



Key Vocabulary

Add
Total
Plus
Sum
More
Altogether
Difference
Subtract
Less
Minus
Take away
Mentally, Orally
Column Addition
Column Subtraction
Exchange
Estimate
Inverse operation
Solve problems
Number facts

Addition and Subtraction Methods

Add 4-digit numbers

No exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5162 \\ +3427 \\ \hline 8589 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn.

One exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5162 \\ +3497 \\ \hline 8659 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. When adding 6 tens + 9 tens = 15 tens
- 1 hundred + 5 tens
Place 1 hundred under the hundreds answer and 5 tens in the answer.

Multiple exchanges

$$\begin{array}{r} 5864 \\ +3497 \\ \hline 9361 \\ 111 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/or thousands as required.

Subtract 4-digit numbers

No exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5789 \\ -3421 \\ \hline 2368 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn.

One exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5789 \\ -3471 \\ \hline 2278 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. When subtracting 4 tens - 7 tens, exchange 1 hundred to make:
14 tens - 7 tens = 7 tens

Multiple exchanges

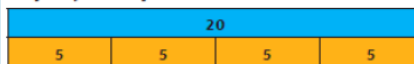
$$\begin{array}{r} 5789 \\ -3471 \\ \hline 2266 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/or thousands as required.

Fractions of Quantities

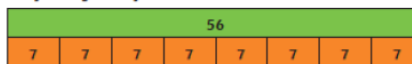
To find a fraction of a number, divide by the denominator and multiply by numerator.

To find quarters of 20:



$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 5 \quad \frac{2}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 10 \quad \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 15 \quad \frac{4}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 20$$

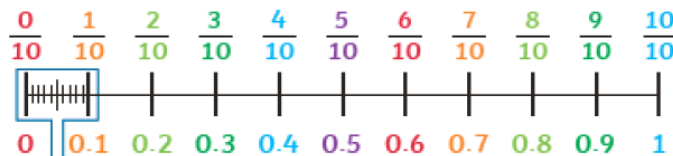
To find eighths of 56:



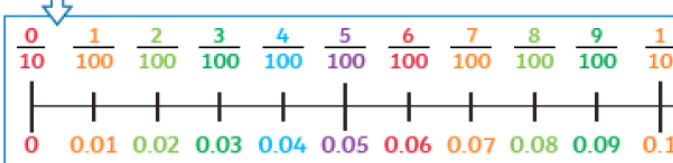
$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 7 \quad \frac{2}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 14 \quad \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 21 \quad \frac{4}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 28 \\ \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 35 \quad \frac{6}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 42 \quad \frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 49 \quad \frac{8}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 56 \end{array}$$

Tenths and Hundredths

Tenths



Hundredths



Fraction and Decimal Equivalents

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

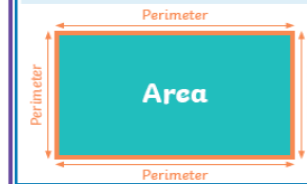
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

Area and Perimeter

Area is the amount of space inside a 2D shape.

Perimeter is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape.



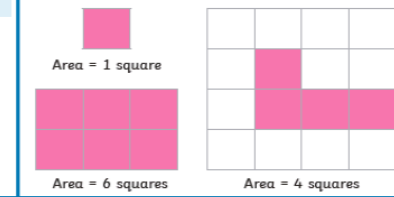
Units of Measure for Perimeter

km 1 kilometre = 1000 metres
m 1 metre = 100 centimetres
cm 1 centimetre = 10 millimetres
mm



Measuring Area

We can count squares to find the area of a rectilinear shape.



Rectilinear Figures

A rectilinear figure is a 2D shape whose sides all meet at right angles (90°).



