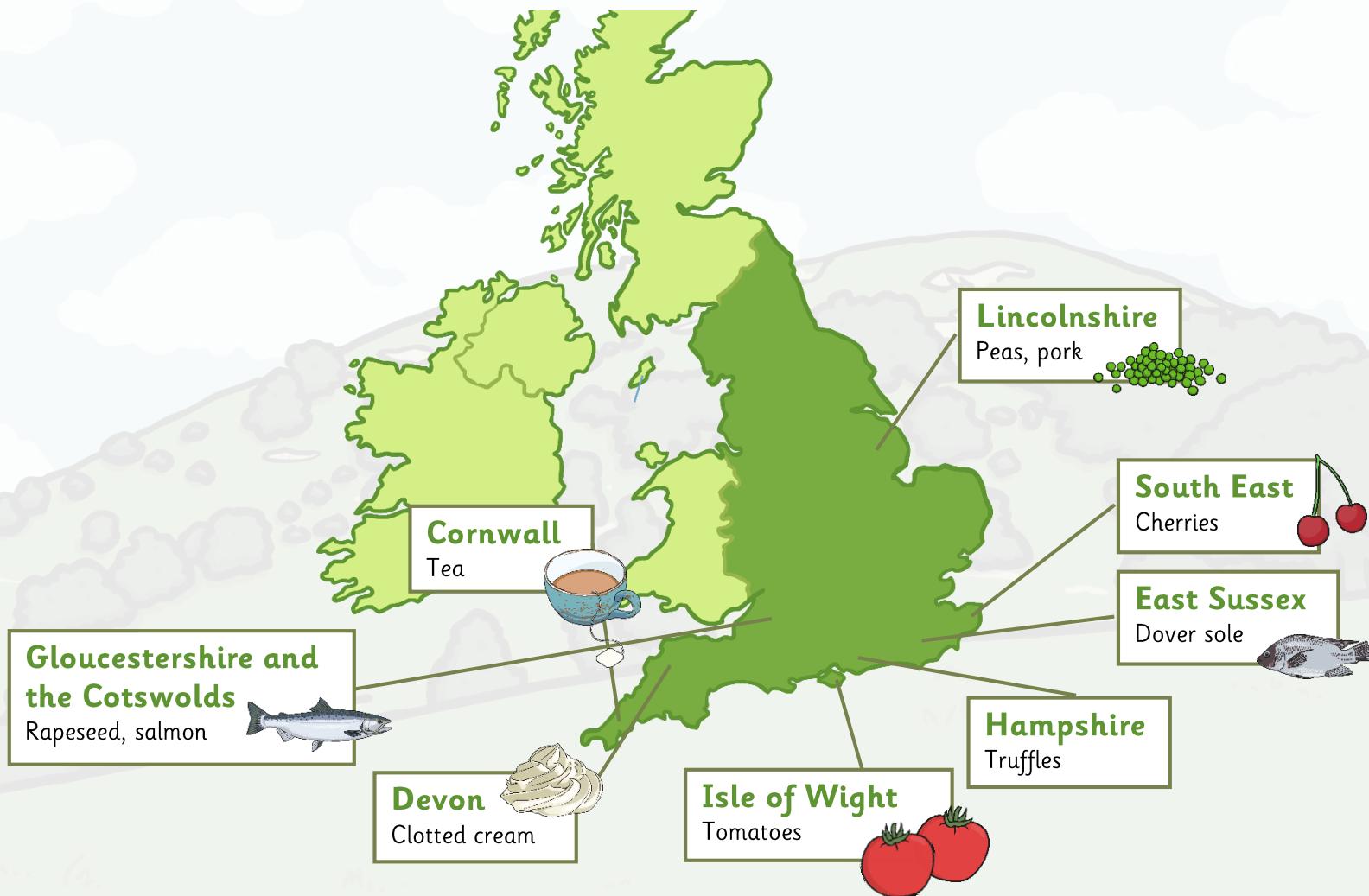
Angel of the North

- 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

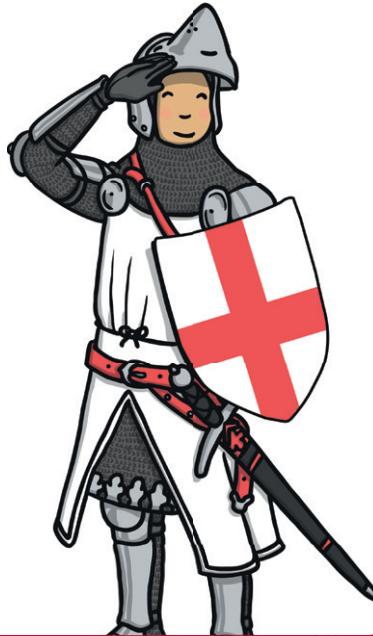
England

Fact Cards



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

England is the largest country in the United Kingdom.



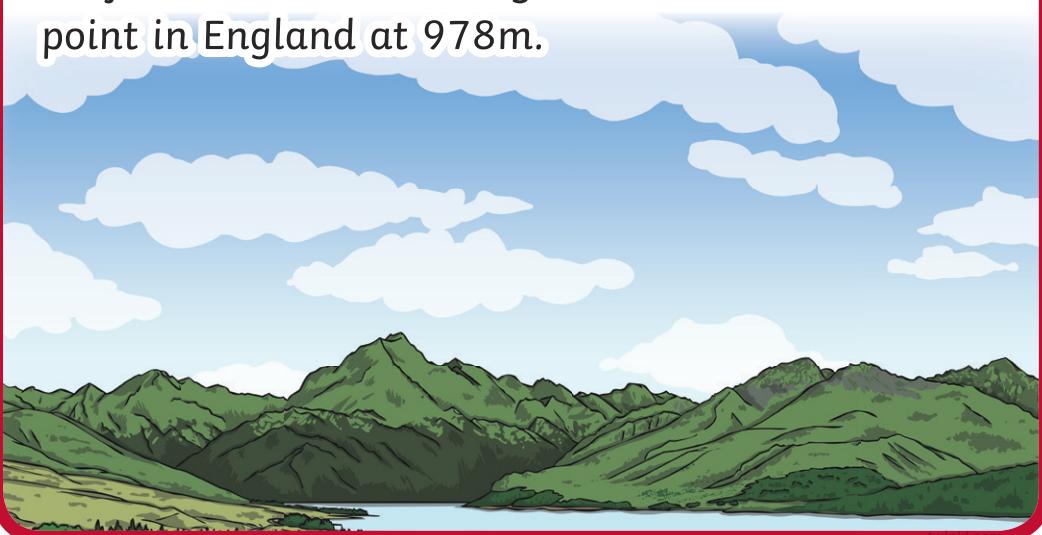
England Fact Cards

The capital city is London.



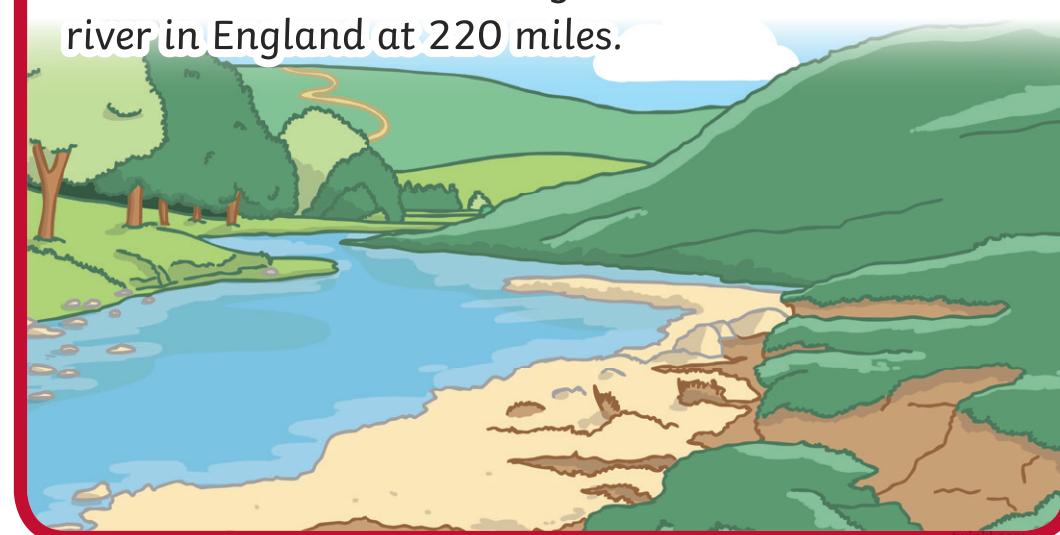
England Fact Cards

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.



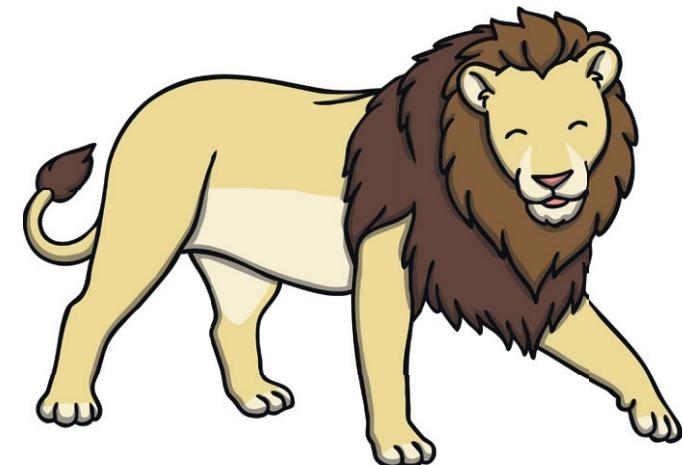
England Fact Cards

The largest lake is Lake Windermere.



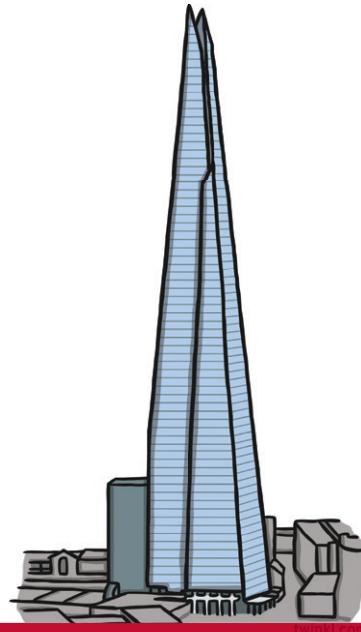
England Fact Cards

England's national animal is the lion.



England Fact Cards

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



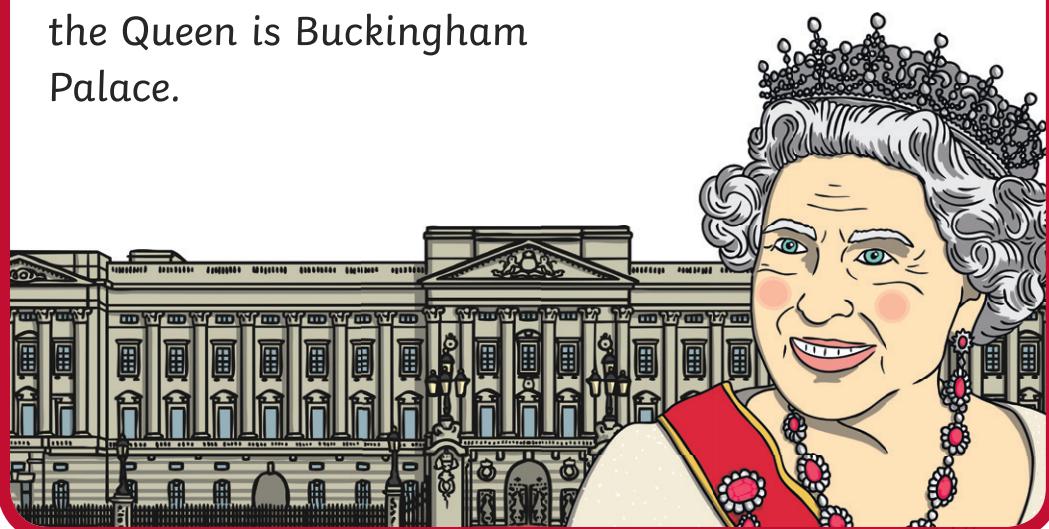
England Fact Cards

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.

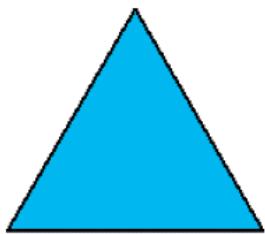


England Fact Cards

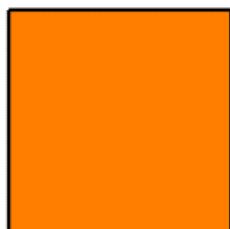
Football is the most popular sport in England.



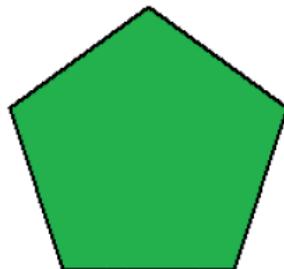
Recognise when a polygon is regular or irregular



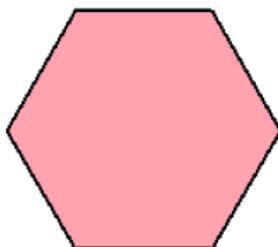
Equilateral
triangle



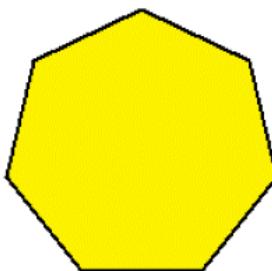
Square



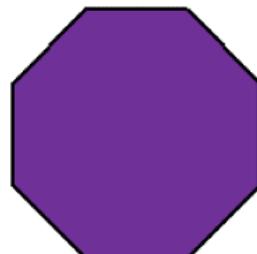
Regular
Pentagon



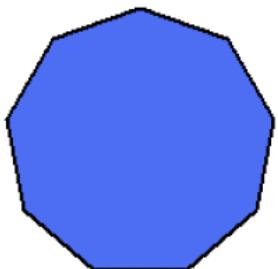
Regular
Hexagon



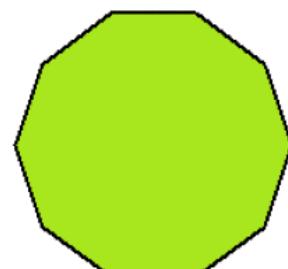
Regular
Heptagon



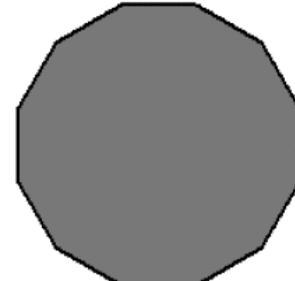
Regular
Octagon



Regular
Nonagon



Regular
Decagon



Regular
Dodecagon

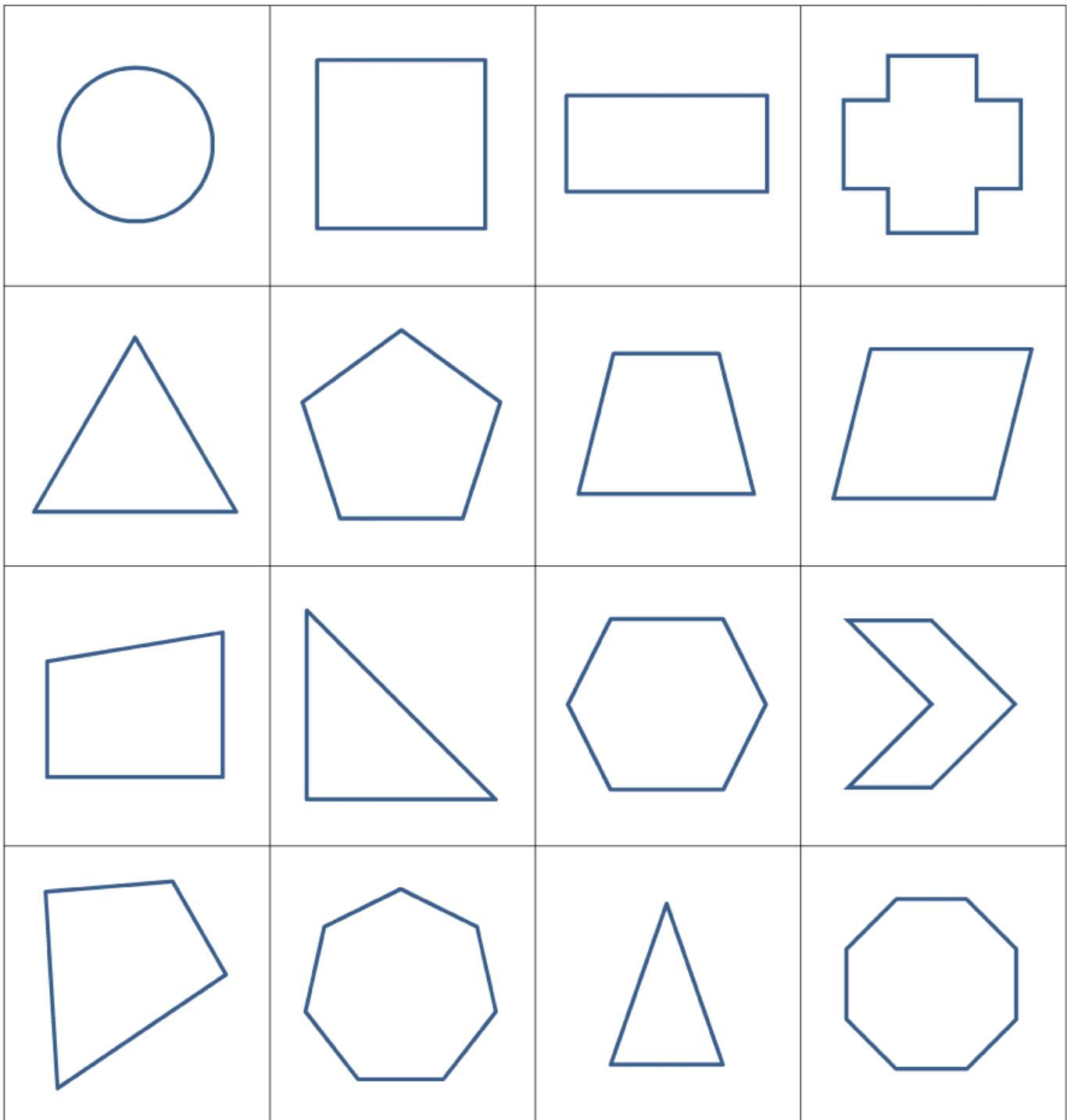
A regular polygon has:

All sides equal length

All angles equal

The same number of lines of symmetry as it has sides

Shade the regular shapes.



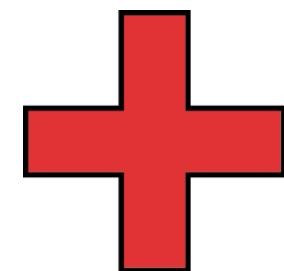
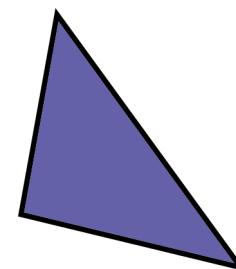
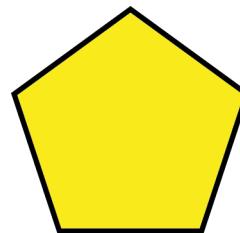
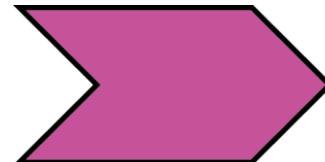
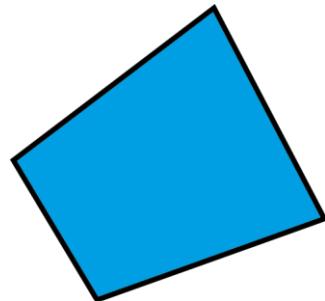
How many of the regular shapes can you name?



Maths

Properties of Shapes

Shape Reasoning



Aim

- I can identify and sort different 2D shapes by reasoning about lengths and angles.

Success Criteria

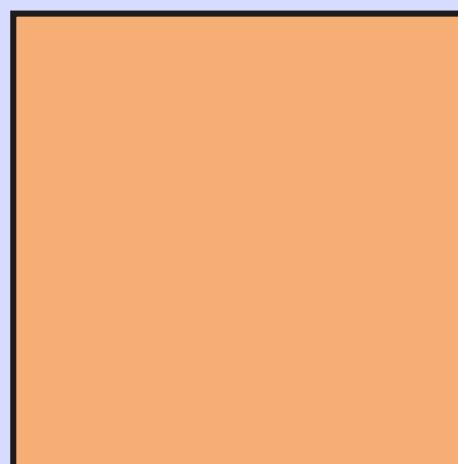
- I can identify if a 2D shape is regular or irregular.
- I can sort regular and irregular 2D shapes.

Shape Perimeter



Work out the perimeter of this shape.

