Summer Term Day 1 maths

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}32 \\ +\ 48 \\ \hline 180 \\ +\ 48 \\ \hline 228 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ -\ 228 \\ \hline 132 \end{array}$$

1.) a) $a = 130°$ $b = 50°$ $c = 130°$ $d = 50°$

1.) b) What are the total of angles a and b = 180° because angles on a straight line sum up to 180°.

1.) c) They are both equal

1.) d) angles b and d are also equal

1.) e) vertically opposite angles are equal.

2.) Tick the angles which are vertically opposite, number 1, 2 and 4.

3.) a) $y = 29°$ because vertically opposite angles are equal.

3.) b) $z = 132°$ because vertically opposite angles are equal.

4.) Do you agree with Annie, NO, because two straight lines are not crossing in the diagram, therefore the angles are not vertically opposite.

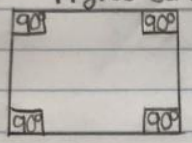
5.) $a = 133°$ $b = 73°$ $c = 52°$ $d = 16°$ $e = 81°$ $f = 23°$

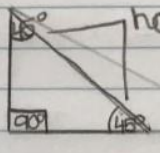
6.) $a = 20°$ $b = 60°$

7.) Are angles x and y vertically oppisite = NO, because $28 \times 4 = 112$ so $y = 112°$ $112 + 28 = 140$, 140° and 139° are not the same angles, therefore angle x any y are not vertically opposite.

Summer term day 2 Angles

right angles

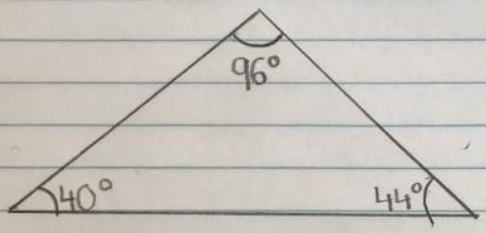




half of 90°

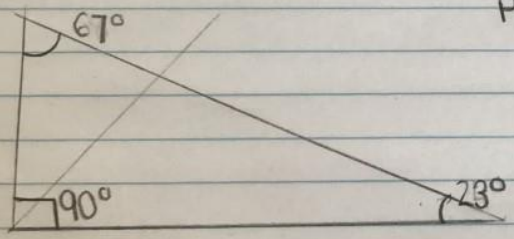
$90° + 45° + 45° = 180°$

There are 360° in a square and 180° in a triangle, as a triangle is half of a square.

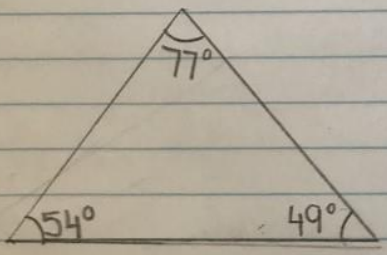


$96° + 44° + 40° = 180°$

I drew a triangle and measured all these angle with my protractor.



$67° + 90° + 23° = 180°$



$77° + 54° + 49° = 180°$

activity Summer term day 2

a)

1.) The sum is 180°, because all triangles add up to 180° degrees because a triangle is half of a square, and 180° is half of 360°.

1.)b) a = 40° b = 80° c = 60°
The total of a, b and c = 180°
Angles in a triangle add up to 180°.

2.)a) $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ +47 \\ \hline 139 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} {}^{7}\cancel{1}80 \\ -139 \\ \hline 041 \end{array}$ $x = 41°$ because if you add 92° + 47° + 41° it equals 180°.

2.)b) $\begin{array}{r} {}^{*}58 \\ +25 \\ \hline 83 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} {}^{7}\cancel{1}80 \\ -83 \\ \hline 097 \end{array}$ $y = 97°$ because if you add 58° + 25° + 97° it equals 180°

2.)c) $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ +35 \\ \hline 125 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} {}^{71}\cancel{1}80 \\ -125 \\ \hline 055 \end{array}$ $z = 55°$ because 35° + 90° + 55° equals 180°.