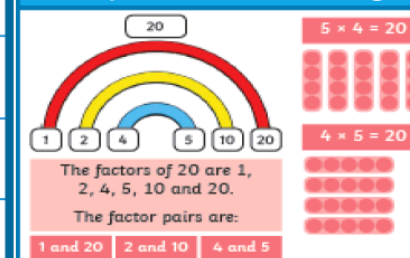
Multiply Using Formal Written Methods

Th	H	T	O
5	4	3	
×		4	
	1	2	(4 × 3)
1	6	0	(4 × 40)
2	0	0	0 (4 × 500)
2	1	7	2

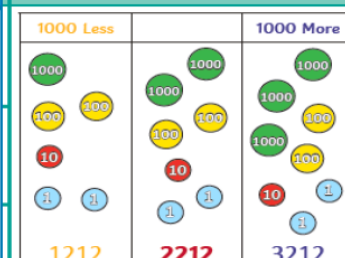
Th	H	T	O
5	4	3	
×		4	
2	1	7	2
	1	1	

Remember to move any regrouped numbers into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.

Factor pairs and Commutativity



1000 More or 1000 Less



Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Addition and Subtraction Methods

Add

Total

Plus

Sum

More

Altogether

Difference

Subtract

Less

Minus

Take away

Mentally, Orally

Column Addition

Column Subtraction

Exchange

Estimate

Inverse operation

Solve problems

Number facts

Add 4-digit numbers

No exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5162 \\ +3427 \\ \hline 8589 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn.

One exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5162 \\ +3497 \\ \hline 8659 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. When adding

6 tens + 9 tens = 15 tens

= 1 hundred + 5 tens

Place 1 hundred under the hundreds answer and 5 tens in the answer.

Multiple exchanges

$$\begin{array}{r} 5864 \\ +3497 \\ \hline 9361 \\ 111 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/ or thousands as required.

Subtract 4-digit numbers

No exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5789 \\ -3421 \\ \hline 2368 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn.

One exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 5749 \\ -3471 \\ \hline 2278 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. When subtracting 4 tens - 7 tens, exchange 1 hundred to make:

14 tens - 7 tens = 7 tens

Multiple exchanges

$$\begin{array}{r} 6131 \\ 5742 \\ -3476 \\ \hline 2266 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/ or thousands as required.

Efficient subtraction

Calculate $6000 - 3617 = 2383$



Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

Add and Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s, 1000s

Here is the number 3124



Add 2 thousands = 5124

Add 5 hundreds = 5624

Subtract 2 tens = 5604

Add 5 ones = 5609

Here is the number 6708

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
6	7	0	8

Add 3 thousands = 9708

Subtract 4 hundreds = 9308

Add 5 tens = 9358

Subtract 7 ones = 9351

Crossing ones, tens or hundreds

5392 + 4 tens = 5432 crossing tens

5126 - 600 = 4526 crossing hundreds

When crossing ones, tens or hundreds, more than one digit will change.



visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Round to Estimate

$$1635 + 386 = 2021$$

Round to the nearest ten

$$1640 + 390 = 2030$$

Round to the nearest hundred

$$1600 + 400 = 2000$$

Both give a reasonable estimate, but rounding the nearest ten is more accurate.

$$9362 - 5729 = 3622$$

Round to the nearest hundred

$$9400 - 5700 = 3700$$

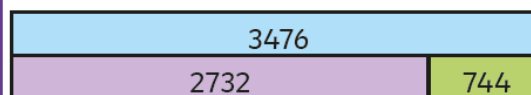
Round to the nearest thousand

$$9000 - 6000 = 3000$$

Rounding to the nearest hundred is much more accurate in this case.

Checking Strategies

Using Inverse



$3476 - 744 = 2732$ can be checked using

$$2732 + 744 = 3476$$

This part whole shows the inverse calculations using these three numbers.