3cm



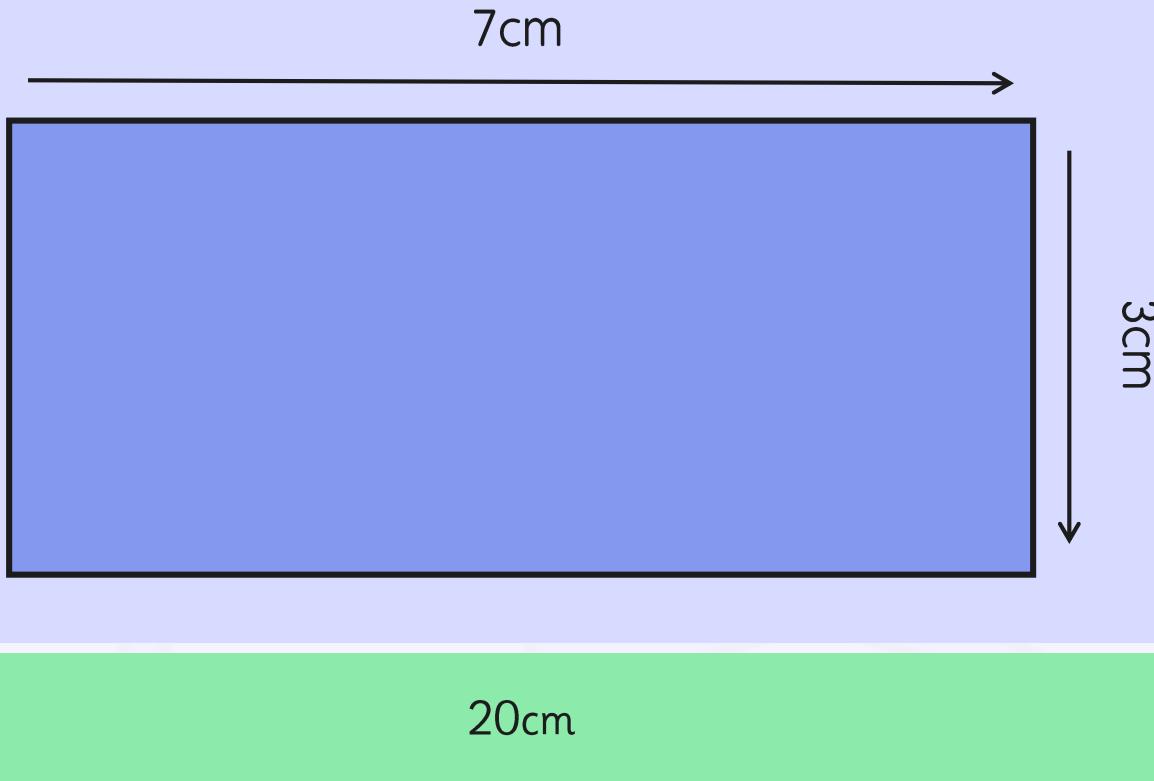
12cm



Shape Perimeter



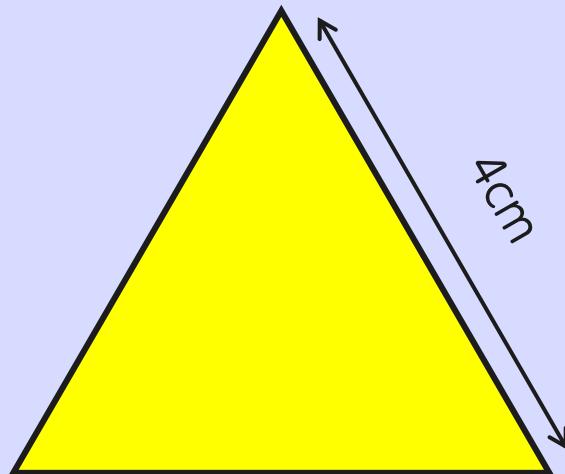
Work out the perimeter of this shape.



Shape Perimeter



Work out the perimeter of this shape.

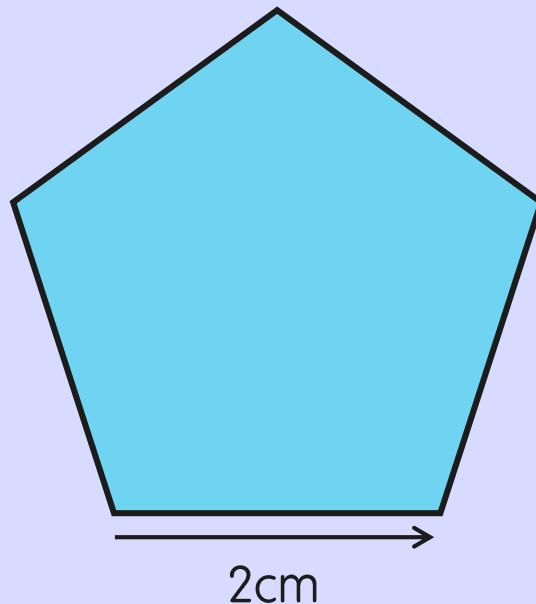


12cm

Shape Perimeter



Work out the perimeter of this shape.



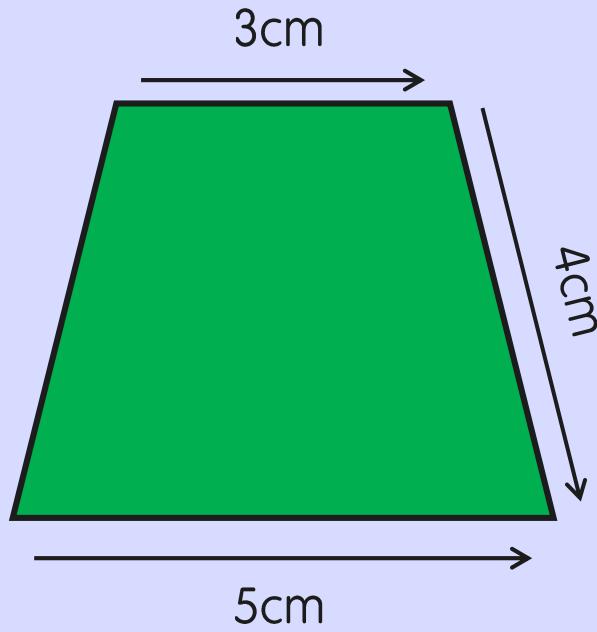
2cm

10cm

Shape Perimeter



Work out the perimeter of this shape.



16cm

Shape Perimeter



What do you notice about calculating the perimeter of a regular shape?

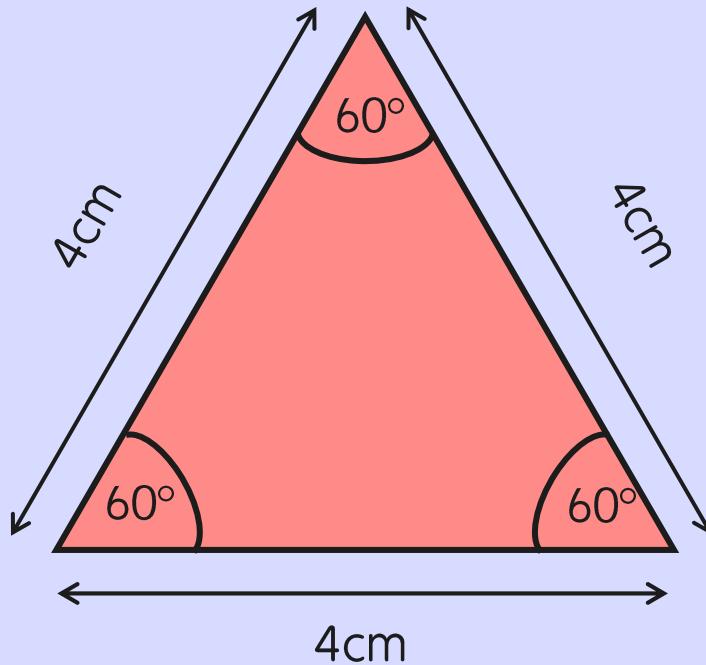
In a regular shape, the perimeter is:

Length of side x number of sides

That's easy!

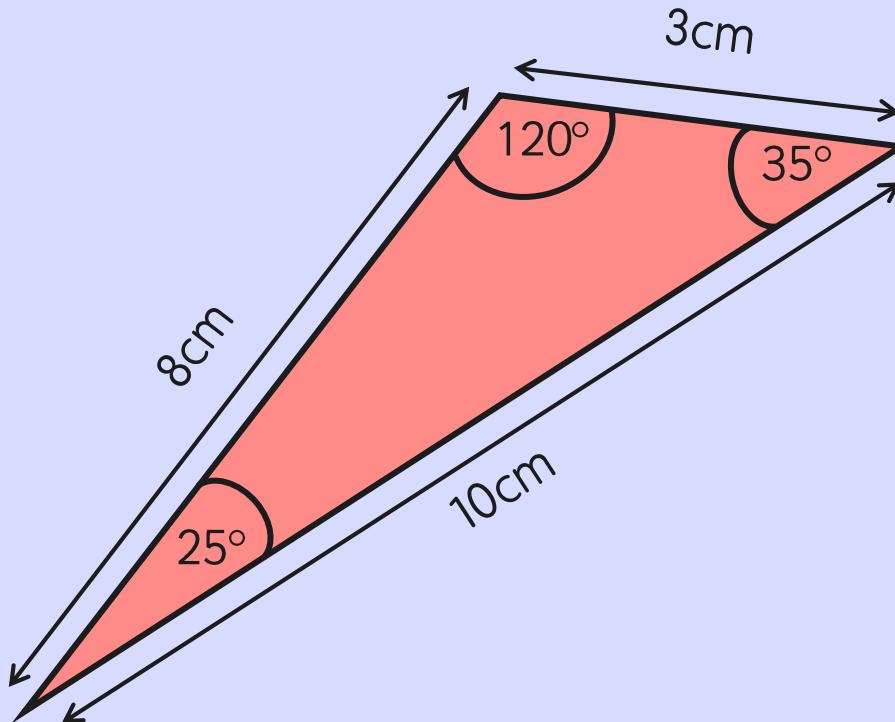
Regular Polygons

A **regular** polygon is a 2D shape where all the **angles** are **equal** and the **lengths** of the sides are **equal**.



Regular Polygons

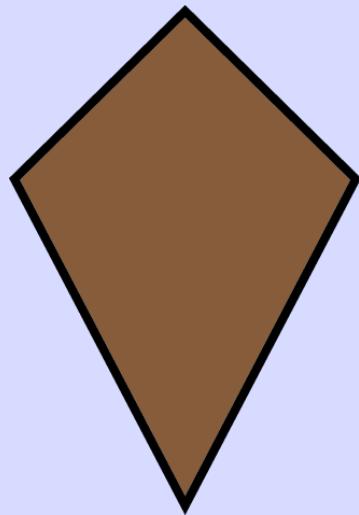
An **irregular** polygon is a 2D shape which **does not** have all sides equal and all angles equal.



Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

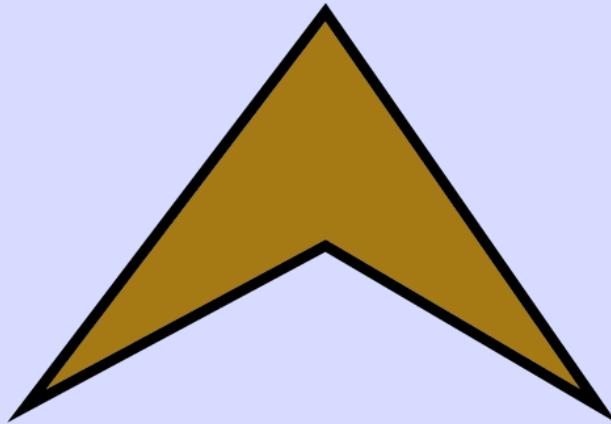


Irregular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

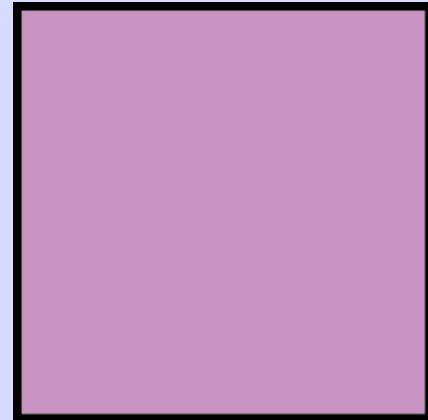


Irregular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?



Regular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

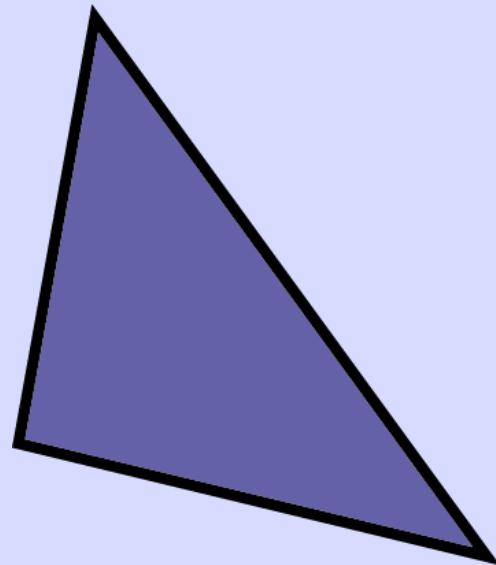


Irregular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

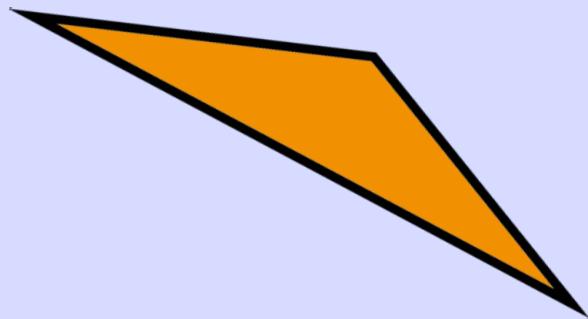


Irregular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

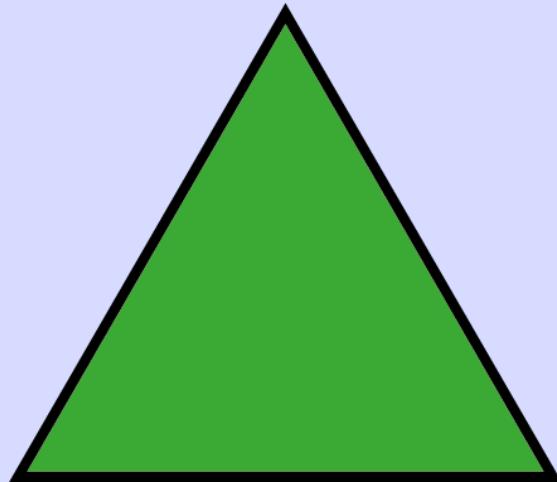


Irregular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

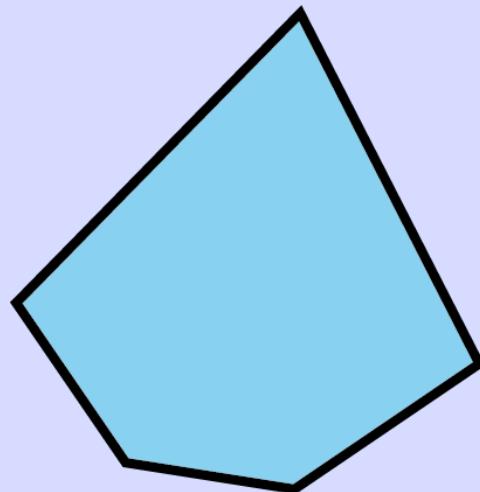


Regular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

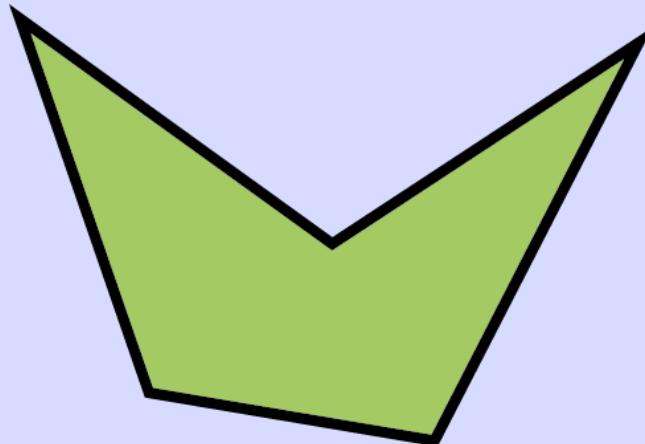


Irregular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?

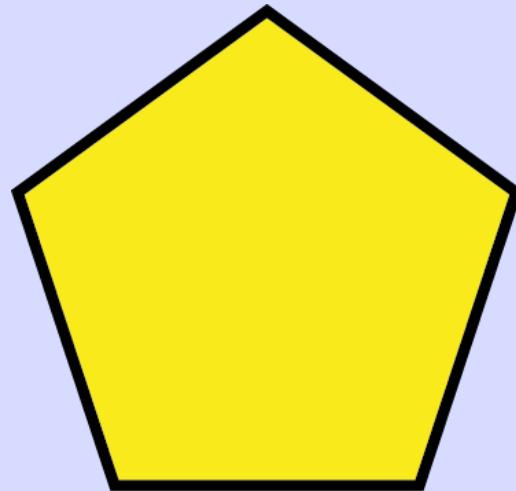


Irregular

Quick Quiz



Is this shape **regular** or **irregular**?



Regular

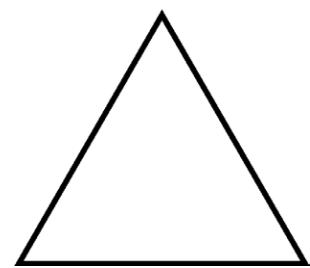
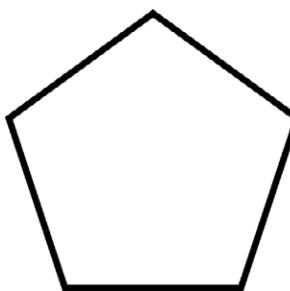
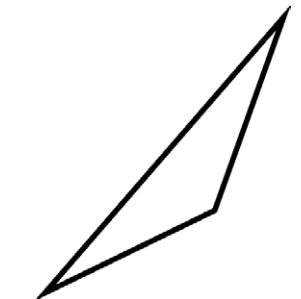
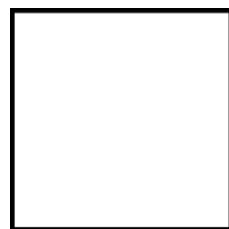
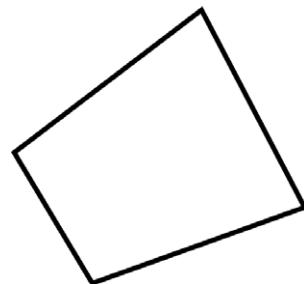
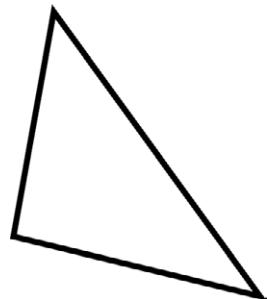
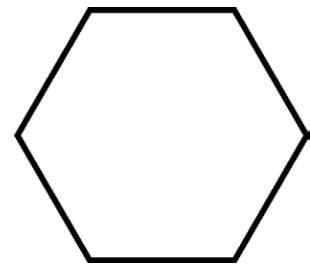
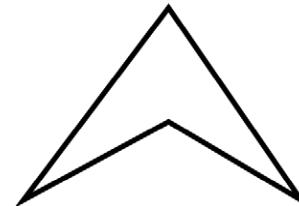
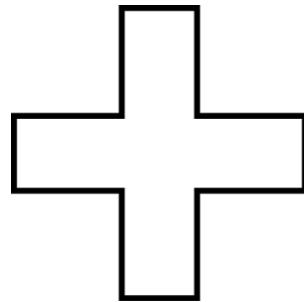
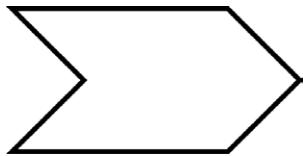


Sorting Regular and Irregular Shapes

I can identify regular and irregular 2D shapes based on the properties of length and angle.

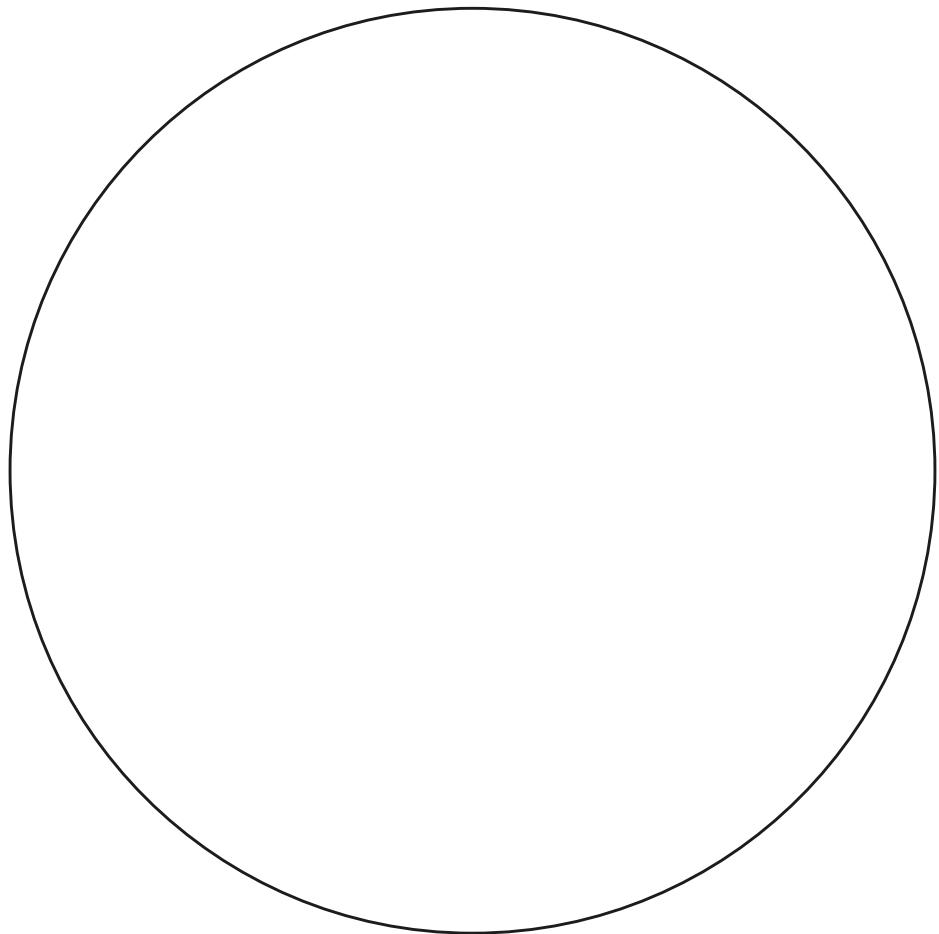


Sort the shapes into the correct sorting hoop.