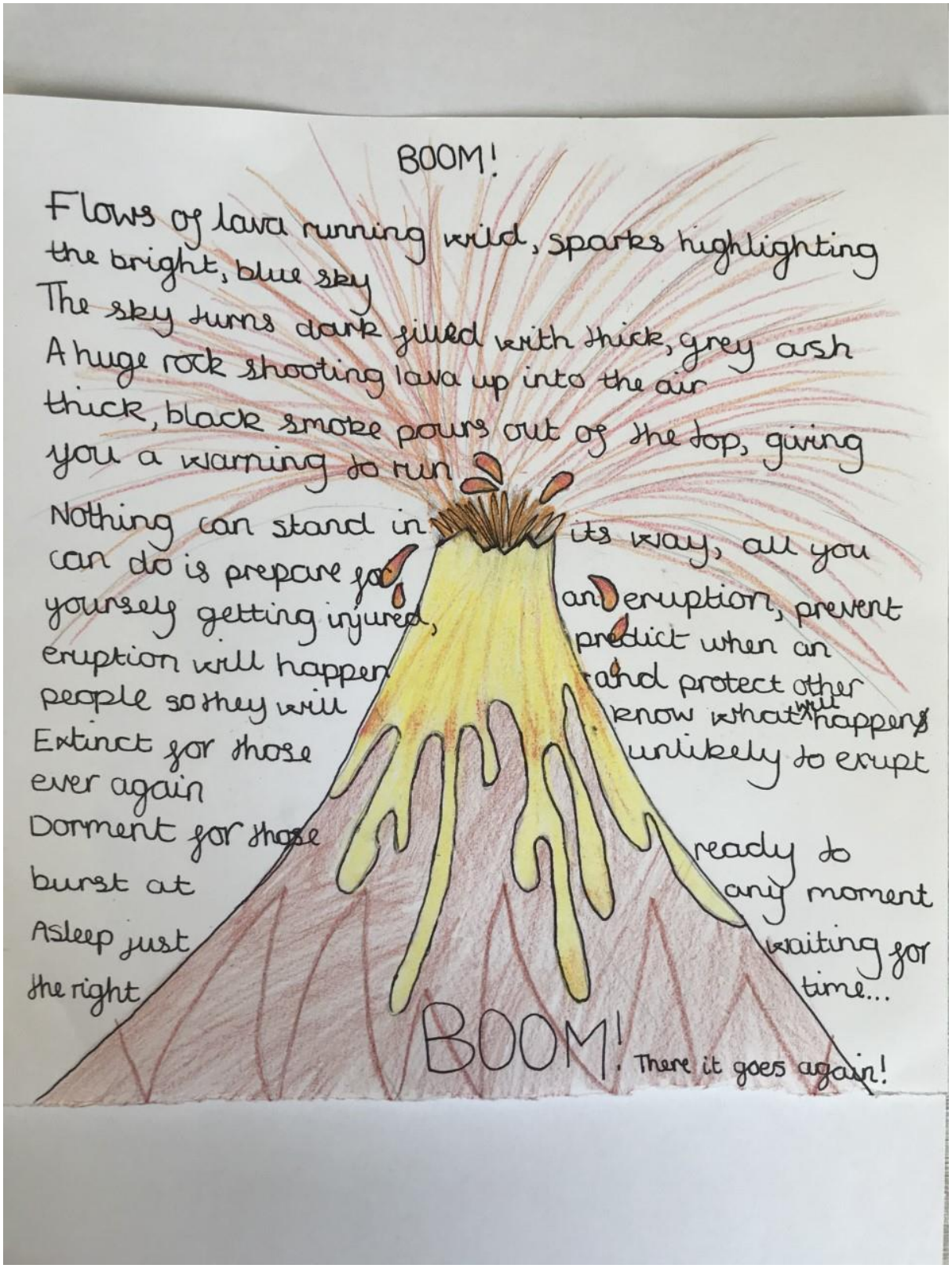
2.)d) $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ +28 \\ \hline 59 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} {}^{71}\cancel{1}80 \\ -59 \\ \hline 121 \end{array}$ $w = 121°$ because 31° + 28° + 121° equals 180°.

3.a) $q = 68.4°$ 3.b) $r = 36.3°$ 3.c) $s = 139°$ 3.d) $t = 60.7°$

4.) a) = 81° b) = 156° c) 66°

5.) 2 acute angles – A, C, E 3 acute angles – B, D.
The sum is 180° so there has to be at least 2 acute angles.

6.) I do not agree with Ron because he hasn't included the right angle. $p = 53°$.


BOOM!
Flows of lava running wild, sparks highlighting the bright, blue sky
The sky turns dark filled with thick, grey ash
A huge rock shooting lava up into the air
thick, black smoke pours out of the top, giving you a warning to run
Nothing can stand in its way, all you can do is prepare for an eruption, prevent yourself getting injured, predict when an eruption will happen and protect other people so they will know what will happen
Extinct for those unlikely to erupt ever again
Dormant for those ready to burst at any moment
Asleep just waiting for the right time...
BOOM! There it goes again!

Guide to Volcanoes

BE ALERT!!

Expect the unexpected

by Liliana M

Step 1 - prepare for an eruption

The first thing that you would do before exploring a volcano is to be prepared and make sure that you have all of the right equipment. This is what you should take with you: eye protection (goggles), incase there is an eruption or if there is any dust falling; a rope, just incase you come across any steep rocks; flashlight/torch as it might get dark; a drone, if you weren't sure what is ahead of you, and so you are safe and dont get hurt. You should also take a protective mask, so you dont breathe in any ash. First aid kits are helpful, just incase anyone gets hurt. You should bring sturdy shoes as you could come across some obstacles.

Step 2 - prevent yourself getting injured

If you are in any danger whatsoever, then you must find shelter straight away. If there is no shelter around, then you avoid low-lying areas, areas downwind of the volcano, and river valleys downstream of the volcano. Debris and ash will be carried by wind and gravity. Stay in areas where you will not be exposed to volcanic eruption hazards. Cover your nose and mouth with mask or clean cloth and wear protective goggles. cover water containers and food to avoid contamination with ash.

Step 3 - predict when an eruption will happen

Before you go on an adventure to visit a volcano you must know how to predict when an eruption will happen. Before a volcano erupts, there is normally an increase in earthquakes and tremors near and under the volcano. These are caused by magma (molten rock) pushing upward through the rock under the volcano. The ground may crack open and allow steam to escape. If you know this information then you can track shelter quicker and get to safety before the eruption happens.

Step 4 - protect other people

To protect other people, you can make sure that they are safe and have the correct supplies in their medical kit. You can help them find shelter and make sure that they are not hurt in any way. Make sure that everyone around you knows what to do at all times.