$1549 + 2688 = 4237$	$2688 + 1549 = 4237$
$4237 - 1549 = 2688$	$4237 - 2688 = 1549$

Adding in a different order

$$420 + 372 + 280 =$$

Change to

$$420 + 280 + 372 =$$

$$\text{As } 420 + 280 = 700$$

(because $42 + 28 = 70$)

$$420 + 280 + 372 = 700 + 372 = 1072$$

Area and Perimeter

Knowledge Organiser

Keywords

Area and Perimeter

Measuring Area

area

Area is the amount of space inside a 2D shape.

We can count **squares** to find the **area** of a **rectilinear** shape.

perimeter

Perimeter is the total **distance** around the outside of a 2D shape.

centimetres

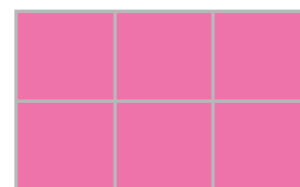


metres

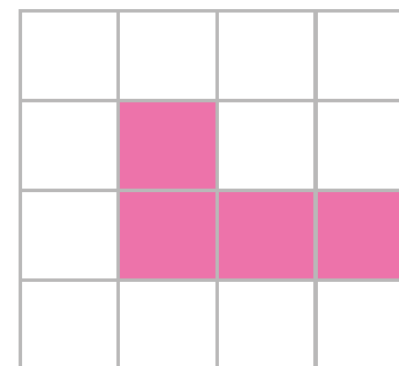
squares

distance

Area = 1 square



Area = 6 squares



Area = 4 squares

millimetres

Units of Measure for Perimeter

Rectilinear Figures

kilometres

km

1 **kilometre** = 1000 **metres**

length

m

1 **metre** = 100 **centimetres**

width

cm

1 **centimetre** = 10 **millimetres**

mm

rectilinear

A **rectilinear** figure is a 2D shape whose sides all meet at **right angles** (90°).