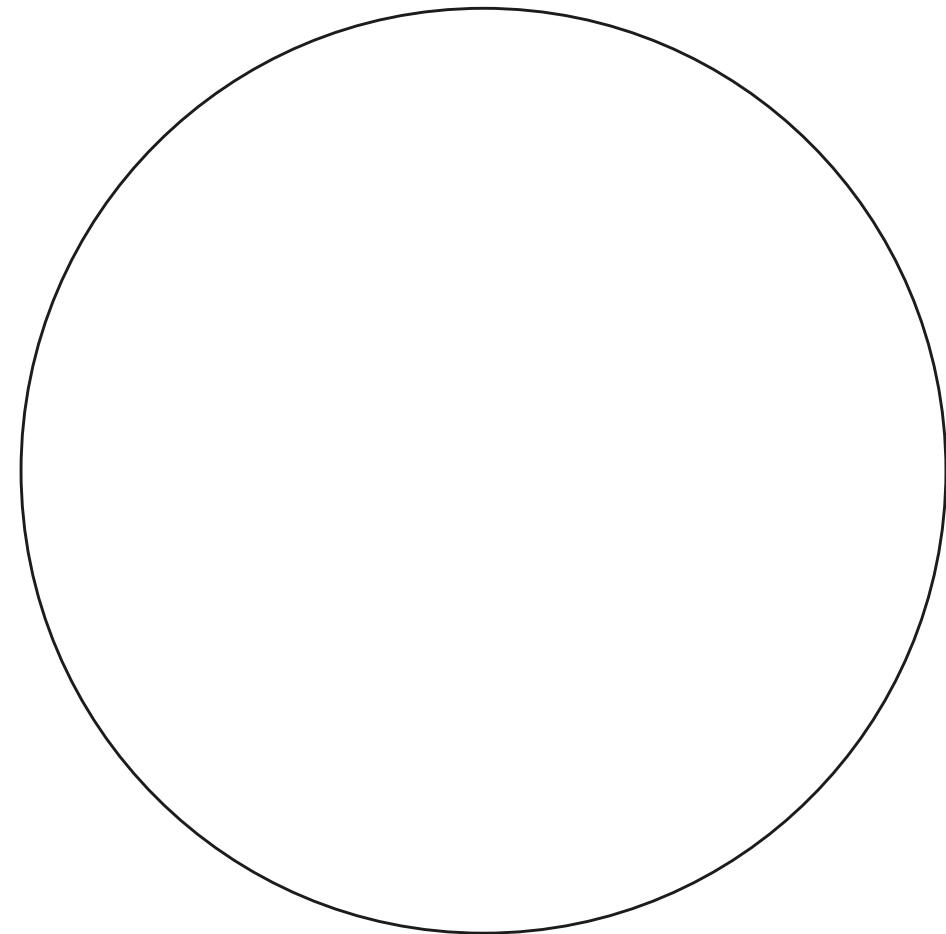




Regular Shapes



Irregular Shapes



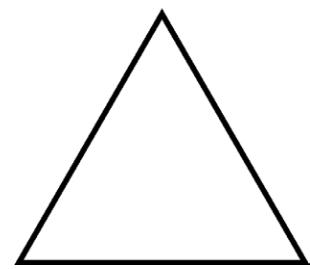
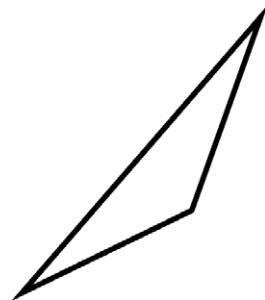
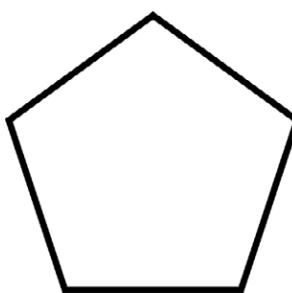
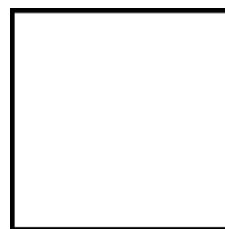
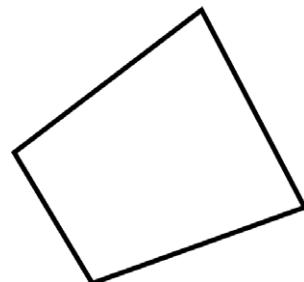
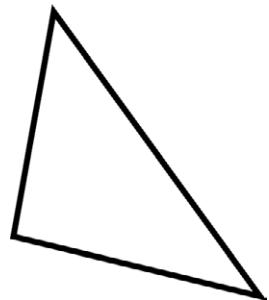
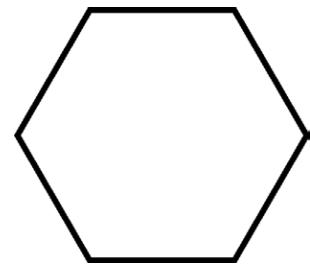
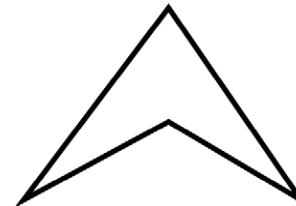
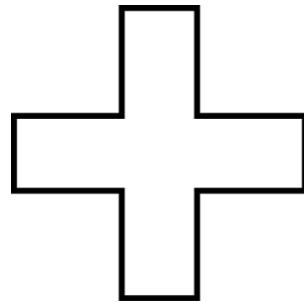
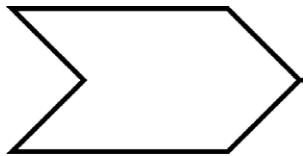


Sorting Regular and Irregular Shapes

I can identify regular and irregular 2D shapes based on the properties of length and angle.



Sort the shapes into the correct place on the Carroll diagram.





	Regular	Irregular
Right Angle		
No Right Angle		

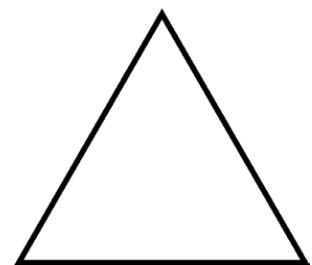
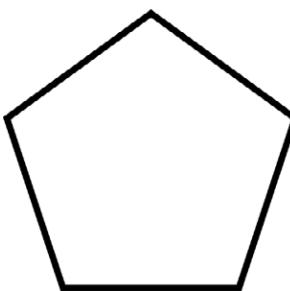
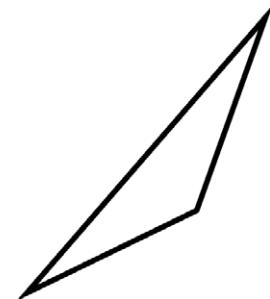
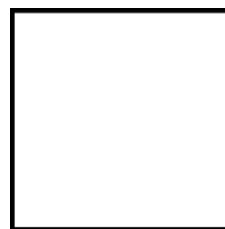
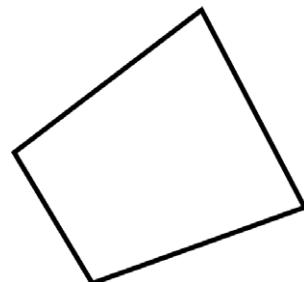
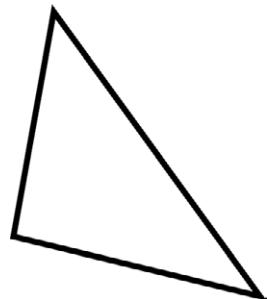
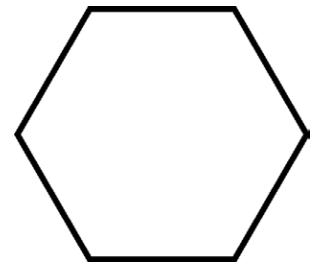
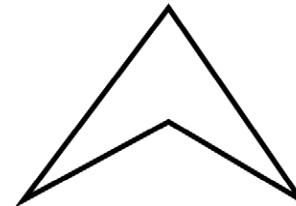
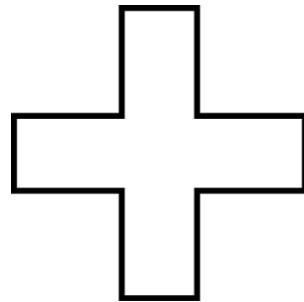
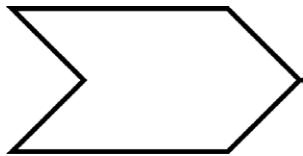


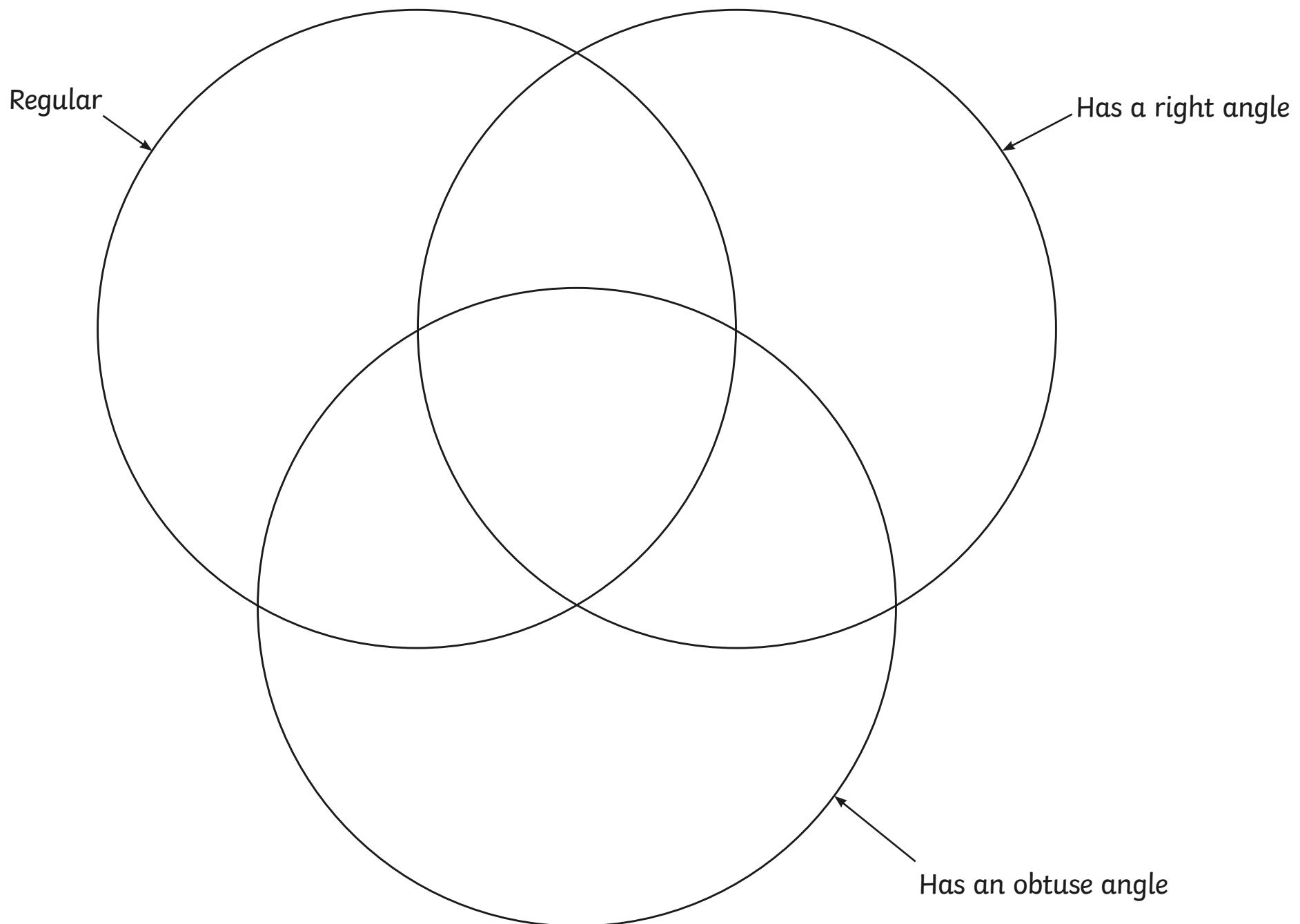
Sorting Regular and Irregular Shapes

I can identify regular and irregular 2D shapes based on the properties of length and angle.



Sort the shapes into the correct place on the Venn diagram.

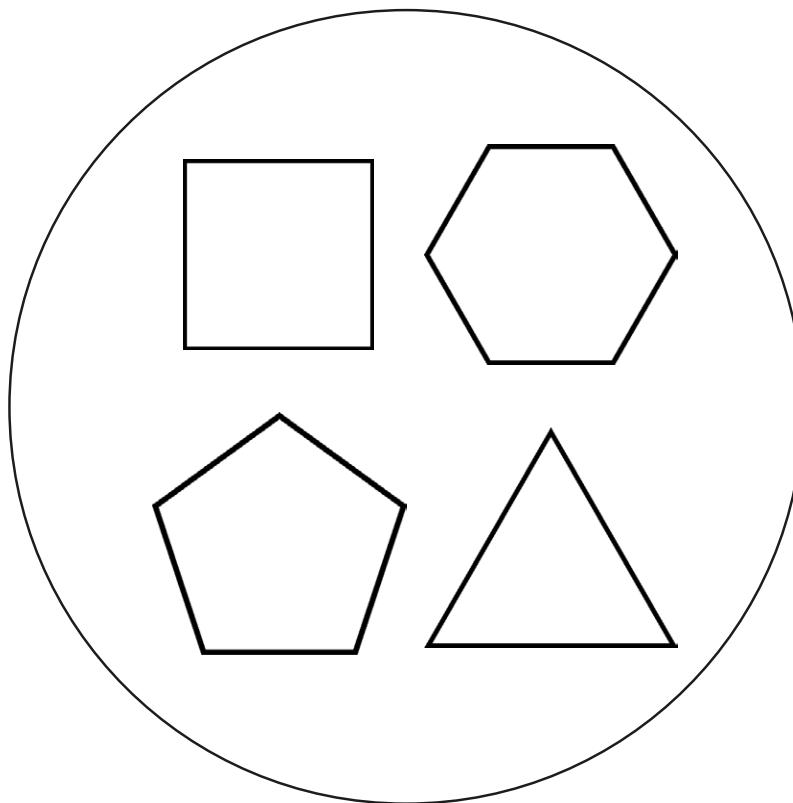




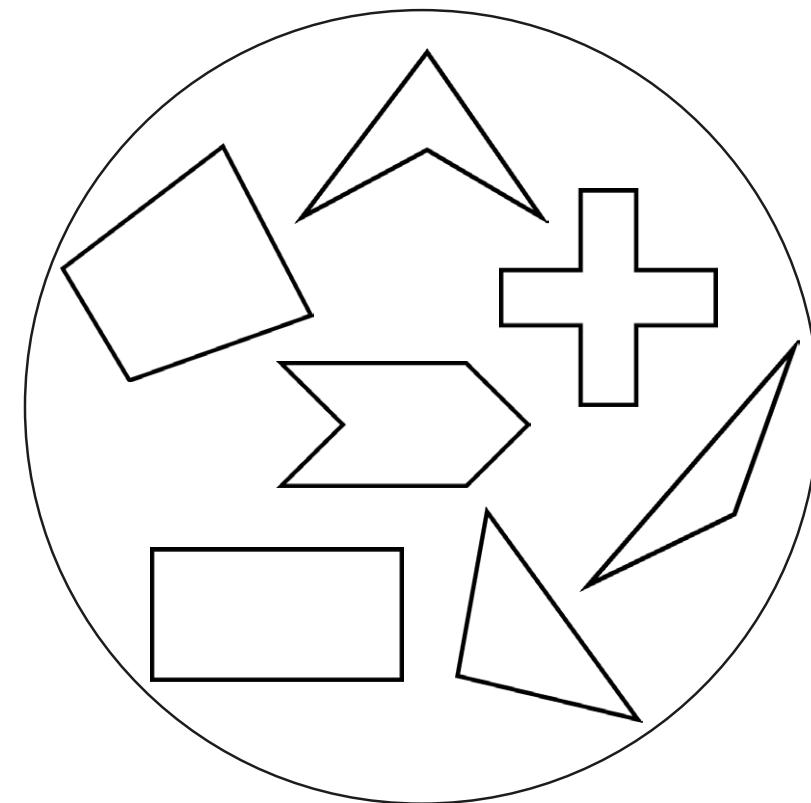


Sorting Regular and Irregular Shapes Answers

Regular Shapes

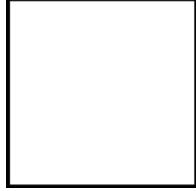
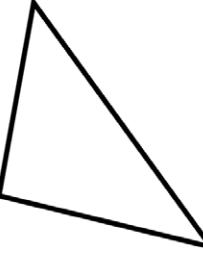
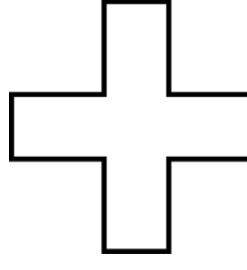
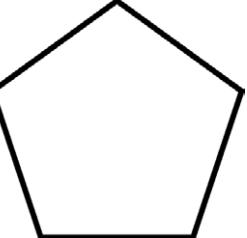
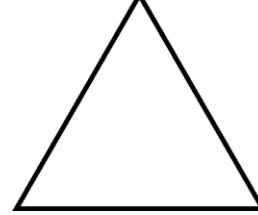
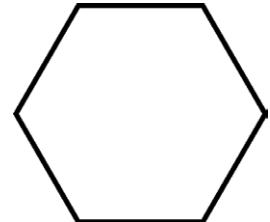
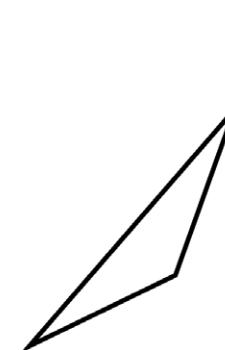
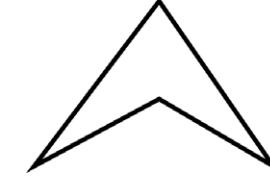
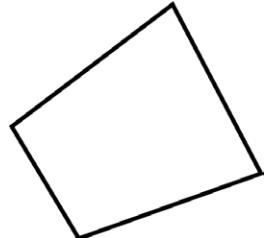


Irregular Shapes



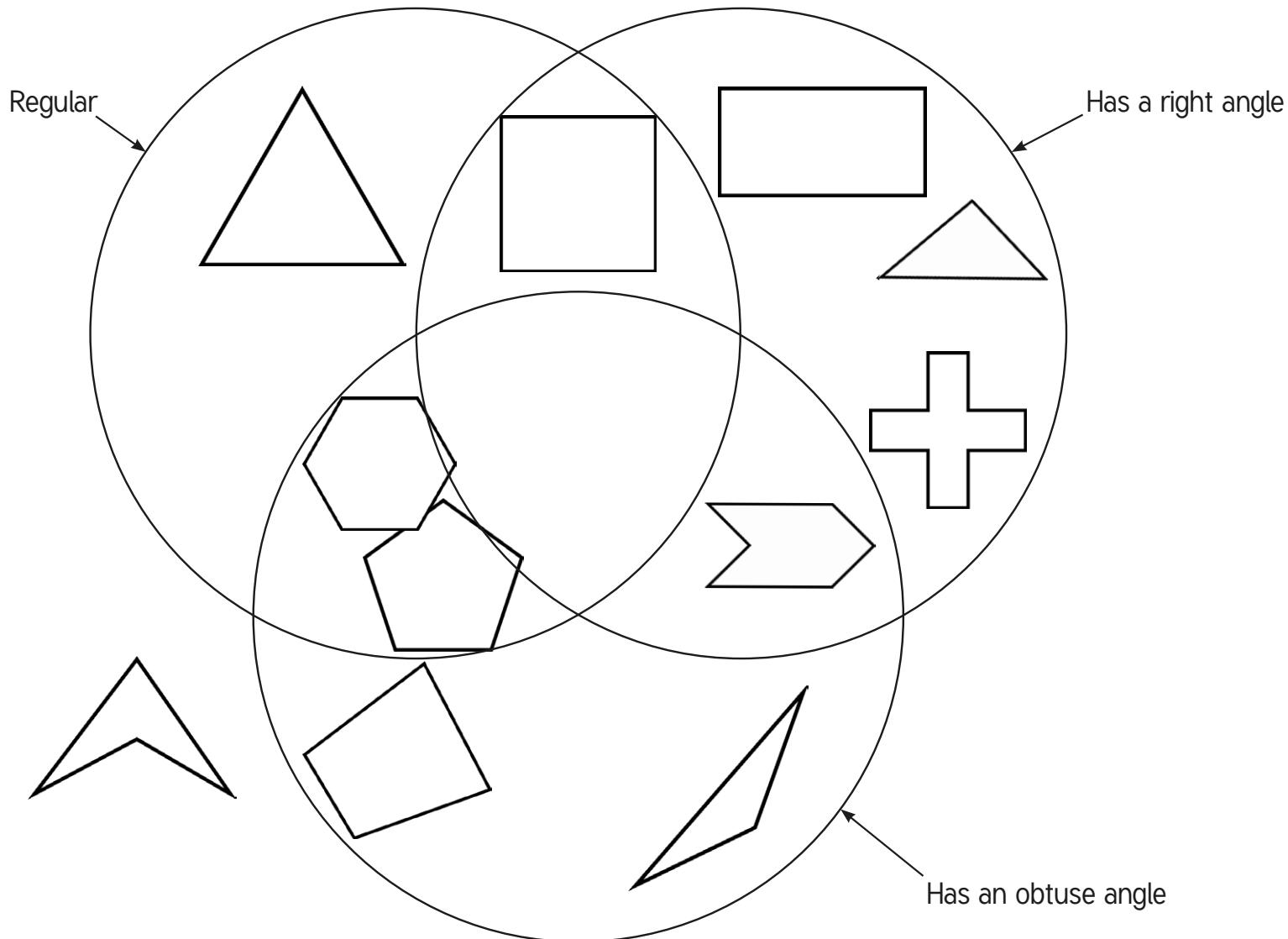


Sorting Regular and Irregular Shapes Answers

	Regular	Irregular
Right Angle		   
No Right Angle	  	  

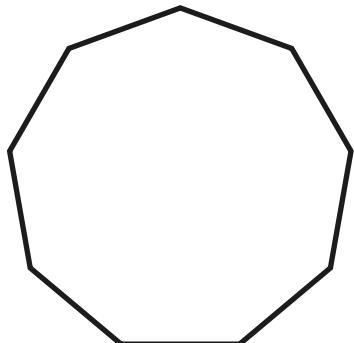
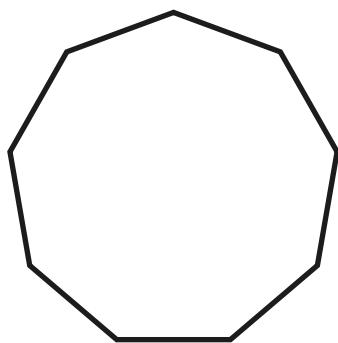
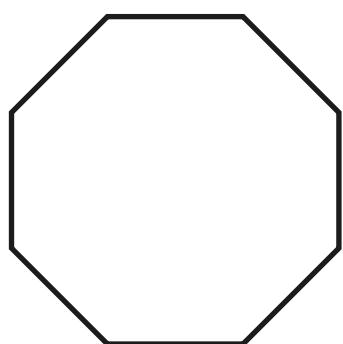
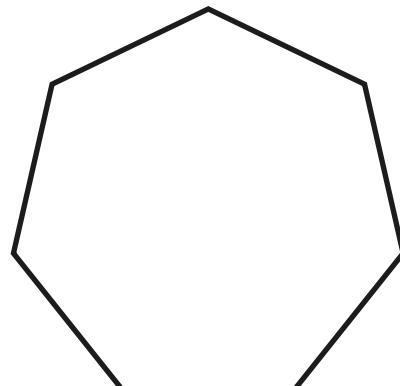
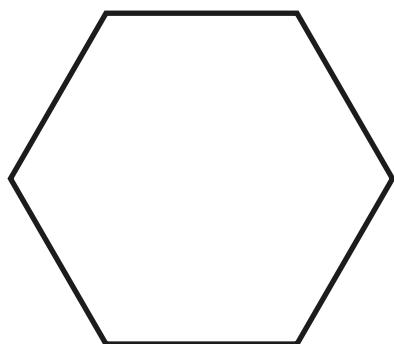
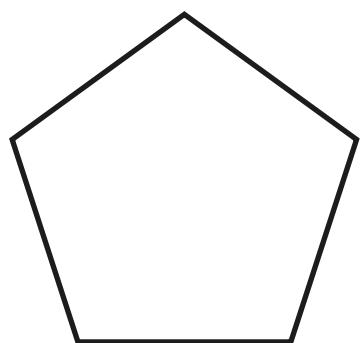
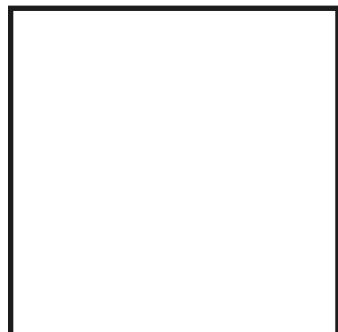
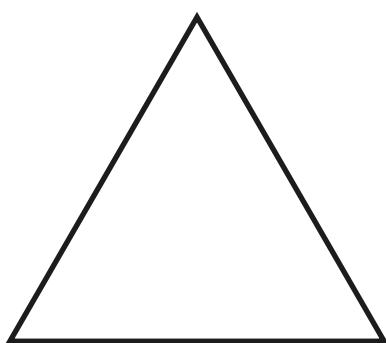


Sorting Regular and Irregular Shapes Answers



Symmetry in Regular 2D

How many lines of symmetry can you find on these shapes?



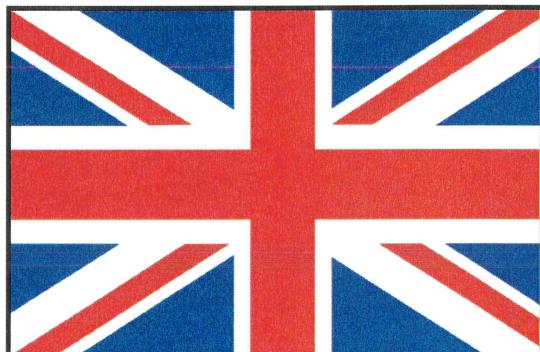
United Kingdom National Anthems Comprehension

The National Anthem of the United Kingdom is **God Save the Queen**. It was first performed as a patriotic song in 1745 but only became known as the National Anthem from the beginning of the 19th Century. **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.



Since 2010, England has used the song **Jerusalem** as their national song at the Commonwealth Games after it won a public poll. The composer, teacher and historian of music 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

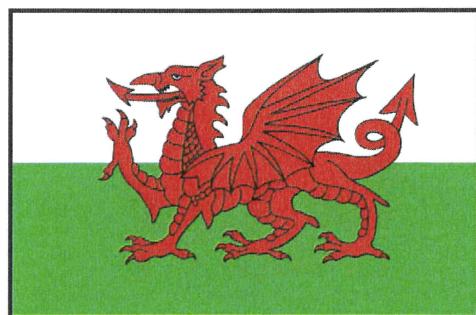
And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountain green?
And was the holy Lamb of God
On England's pleasant pastures seen?
And did the countenance divine
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?
And was Jerusalem builded here
In England's green and pleasant land.
Among those dark satanic mills?

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, who was a harpist and musician, 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.



There is no official national anthem of Scotland, however at Scottish rugby and football matches, **Flower of Scotland** is performed as the national song, and at athletic events, **Scotland the Brave** is performed as the national song.

Flower of Scotland was composed by Scottish folk musician Roy Williamson in 1967. Roy was musical from an early age; at school he learned to play the recorder, but he couldn't read the music. When his teacher found out, he was banned from music lessons!

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



The tune of **Scotland the Brave** is an old bagpipe melody, and the words were written to the melody on Christmas day 1951 by Glaswegian Cliff Hanley.

Scotland the Brave

Hark when the night is falling,
Hear! Hear the pipes are calling,
Loudly and proudly calling down
through the glen.

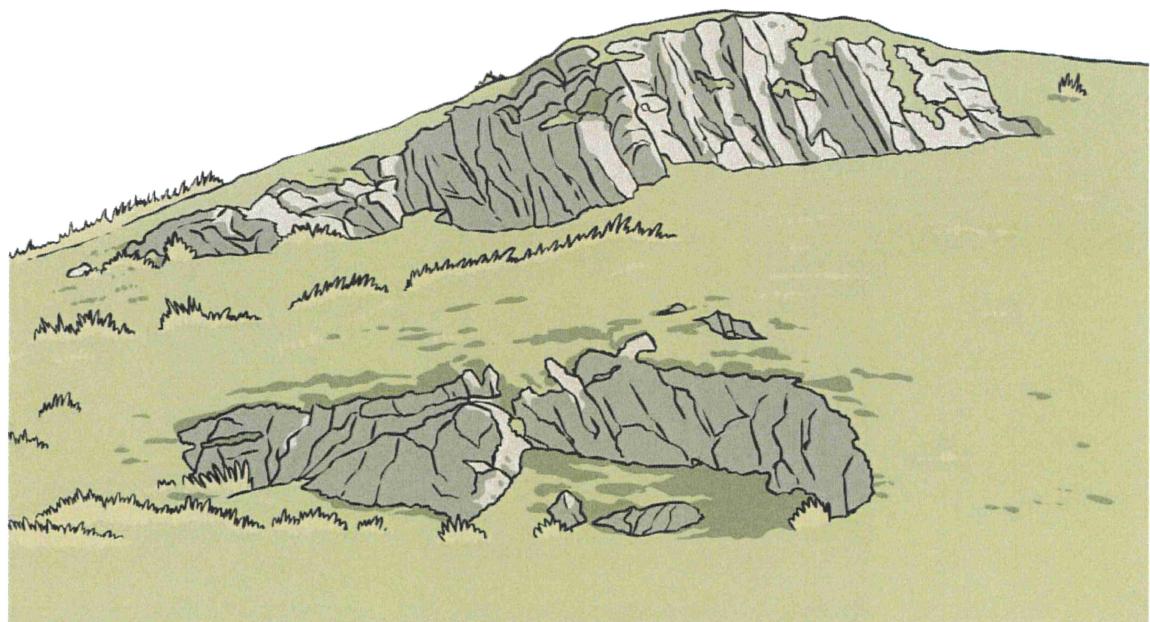
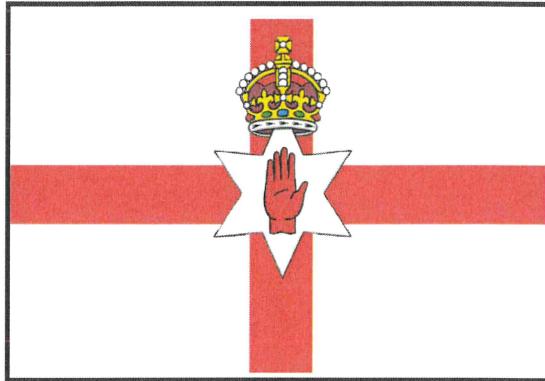
There where the hills are sleeping,
now feel the blood a-leaping,
High as the spirits of the old
highland men.



Londonderry Air is the national song of Northern Ireland when the country competes individually at events such as the Commonwealth Games. 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. There are various theories as to the meaning of the lyrics, but many believe the song to be a message from a parent to a son going off to 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. In which century did God Save the Queen become known at the national anthem of the United Kingdom?

2. Which poet wrote the lyrics used in the song Jerusalem?

3. Which river inspired the music of the Welsh national anthem?

4. Which musical instrument was Roy Williamson good at playing at school?

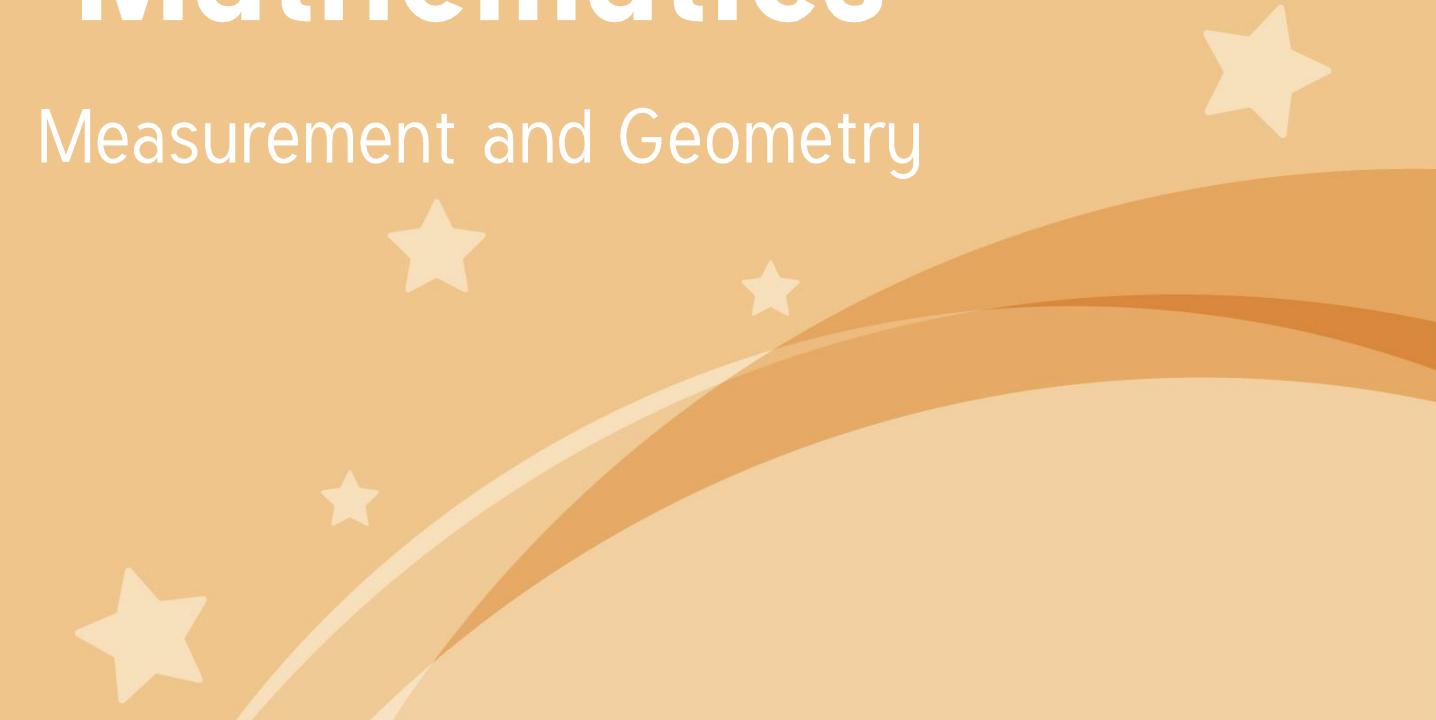
5. What time of year was Scotland the Brave composed?

6. What are the lyrics of the Northern Ireland national song about?

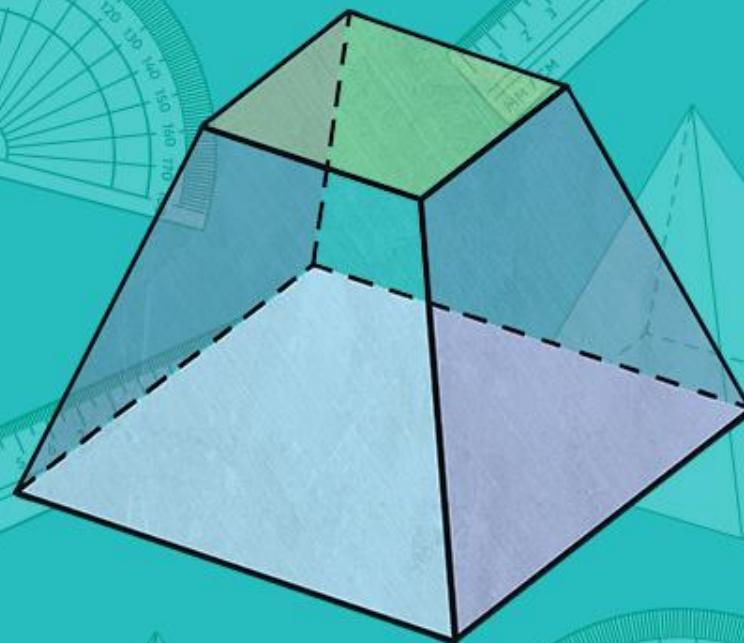


Mathematics

Measurement and Geometry



All Things 3D Shape



Aim

- To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.

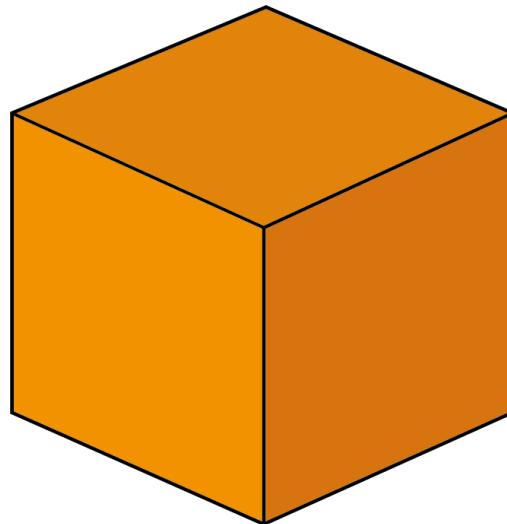
Success Criteria

- I can identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.
- I can compare and classify 3D shapes.
- I can reason about 3D shapes.



How Many Faces?

How many faces does this 3D shape have?
Click on your answer to see if you are correct.



4

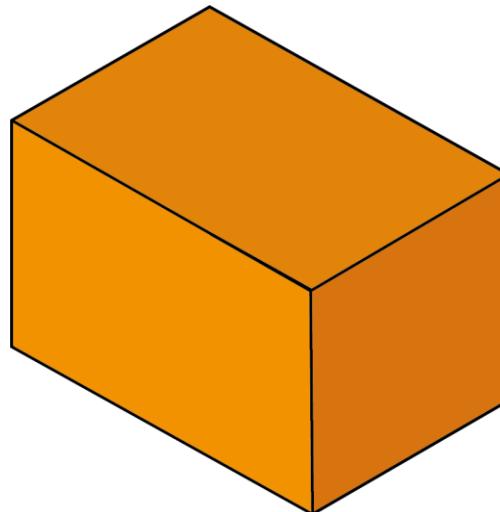
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8



How Many Faces?

How many faces does this 3D shape have?
Click on your answer to see if you are correct.



6

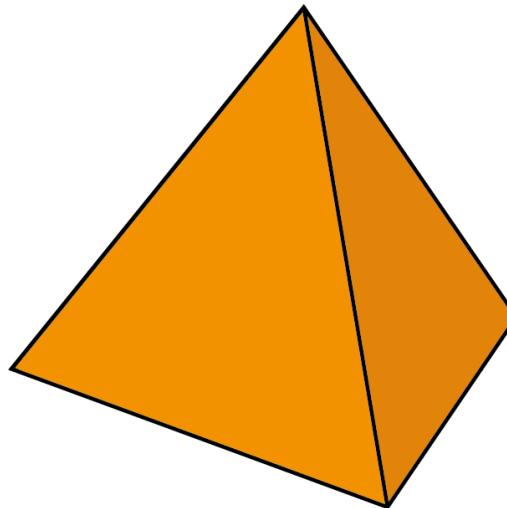
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10



How Many Faces?

How many faces does this 3D shape have?
Click on your answer to see if you are correct.



4

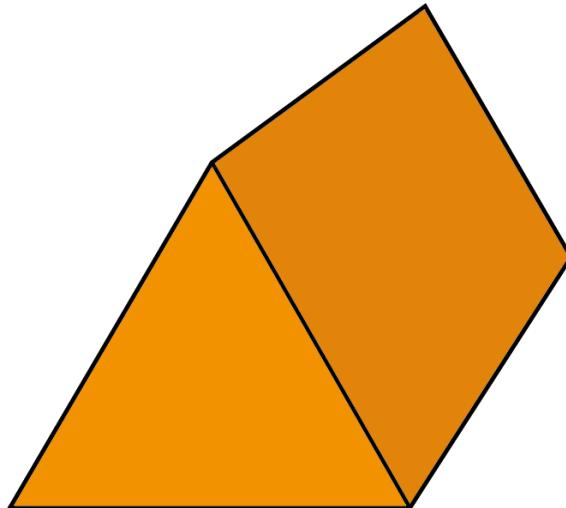
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5



How Many Faces?

How many faces does this 3D shape have?
Click on your answer to see if you are correct.



4

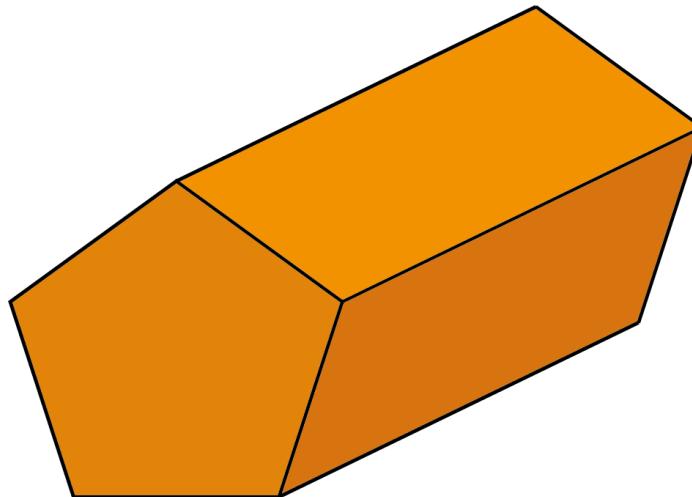
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How Many Faces?

How many faces does this 3D shape have?
Click on your answer to see if you are correct.



7

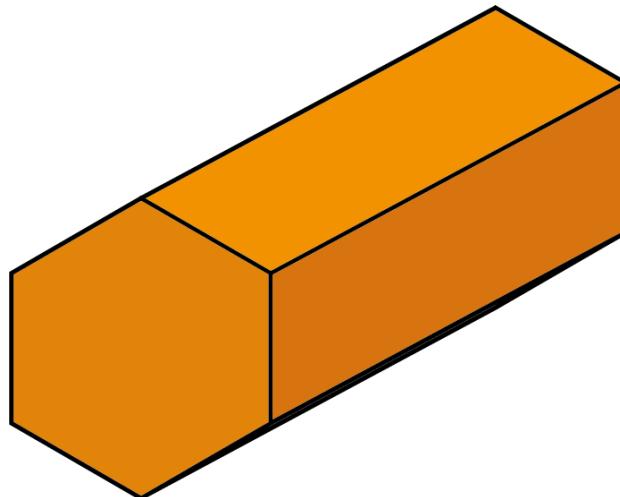
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9



How Many Faces?

How many faces does this 3D shape have?
Click on your answer to see if you are correct.

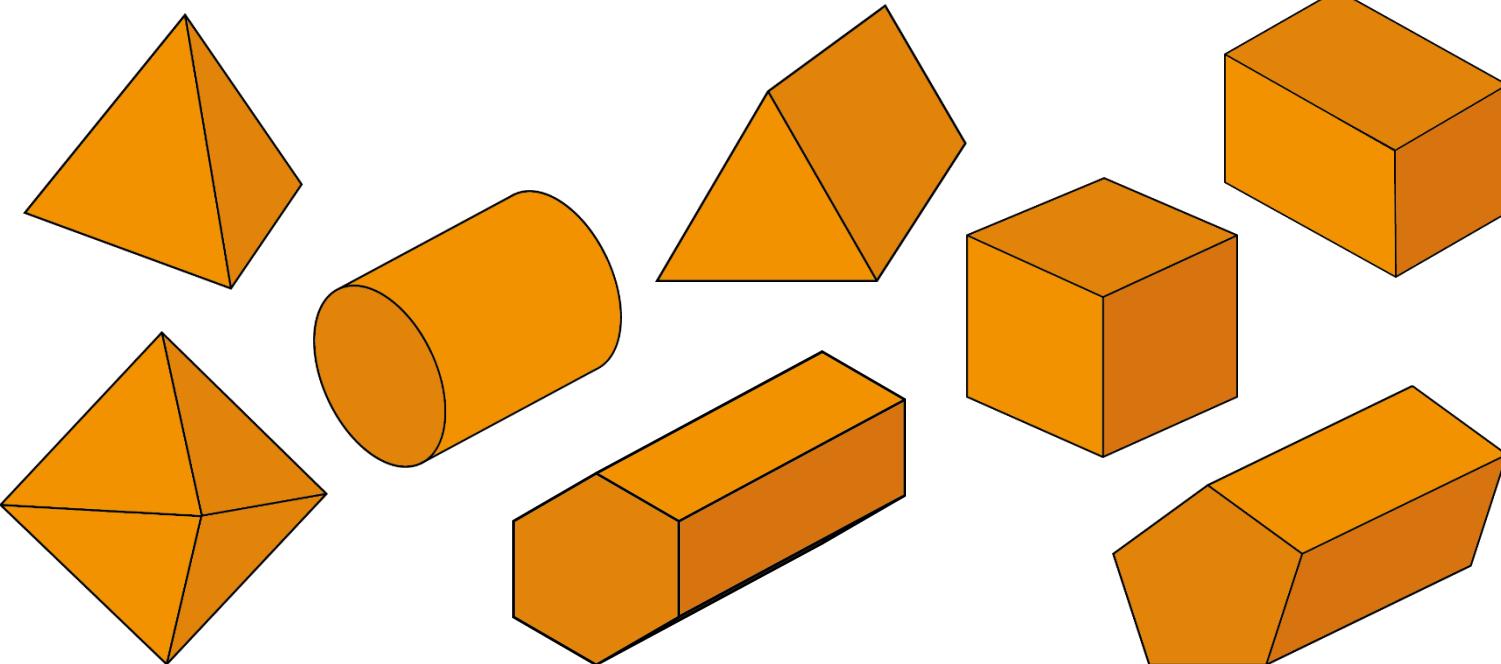


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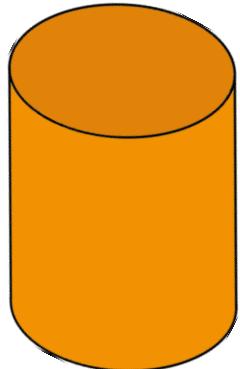
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Identifying 3D Shapes 1



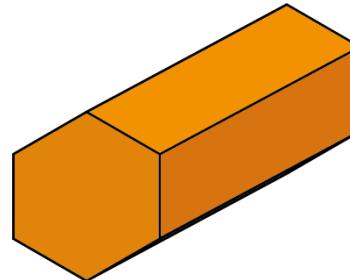
Which of these 3D shapes can you name and describe?