right angle



Decimals

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

tenths

hundredths

decimal tenths

decimal hundredths

decimal equivalents

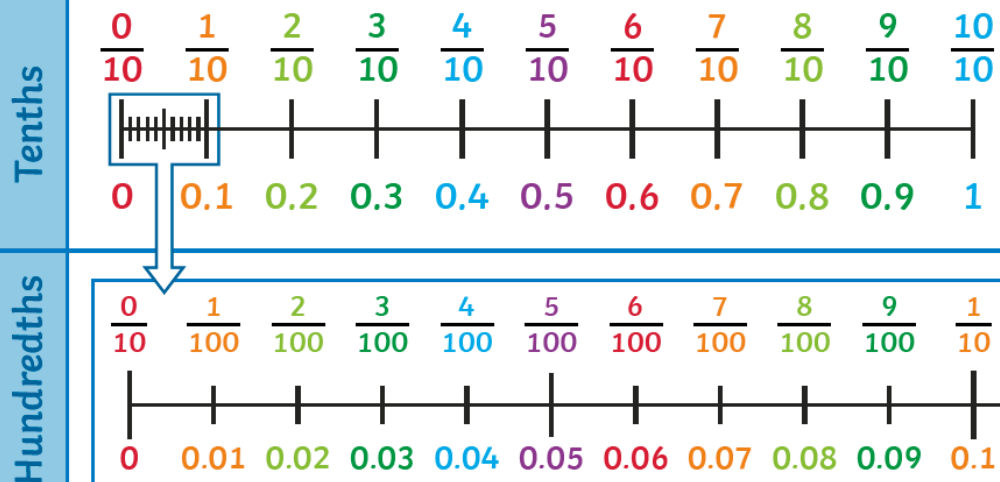
part-whole model

rounding

decimal point

place value

Tenths and Hundredths



Fraction and Decimal Equivalents

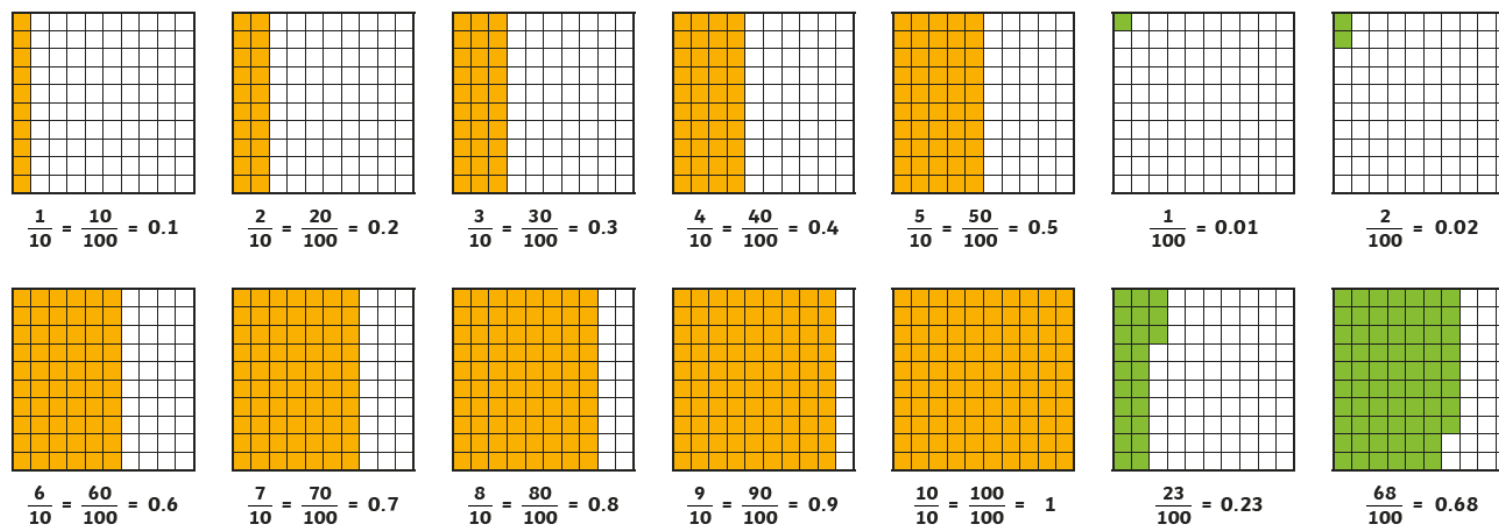
 = $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.5

 = $\frac{1}{4}$ = 0.25

 = $\frac{3}{4}$ = 0.75

 = $\frac{1}{10}$ = 0.1

Tenth and Hundredth Decimal Equivalents



Decimals

Knowledge Organiser

Dividing by 10

Tens	Ones
8	5

 $\div 10$

Tens	Ones	Tenths
	8	5

Arrows show the shift: $\div 10$ from Tens to Ones, and $\div 10$ from Ones to Tenths.

Dividing by 100

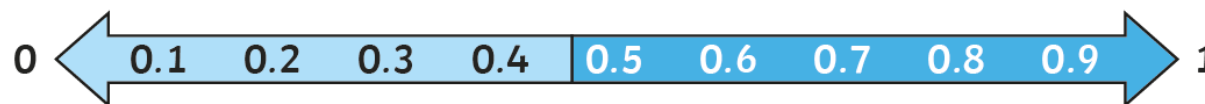
Tens	Ones
8	5

 $\div 100$

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	0	8	5

Arrows show the shift: $\div 100$ from Tens to Hundredths, and $\div 100$ from Ones to Tenths.

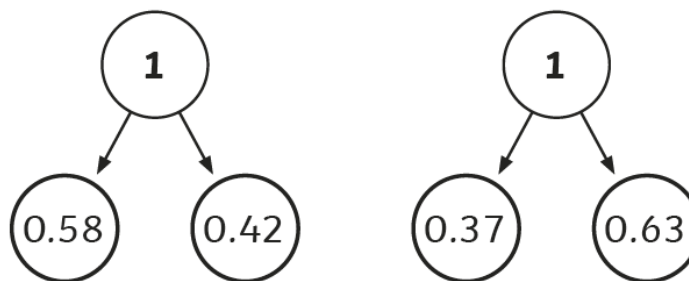
Rounding Decimals



If the tenths digit is **1, 2, 3 or 4**, we round **down** to the nearest whole number.