Identifying 3D Shapes 2



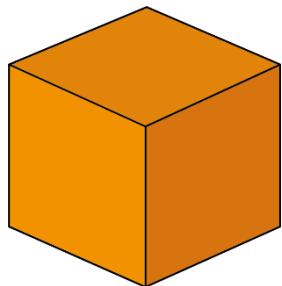
Cylinder

- 3 faces
- 2 edges
- 0 vertices



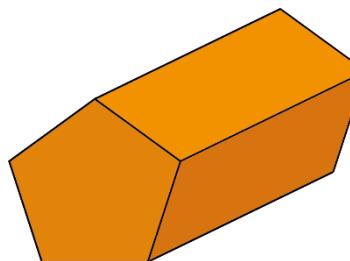
Hexagonal Prism

- 8 faces
- 18 edges
- 12 vertices



Cube

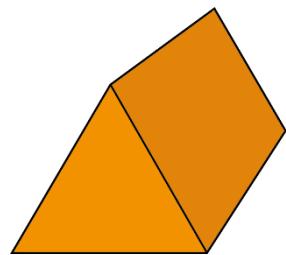
- 6 faces
- 12 edges
- 8 vertices



Pentagonal Prism

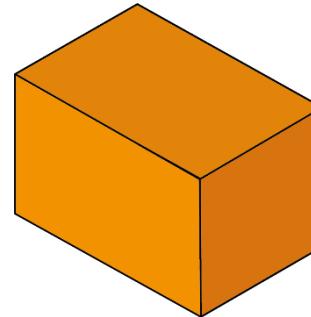
- 7 faces
- 15 edges
- 10 vertices

Identifying 3D Shapes 2



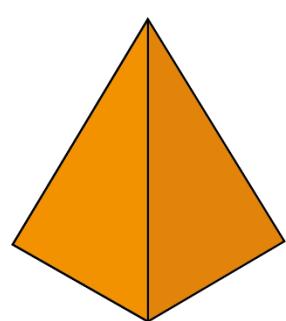
Triangular Prism

- 5 faces
- 9 edges
- 6 vertices



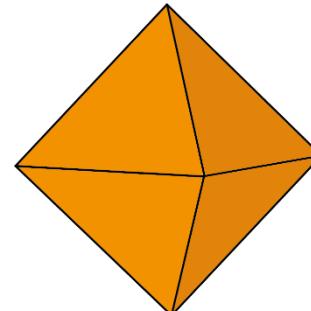
Cuboid

- 6 faces
- 12 edges
- 8 vertices



Square-based pyramid

- 6 faces
- 12 edges
- 8 vertices



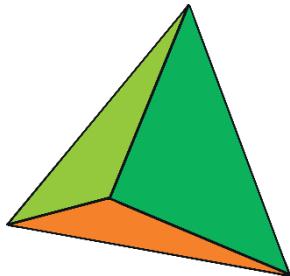
Octahedron

- 8 faces
- 12 edges
- 6 vertices

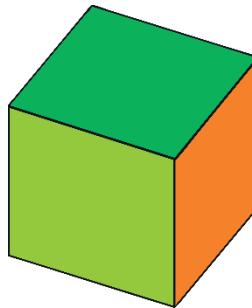


The Platonic Solids

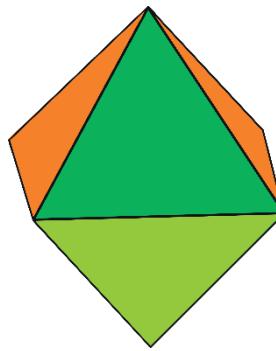
Why do you think these five 3D shapes are called the **Platonic solids**?



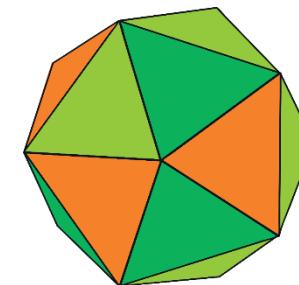
Tetrahedron



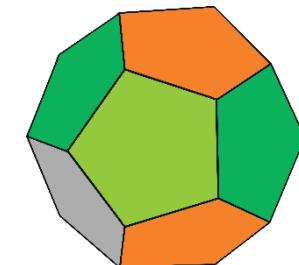
Cube



Octahedron

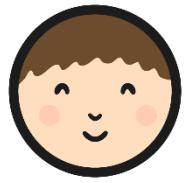


Icosahedron



Dodecahedron

- Each one is a polyhedron (a solid with flat faces).
- They are special because every face is a regular polygon of the same size and shape.
- They are named after Plato, a famous Greek philosopher and mathematician.



All Things 3D Shape

To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.

Complete the table describing the properties of 3D shapes.

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape faces
Cone				
Triangular Prism				
Cube				
Octahedron				
Pentagonal Prism				

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape faces
Cuboid				
Tetrahedron				
Cylinder				
Hexagonal Prism				
Square-based Pyramid				

Geometry | Shape | 3D Shapes | All Things 3D Shape | Lesson 1 of 3



Euler's Rule

Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707 - 1783) discovered a mathematical equation relating to the properties of 3D shapes:

$$\text{Number of faces} + \text{Number of Vertices} - \text{Number of Edges} = 2$$

Choose a 3D shape and prove that the equation is correct!



Aim



- To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.

Success Criteria

- I can identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.
- I can compare and classify 3D shapes.
- I can reason about 3D shapes.





All Things 3D Shape

To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.

Cut out and match the correct 3D shape and 2D shape net to the correct shape name.



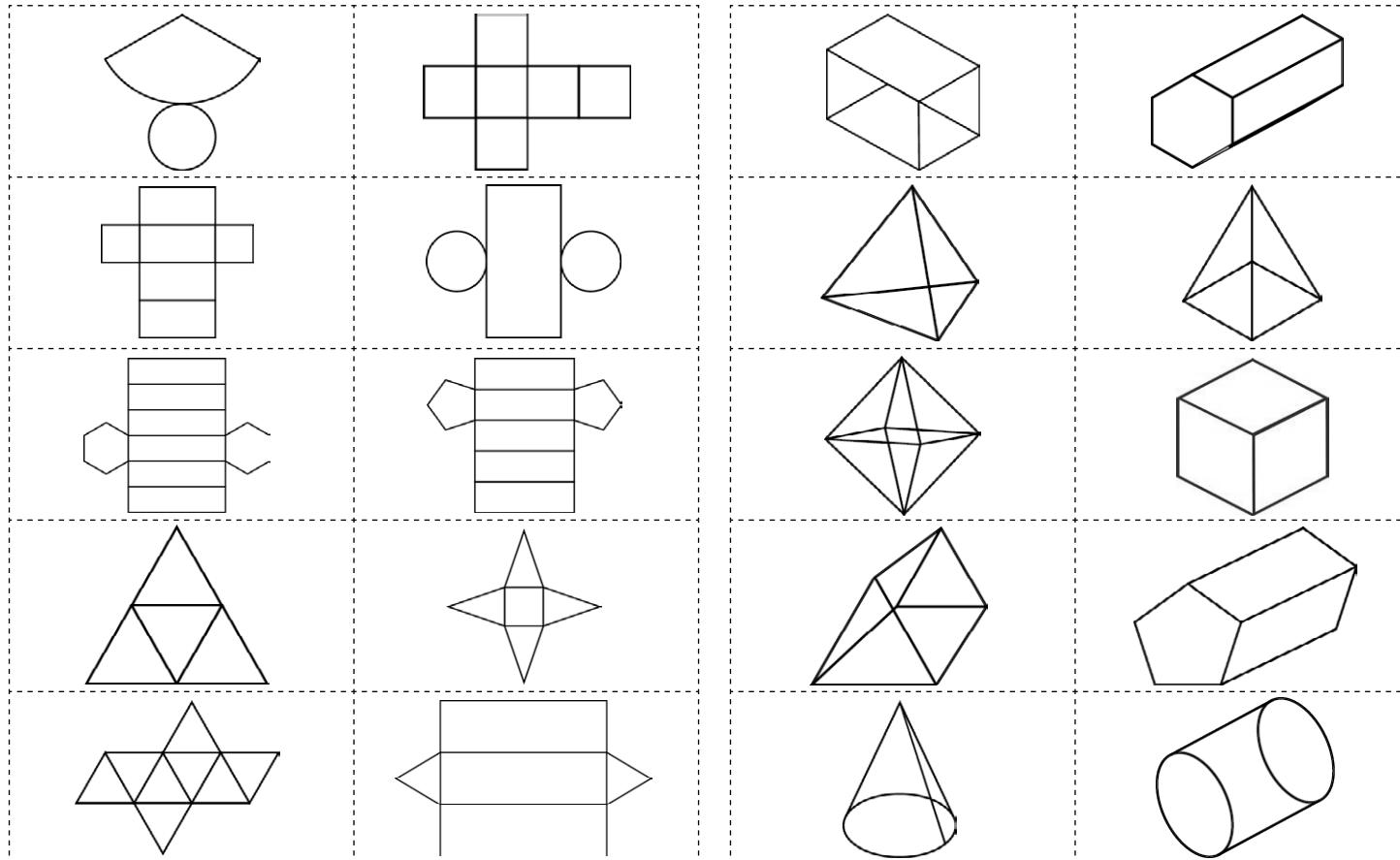
Name	3D Shape	2D Shape Nets
Cone		
Triangular Prism		
Cube		
Octahedron		
Pentagonal Prism		

Name	3D Shape	2D Shape Nets
Cuboid		
Tetrahedron		
Cylinder		
Hexagonal Prism		
Square-based Pyramid		



All Things 3D Shape

Cut out and match the correct 3D shape and 2D shape net to the correct shape name.

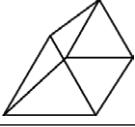
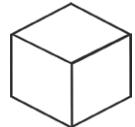


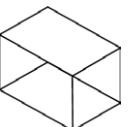
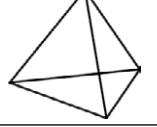
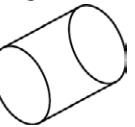
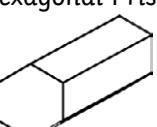
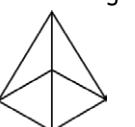


All Things 3D Shape

To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.

Complete the table describing the properties of 3D shapes.

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape faces
Cone 				
Triangular Prism 				
Cube 				
Octahedron 				
Pentagonal Prism 				

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape faces
Cuboid 				
Tetrahedron 				
Cylinder 				
Hexagonal Prism 				
Square-based Pyramid 				



All Things 3D Shape

To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.



Complete the table describing the properties of 3D shapes and drawing their nets.

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape net
Cone 				
Triangular Prism 				
Cube 				
Octahedron 				
Pentagonal Prism 				

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape net
Cuboid 				
Tetrahedron 				
Cylinder 				
Octagonal Prism 				
Square-based Pyramid 				



All Things 3D Shape - Answers

To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.



Cut out and match the correct 3D shape and 2D shape net to the correct shape name.

Name	3D Shape	2D Shape Nets
Cone		
Triangular Prism		
Cube		
Octahedron		
Pentagonal Prism		

Name	3D Shape	2D Shape Nets
Cuboid		
Tetrahedron		
Cylinder		
Hexagonal Prism		
Square-based Pyramid		



All Things 3D Shape - Answers

To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.



Complete the table describing the properties of 3D shapes.

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape faces
Cone 	2	1	1	circle
Triangular Prism 	5	9	6	triangle rectangle
Cube 	6	12	8	square
Octahedron 	8	12	6	triangle
Pentagonal Prism 	7	15	10	pentagon rectangle

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape faces
Cuboid 	6	12	8	rectangle
Tetrahedron 	4	6	4	triangle
Cylinder 	3	2	0	circle rectangle
Hexagonal Prism 	8	18	12	hexagon rectangle
Square-based Pyramid 	5	8	5	triangle square

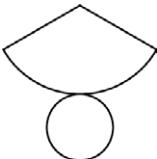
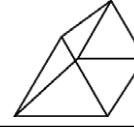
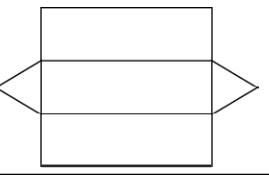
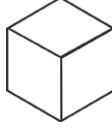
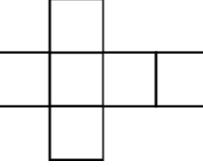
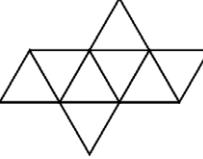
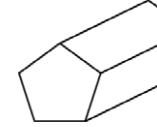
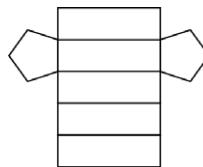


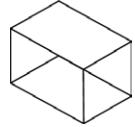
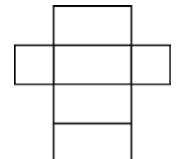
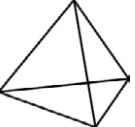
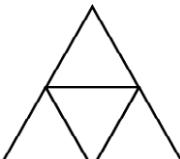
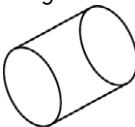
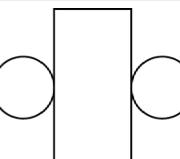
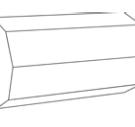
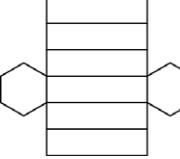
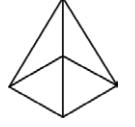
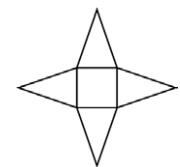
All Things 3D Shape - Answers

To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes and their nets.



Complete the table describing the properties of 3D shapes and drawing their nets.

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape net
Cone 	2	1	1	
Triangular Prism 	5	9	6	
Cube 	6	12	8	
Octahedron 	8	12	6	
Pentagonal Prism 	7	15	10	

Name	No. of faces	No. of edges	No. of vertices	2D shape net
Cuboid 	6	12	8	
Tetrahedron 	4	6	4	
Cylinder 	3	2	0	
Octagonal Prism 	10	24	16	
Square-based Pyramid 	5	8	5	



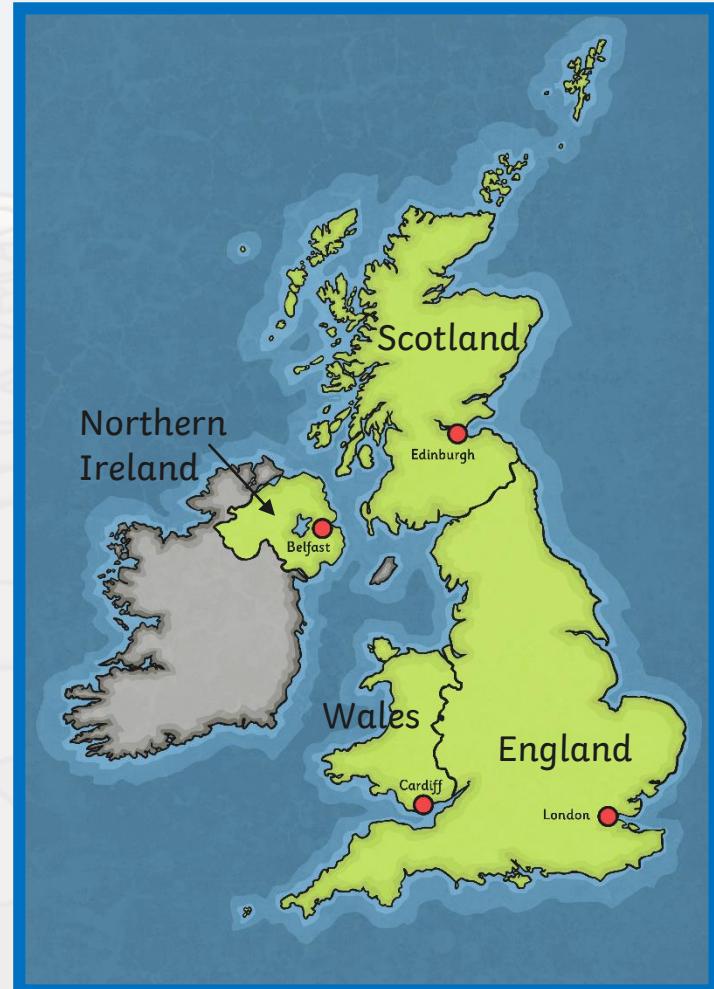
Northern Ireland

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



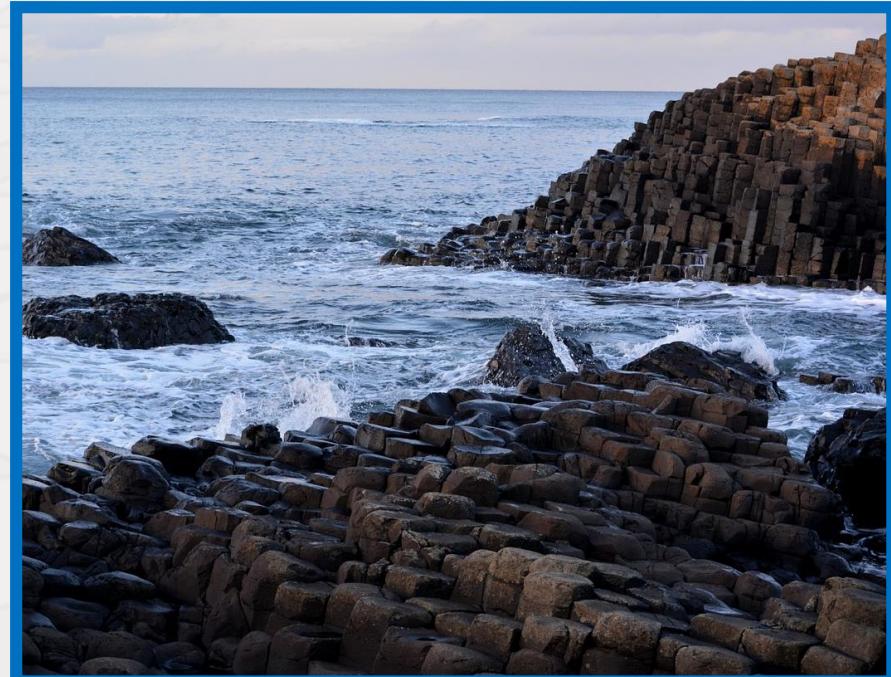
There are **6 counties** in Northern Ireland.

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?



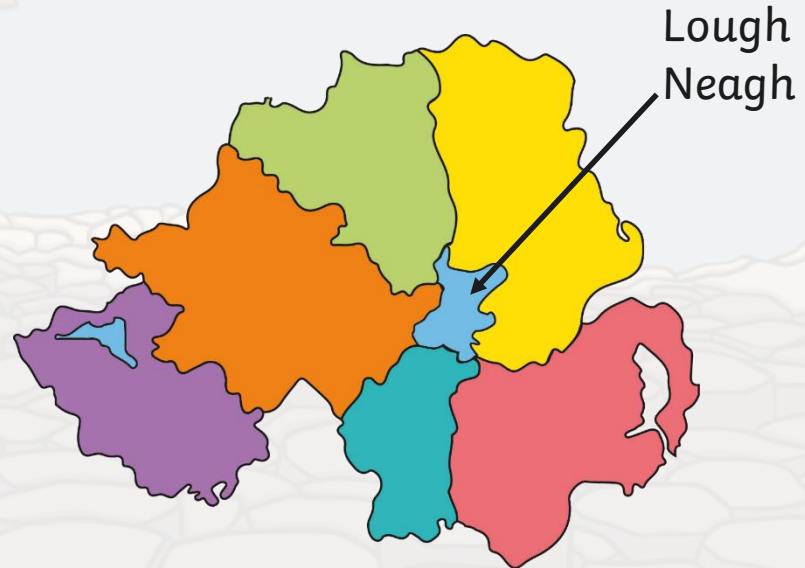
Belfast City Hall



- 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

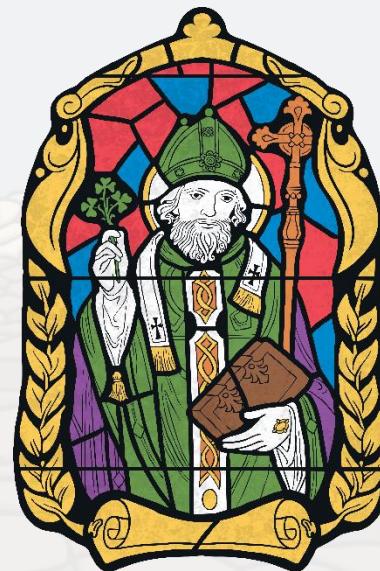
Like people all over the world, people in Northern Ireland like to celebrate their history and culture and have fun! The most famous of these celebrations is St. Patrick's Day.

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?



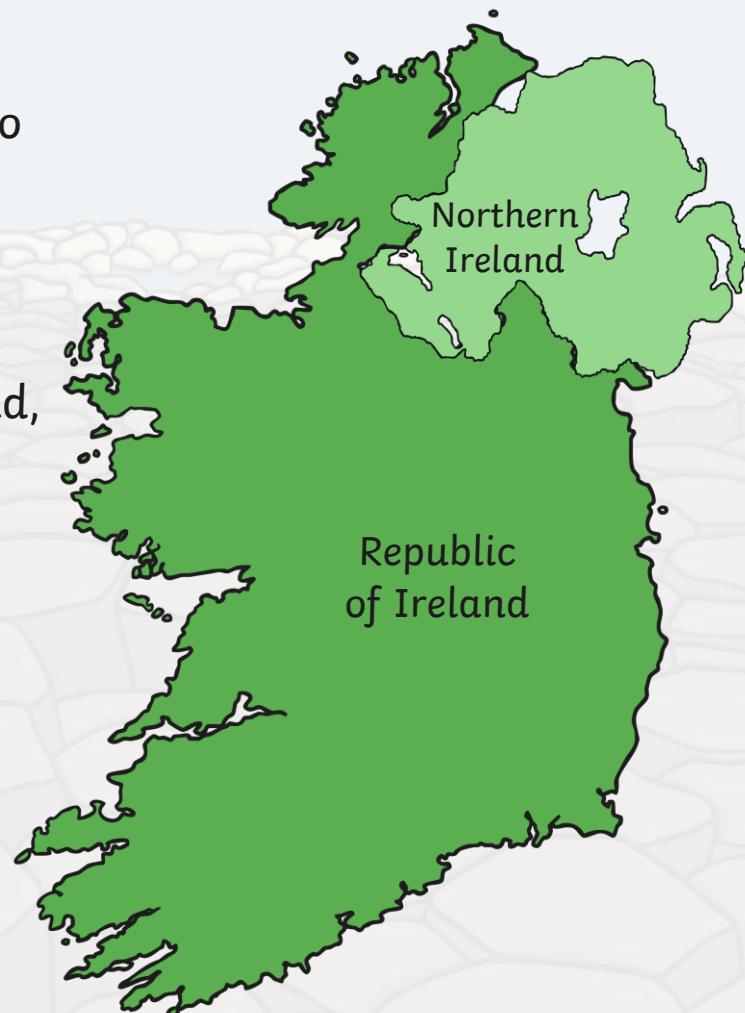




Discover Northern Ireland

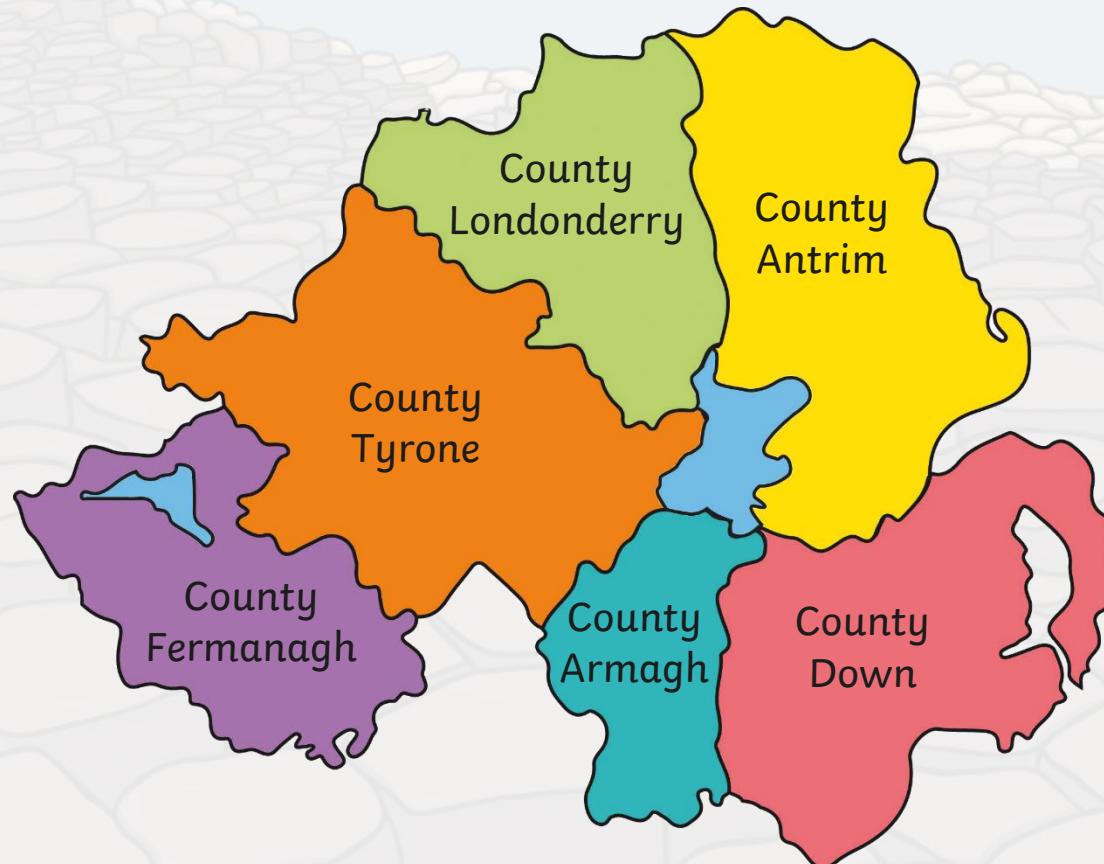
Counties of Northern Ireland

- 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-tamis@commons.wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

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

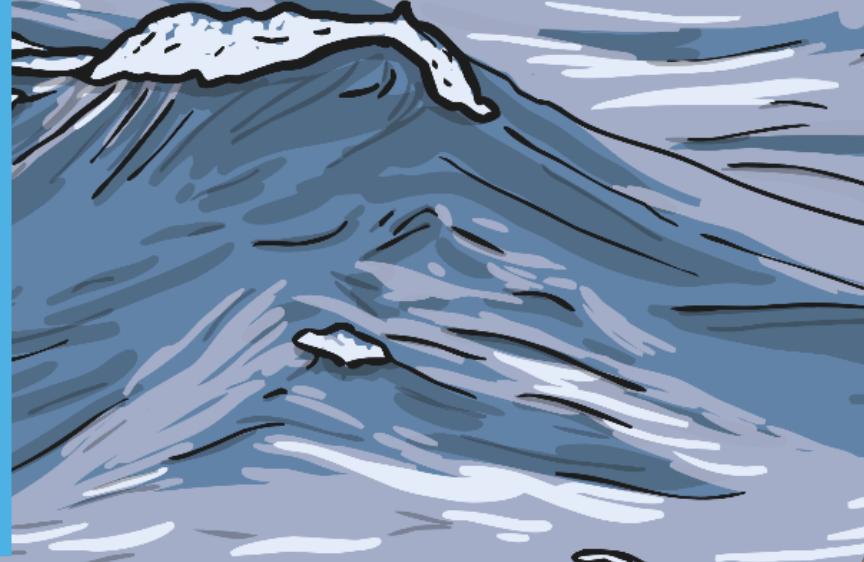
Fascinating Facts

- 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.



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 Donnard.
- 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.'

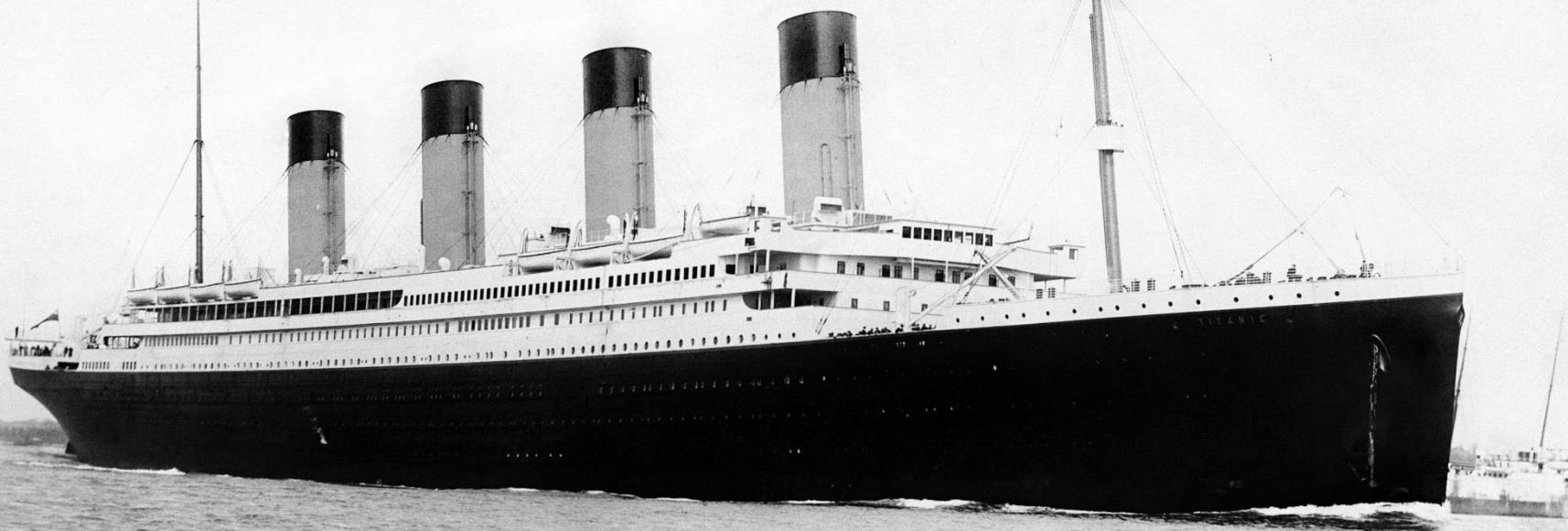
Photo courtesy of (seighean@wikipedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

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



**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?

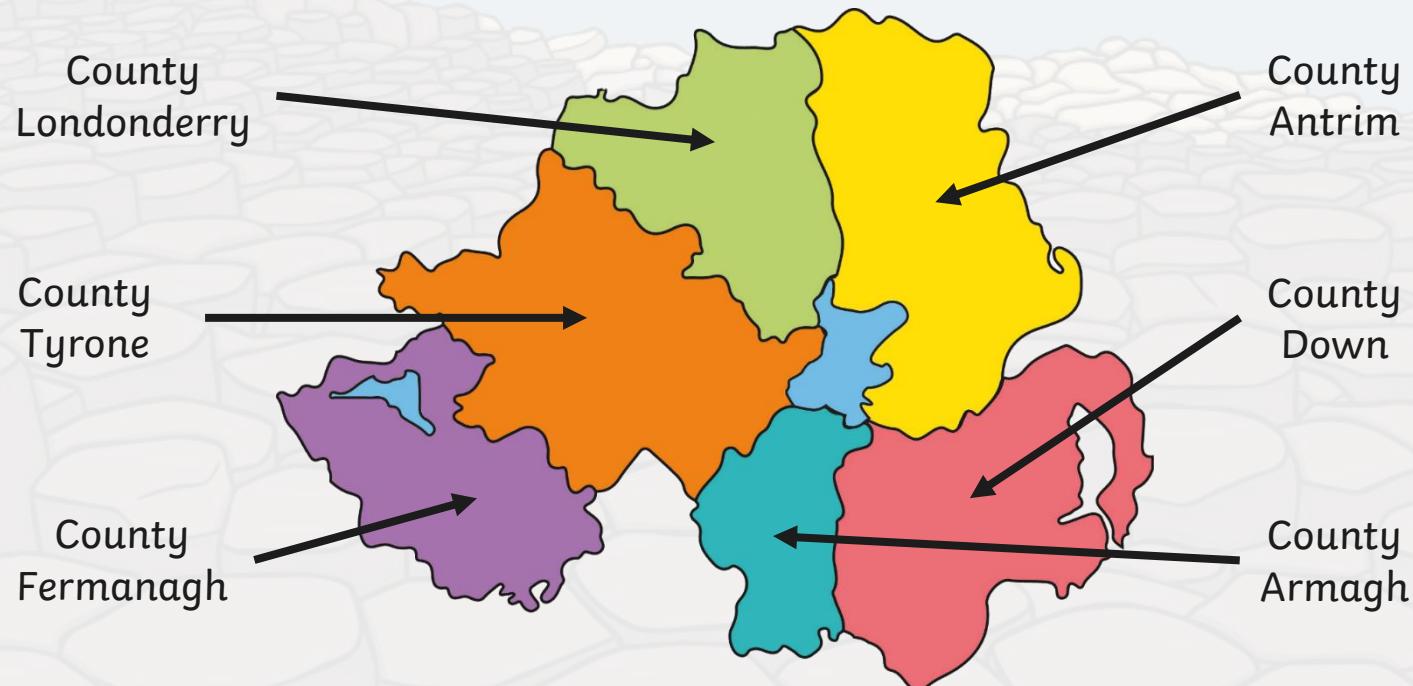
Answer

- 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.

What is the missing word?

9 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

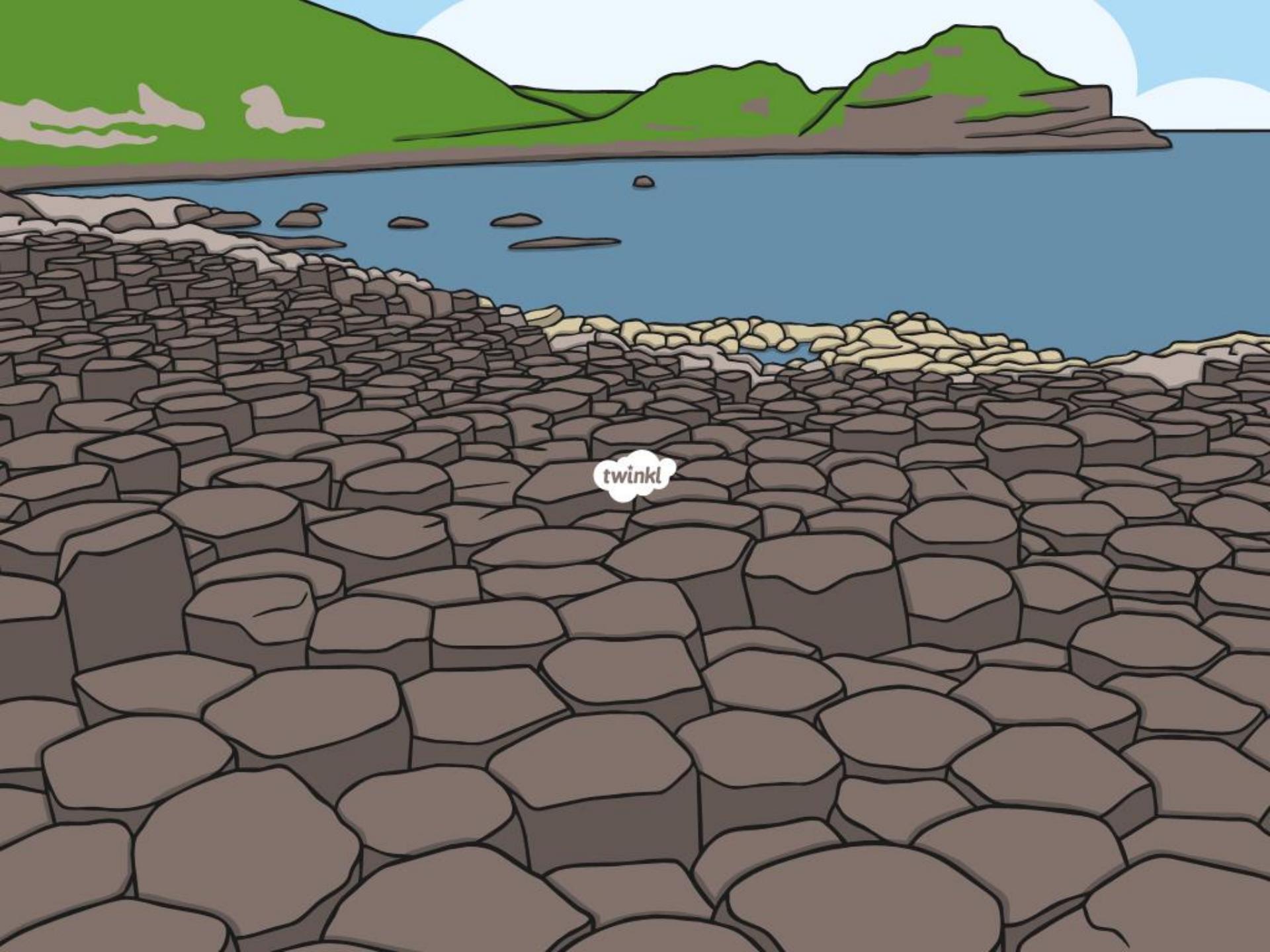
Samson and Goliath

[Go back to questions](#)

Question 11 - Answer

You could do with a wee bit more learning!

End of quiz



twinkl

Northern Ireland

Fact Cards



Northern Ireland Fact Cards

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



Northern Ireland Fact Cards

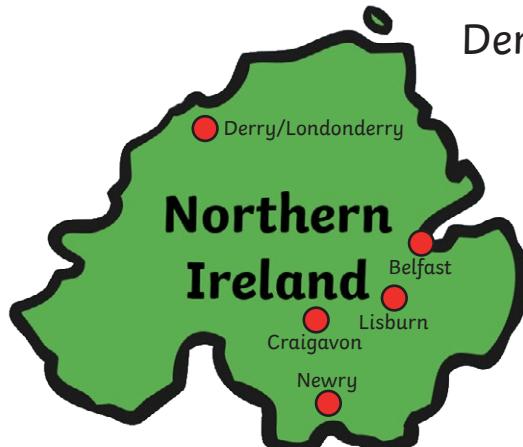


The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

twinkl.com

Northern Ireland Fact Cards

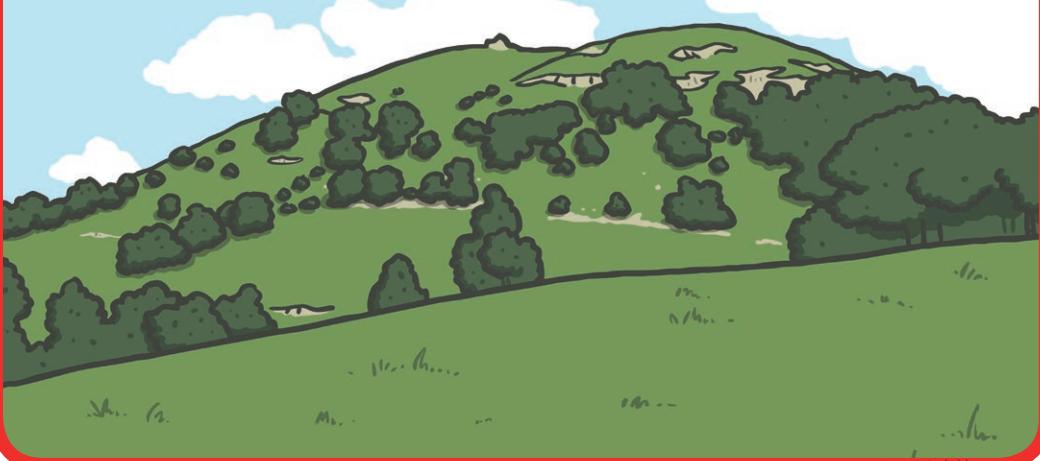
Other main cities in Northern Ireland are Derry (or Londonderry), Lisburn, Newry and Craigavon.



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.



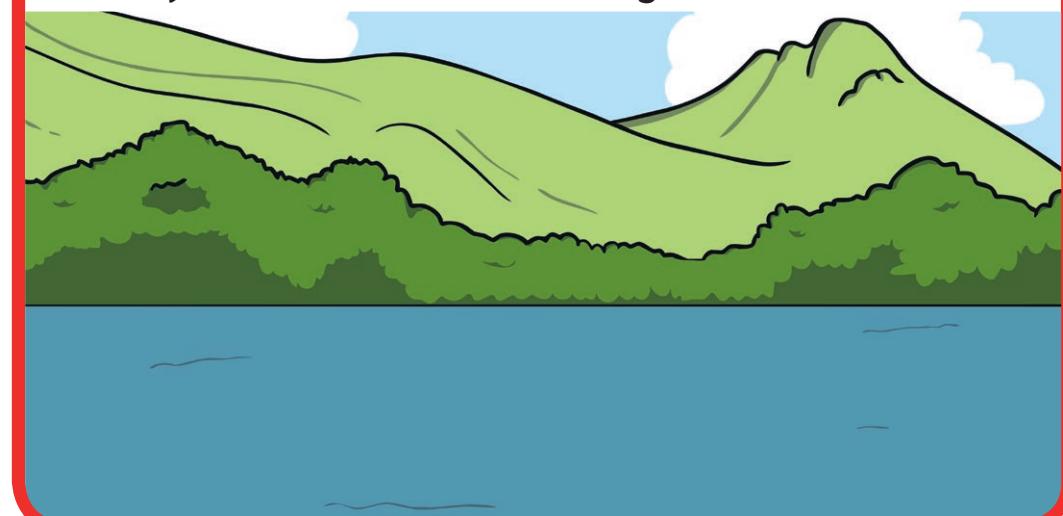
Northern Ireland Fact Cards

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.



Northern Ireland Fact Cards



The official anthem is
Danny Boy.

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Northern Ireland Fact Cards



The national symbol of
Northern Ireland is the
shamrock.

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Northern Ireland Fact Cards



HMS Titanic was built
in Belfast.