If the tenths digit is **5, 6, 7, 8 or 9**, we round **up** to the nearest whole number.

Make a Whole



Partitioning Tenths and Hundredths



Comparing Numbers with Two Decimal Places

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
0	3	4

Visual representation: 0.34 using base ten blocks (3 tenths, 4 hundredths).

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1	0	2

Visual representation: 1.02 using base ten blocks (1 one, 2 hundredths).

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
2	1	3

Visual representation: 2.13 using base ten blocks (2 ones, 1 tenth, 3 hundredths).

Key Vocabulary

Fraction Families

numerator

denominator

unit fraction

non-unit fraction

equivalent

quantities

whole

halves

thirds

quarters

fifths

sixths

sevenths

eighths

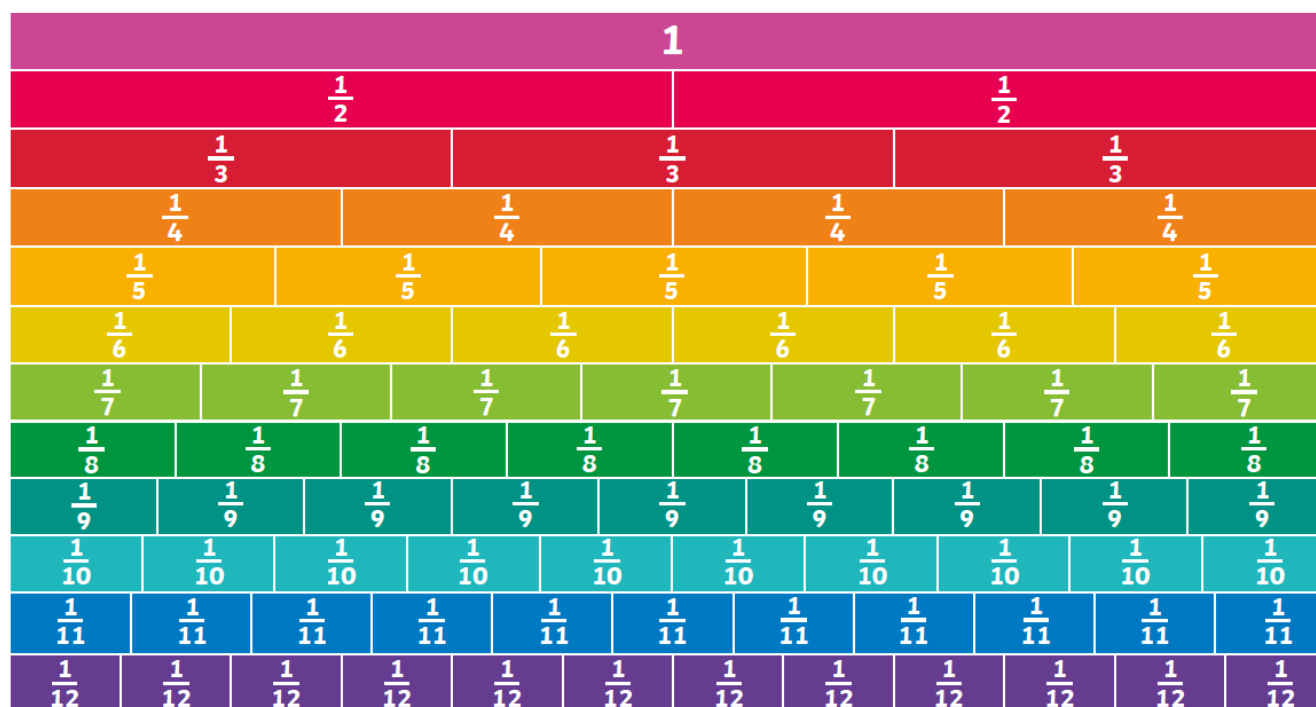
ninths

tenths

elevenths

twelfths

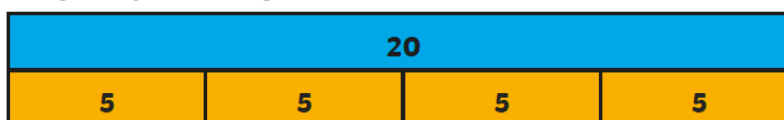
quantities



Fractions of Quantities

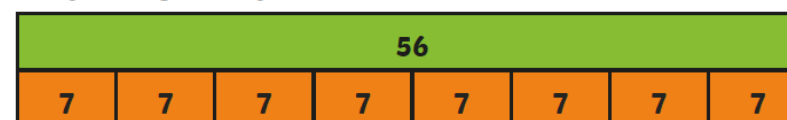
To find a fraction of a number, divide by the denominator and multiply by numerator.

To find quarters of 20:



$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 5 \quad \frac{2}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 10 \quad \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 15 \quad \frac{4}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 20$$

To find eighths of 56:



$$\begin{array}{llll} \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 7 & \frac{2}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 14 & \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 21 & \frac{4}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 28 \\ \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 35 & \frac{6}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 42 & \frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 49 & \frac{8}{8} \text{ of } 56 = 56 \end{array}$$

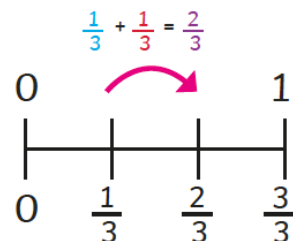
Fractions

Knowledge Organiser

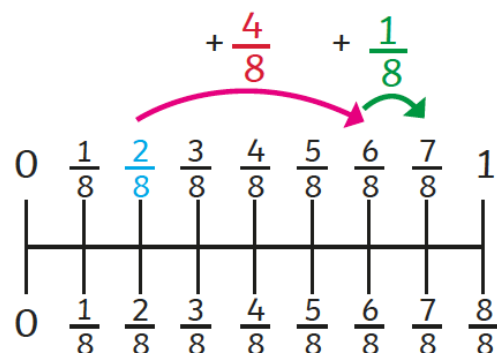
Adding Fractions

Fractions can be added when the denominators are the same.

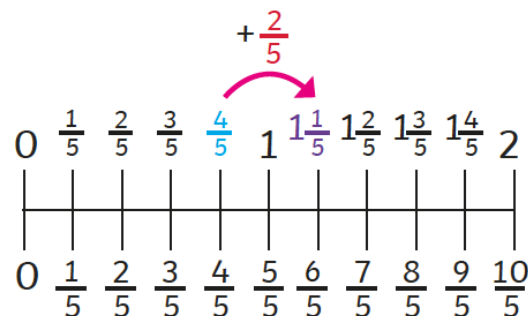
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\frac{2}{8} + \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$



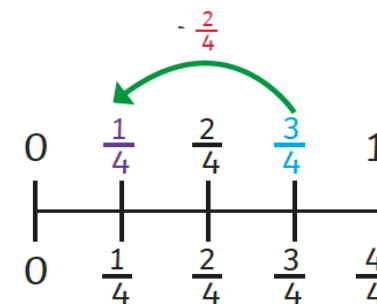
$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{5} \text{ or } 1\frac{1}{5}$$