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Northern Ireland Fact Cards



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

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



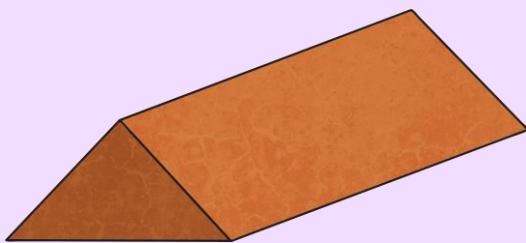
Maths Mastery

3D Shapes from 2D Representation

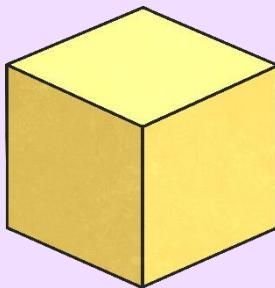


Name That Shape

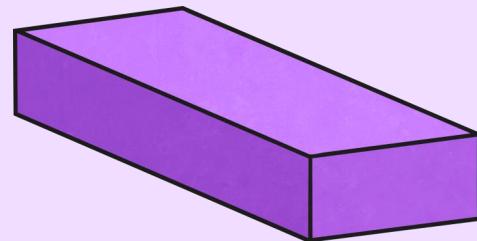
Name these shapes:



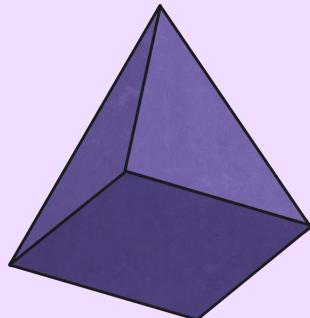
triangular prism



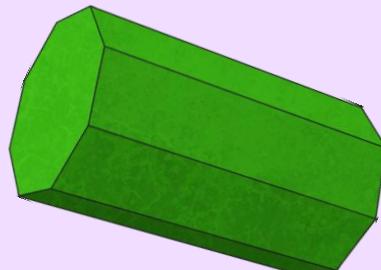
cube



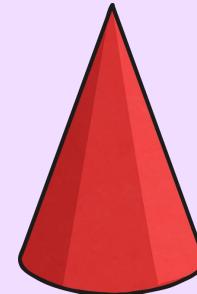
cuboid



square based pyramid



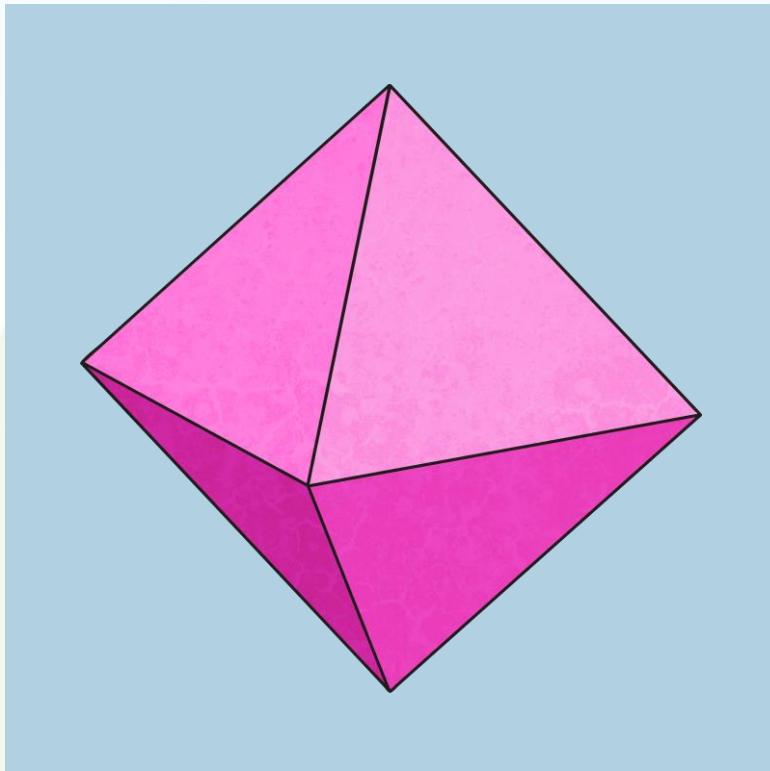
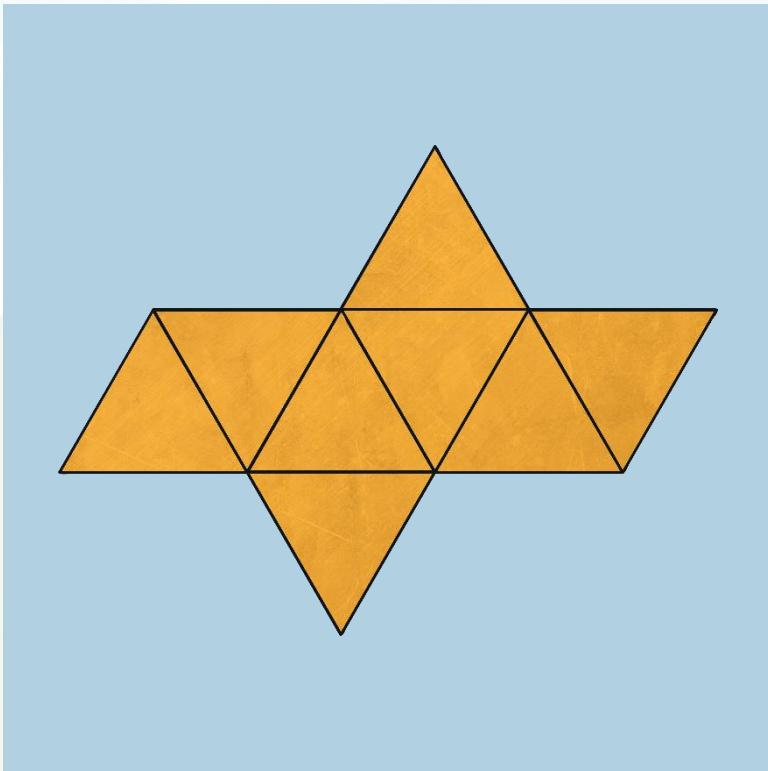
octagonal prism



cone

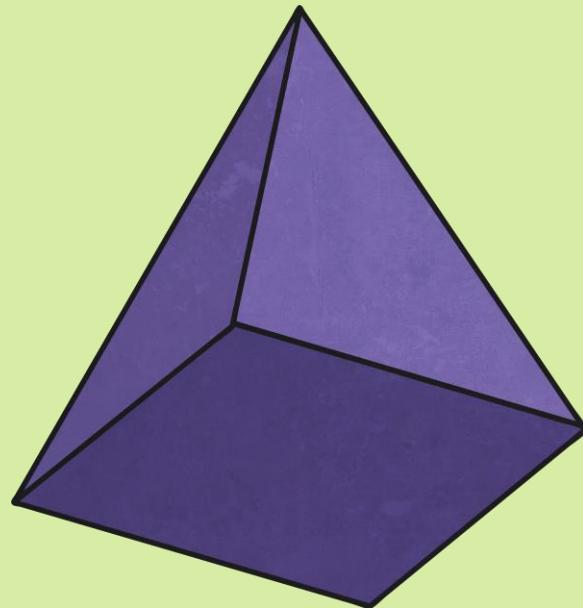
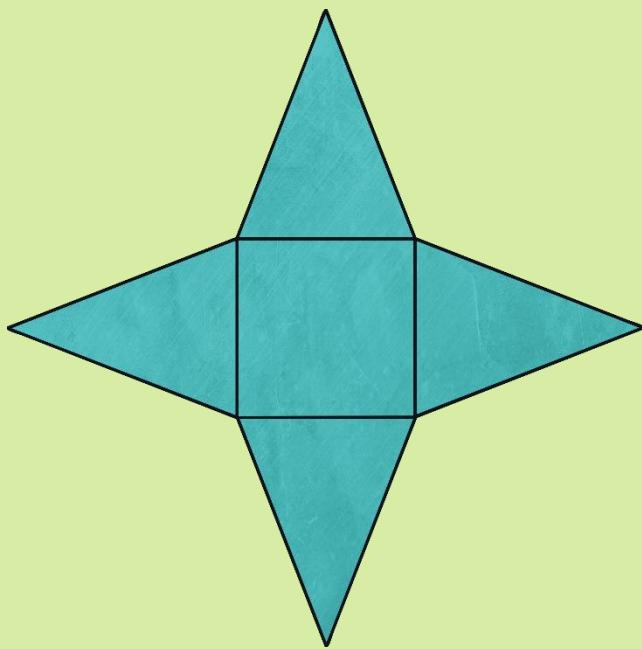
Hide
Answers

What shape does this net make?



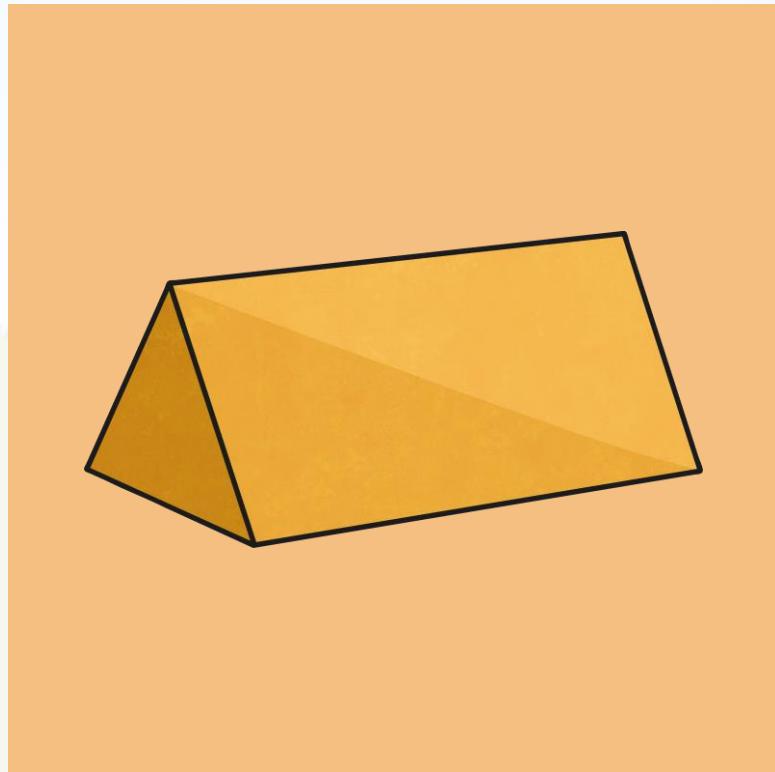
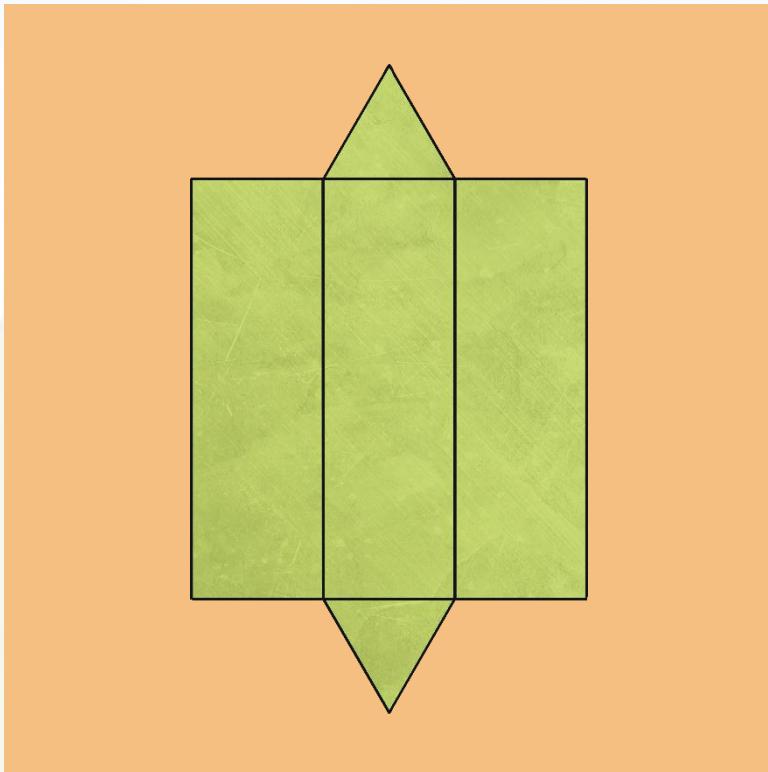
octahedron

What shape does this net make?



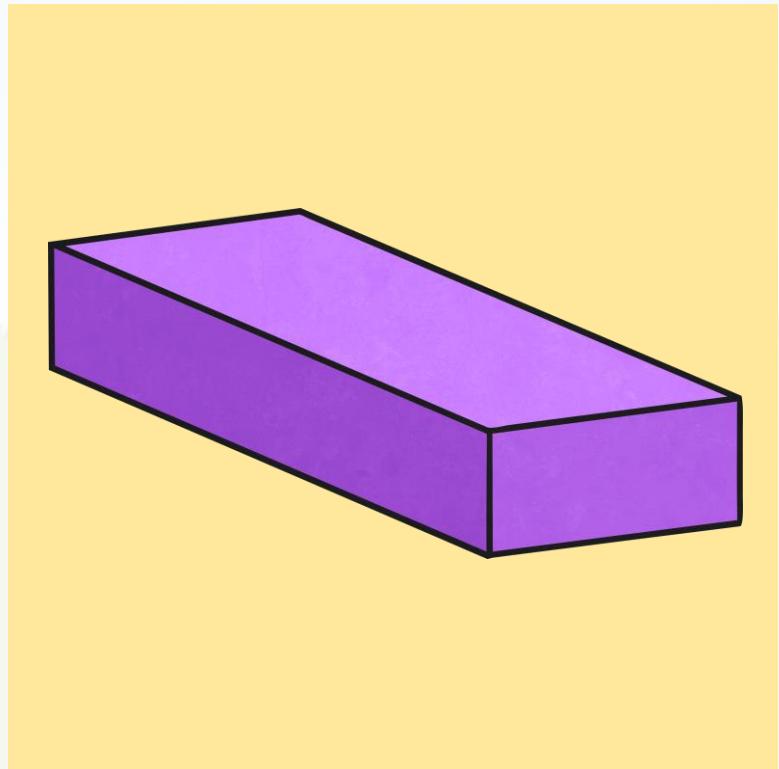
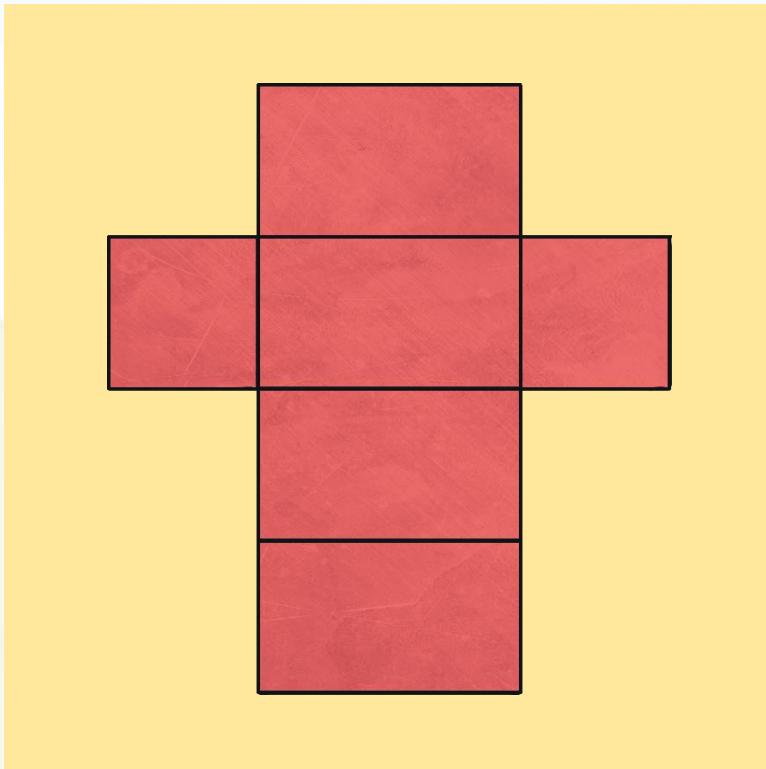
Square-based pyramid

What shape does this net make?



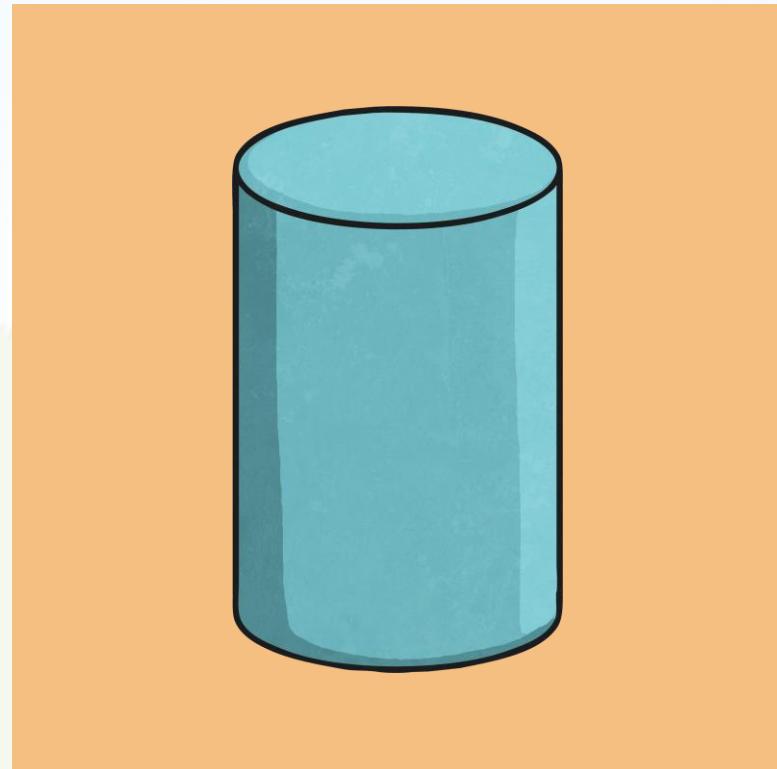
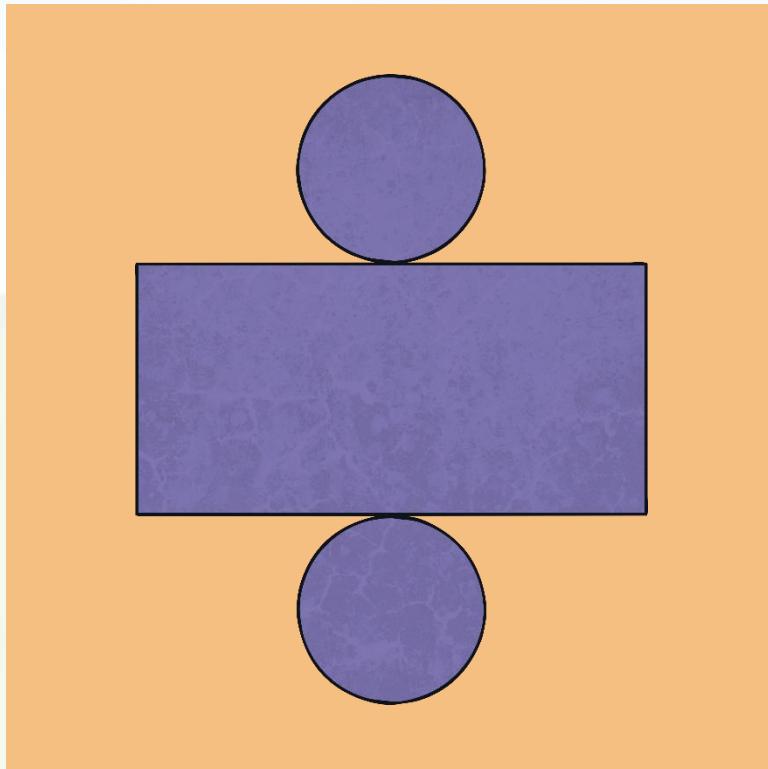
Triangular prism

What shape does this net make?



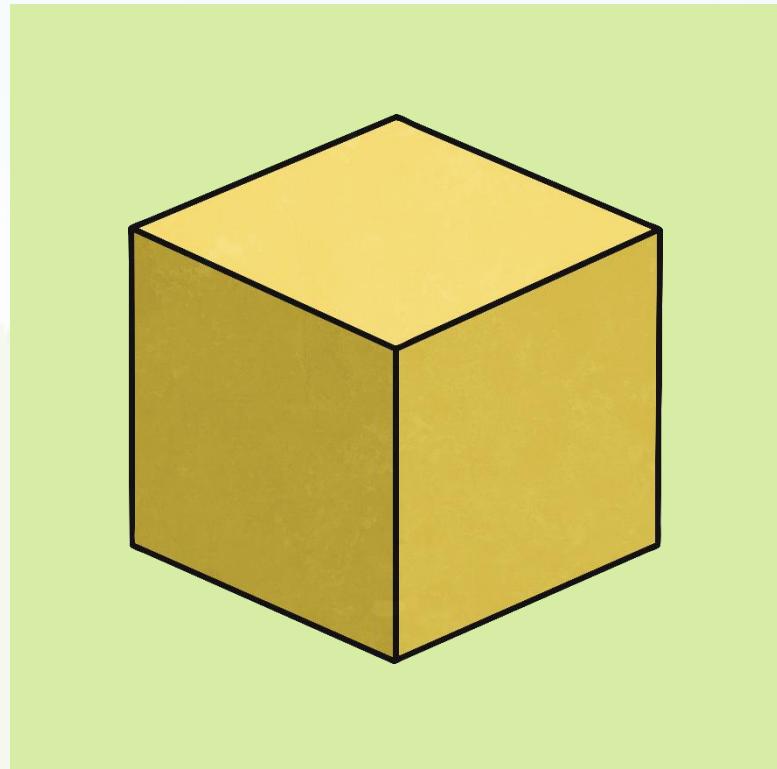
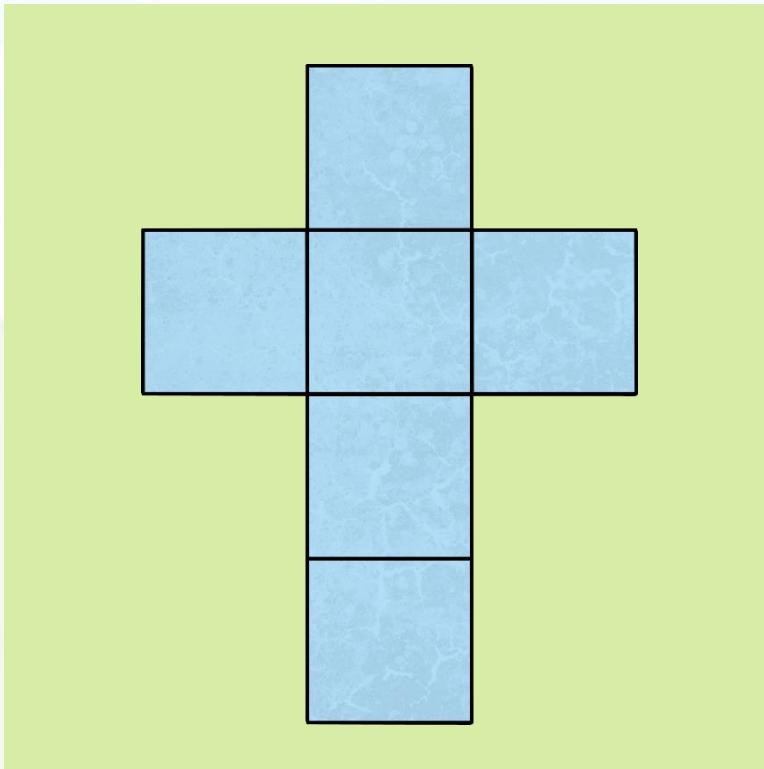
cuboid

What shape does this net make?



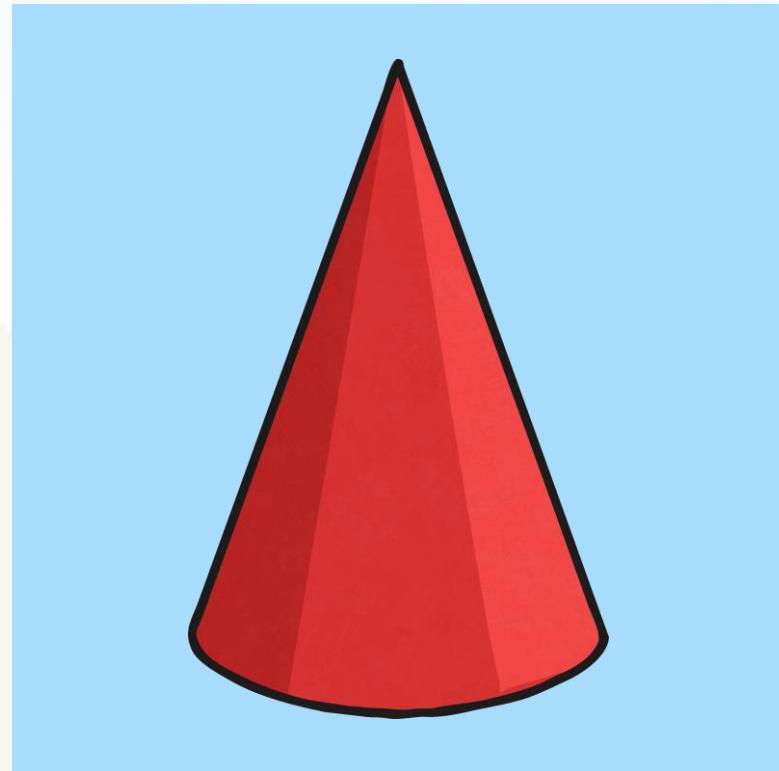
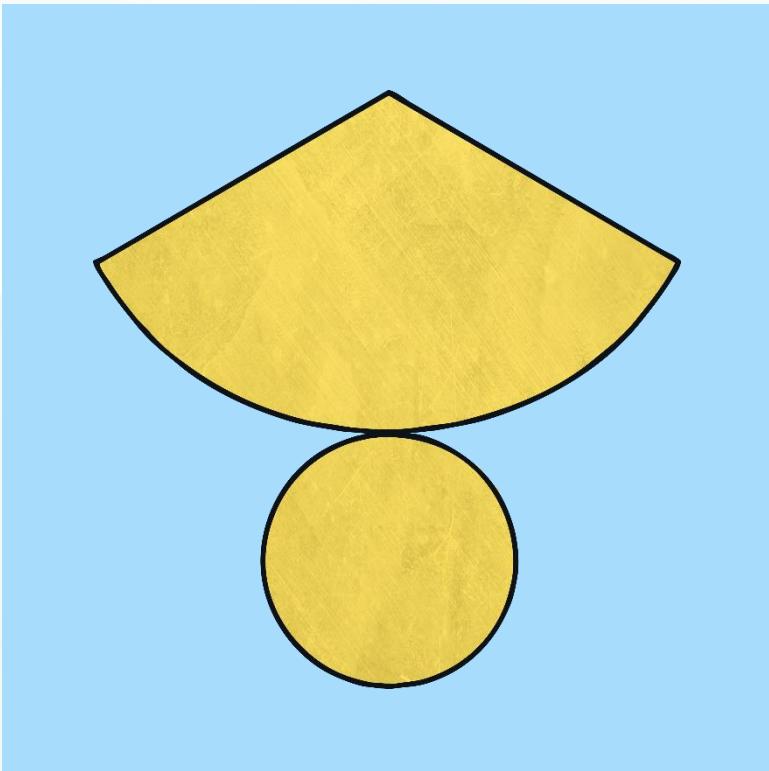
cylinder

What shape does this net make?



cube

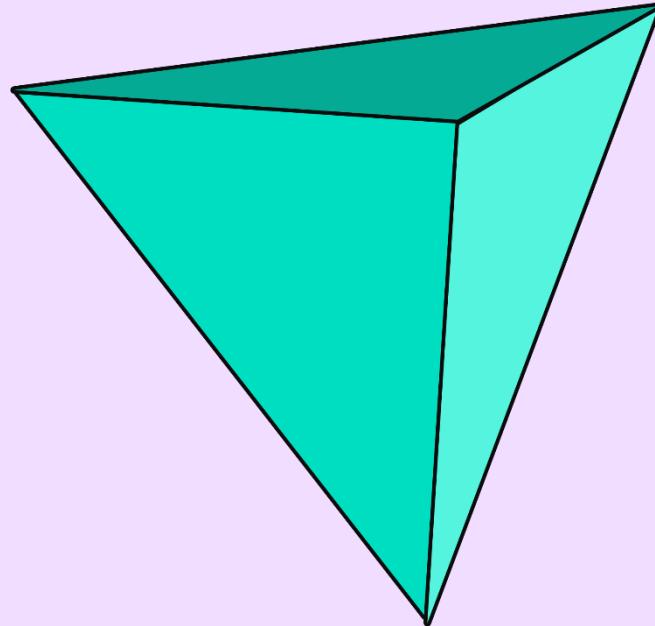
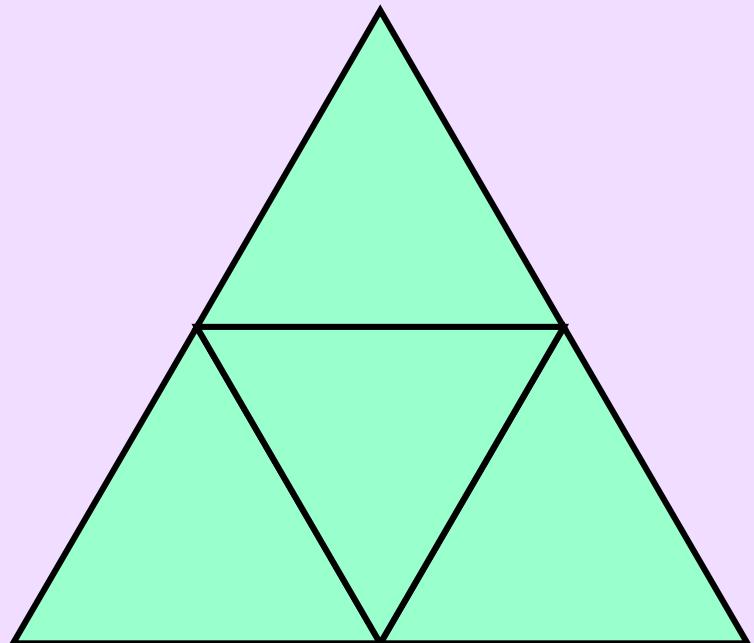
What shape does this net make?



cone

Which Shape?

Which shape can be made by this net?

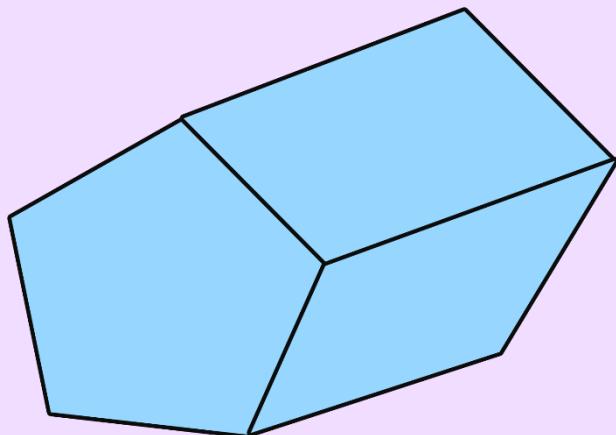
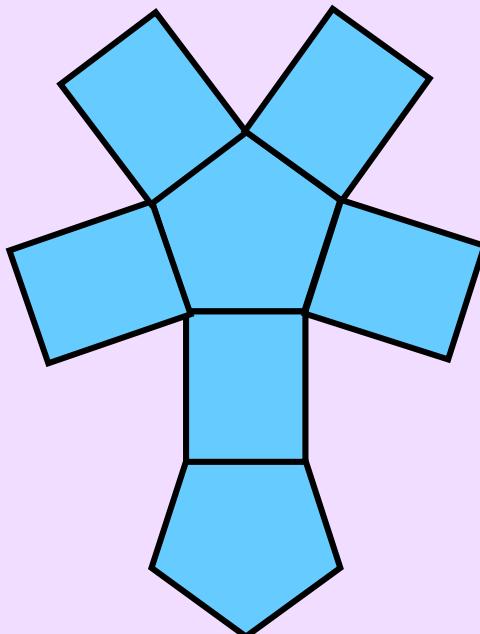


tetrahedron

Hide
Answers

Which Shape?

Which shape can be made by this net?

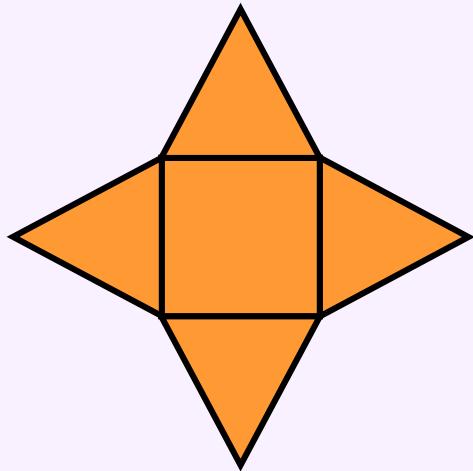


pentagonal prism

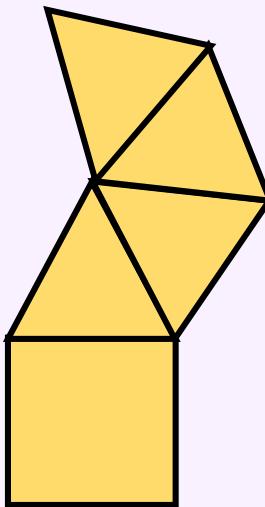
Hide
Answers

Which Net?

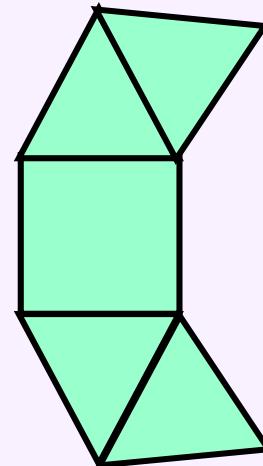
Which nets will make a square-based pyramid?



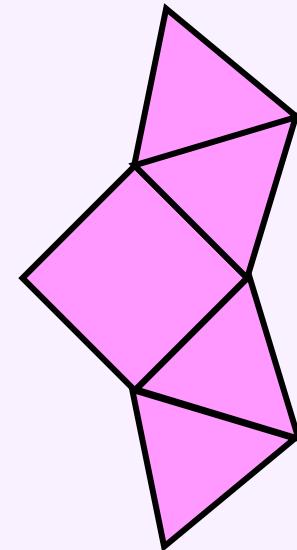
✓



✓



✗



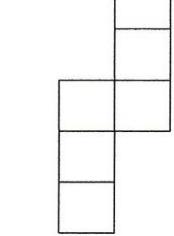
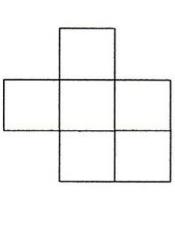
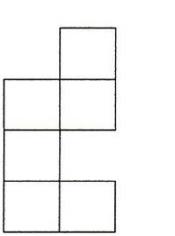
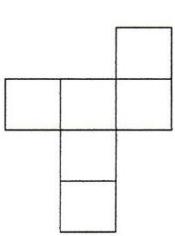
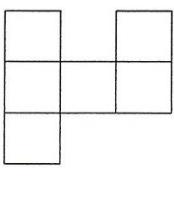
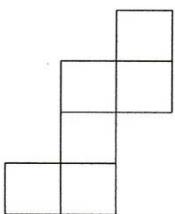
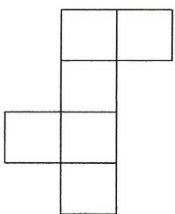
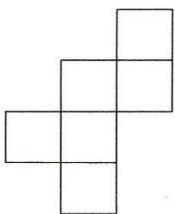
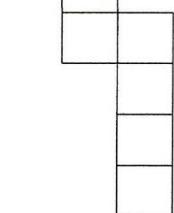
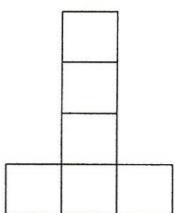
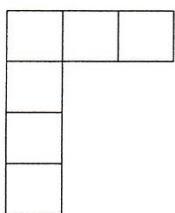
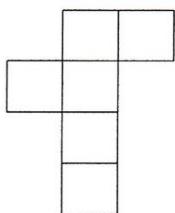
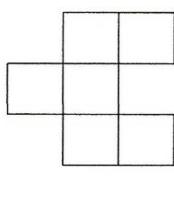
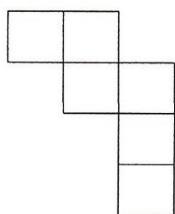
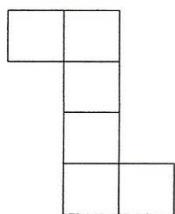
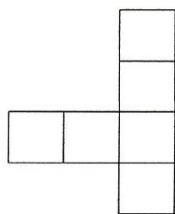
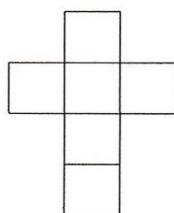
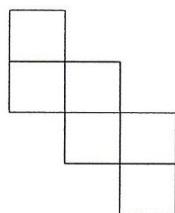
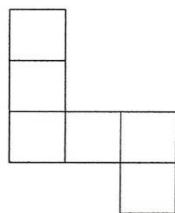
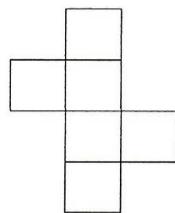
✓

Can you create a different net which will make a square-based pyramid?

Hide
Answers

Nets of cube puzzle sheet

○ Colour in the nets of a cube on this page.



Work out which of these nets would actually build into a cube.

Make the nets on the large square paper in the pack to test them. Also practise visualising folding it in your head!

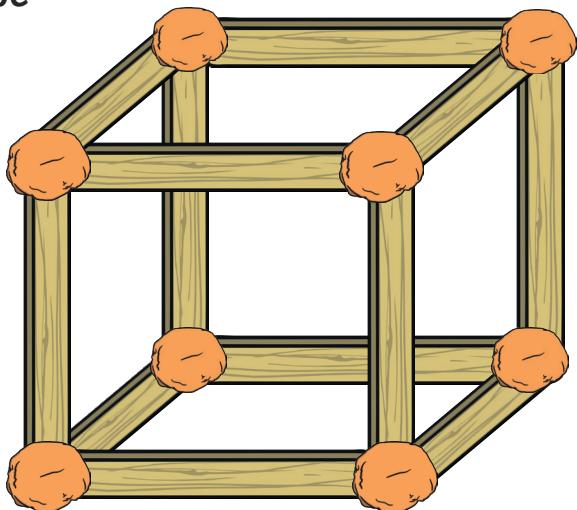
Shade in the nets that work. How many nets are there for a cube?

Popstick 3D Shapes Challenge Cards



Popstick 3D Shapes Challenge Cards

cube



_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

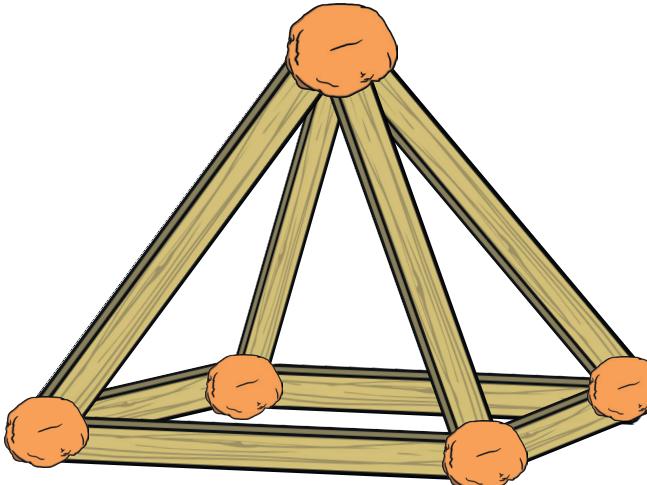
Popstick 3D Shapes Challenge Cards

Use popsticks, toothpicks or matchsticks to make these 3D shapes. If you have some playdough or sticky tack, you can use it to stick your corners together.

How many faces, edges and vertices can you see on each shape?

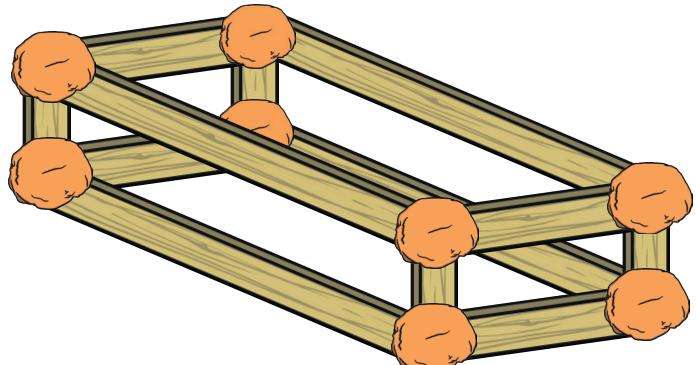
Popstick 3D Shapes Challenge Cards

square-based pyramid



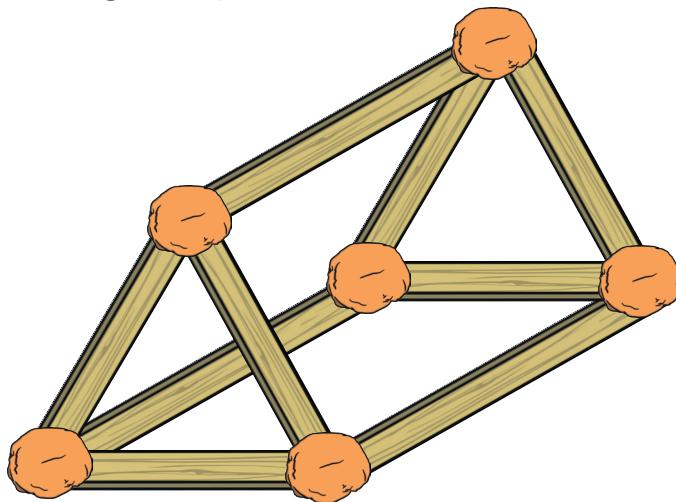
_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

cuboid



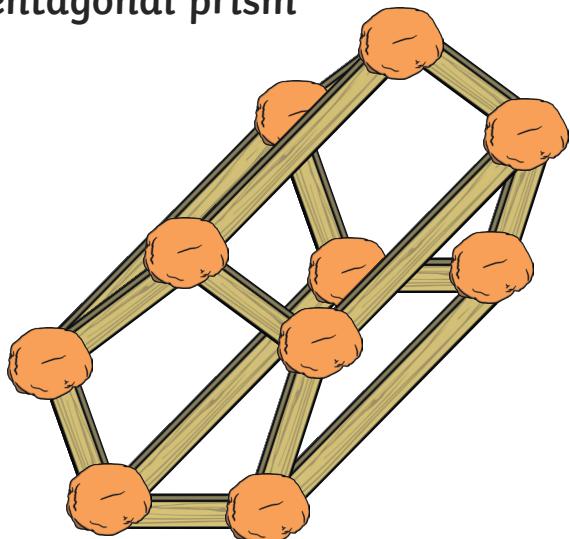
_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

triangular prism



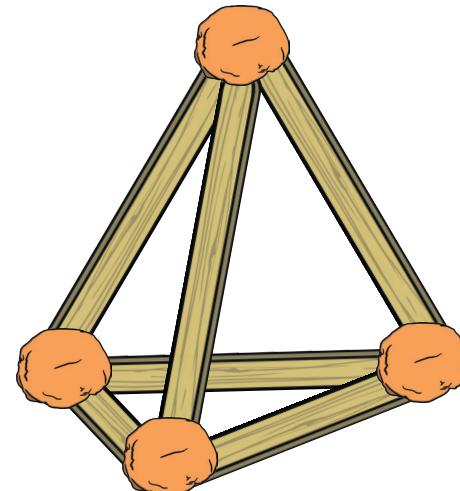
_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

pentagonal prism



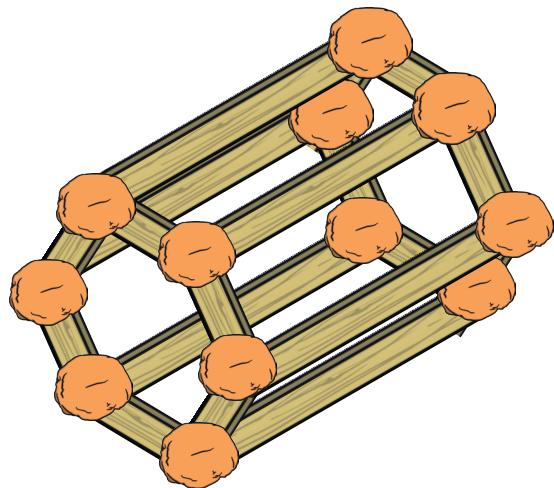
_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

tetrahedron



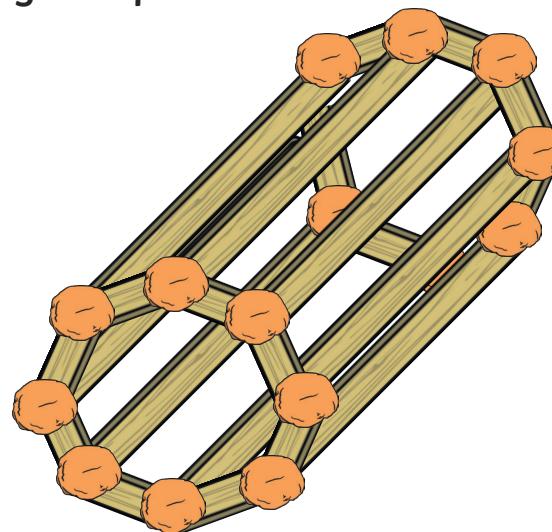
_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

hexagonal prism



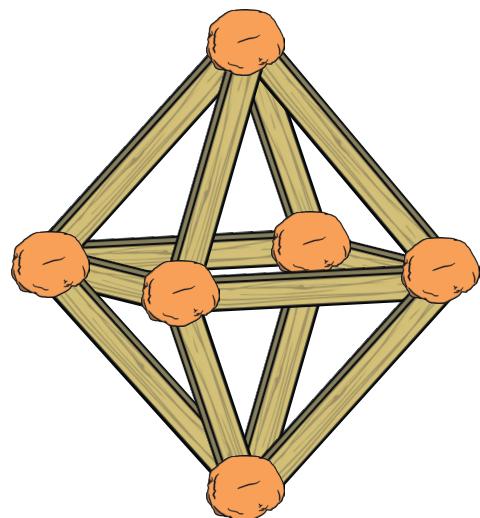
_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

octagonal prism



_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices

octahedron



_____ faces
_____ edges
_____ vertices