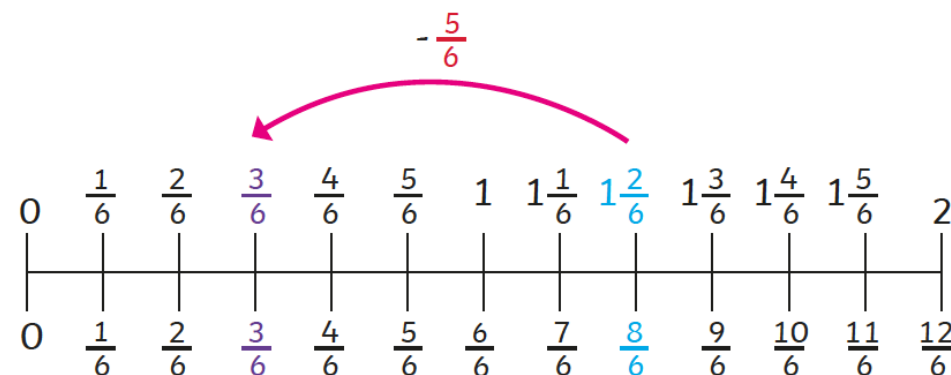
Subtracting fractions

Fractions can be subtracted when the denominators are the same.

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{8}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$



Statistics

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

bar chart

pictogram

frequency table

tally chart

discrete data

continuous data

time graph

sum

difference

comparison

interpret

Discrete and Continuous Data

Data that is counted in whole numbers is discrete. In **discrete data**, values between whole numbers cannot be counted.

Data that is measured and therefore can take on infinite values is continuous. In **continuous data**, values between whole numbers can be counted.

Frequency Tables

Tally marks are used to help count things. Each vertical line represents one unit. The fifth tally mark goes down across the first four to make it easier to count.

The frequency column is completed after all the data has been collected.

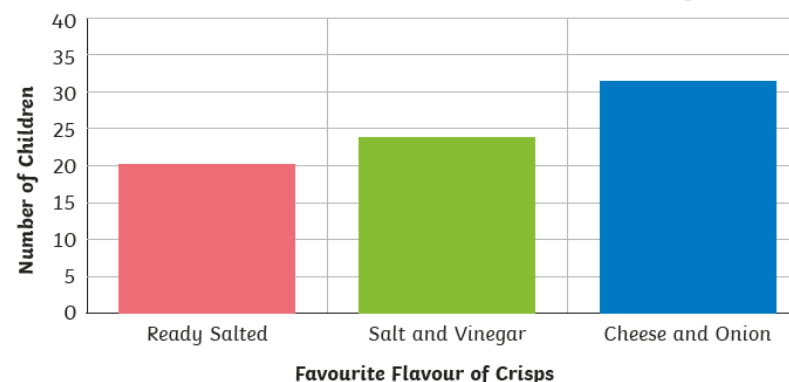
Eye Colour	Tally	Frequency
brown		6
blue		8
green		3
grey		4
hazel		5

Bar Charts

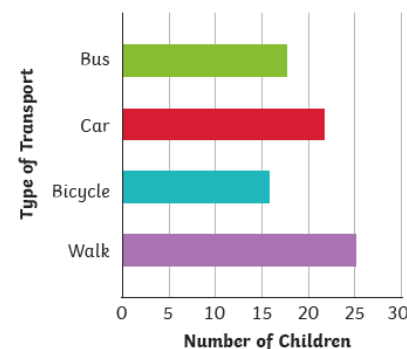
A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars are used to show the data of each category. There must be a gap between each bar.

The scale of the bar chart is based on the range of data.

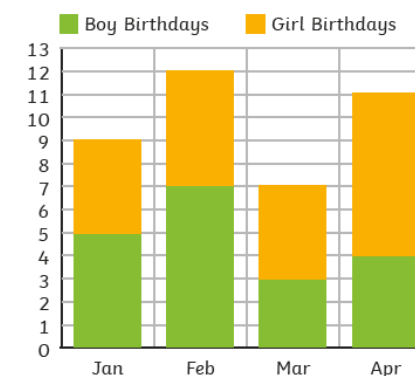
The scale on this bar chart counts in fives.



The bars are horizontal on this bar chart.



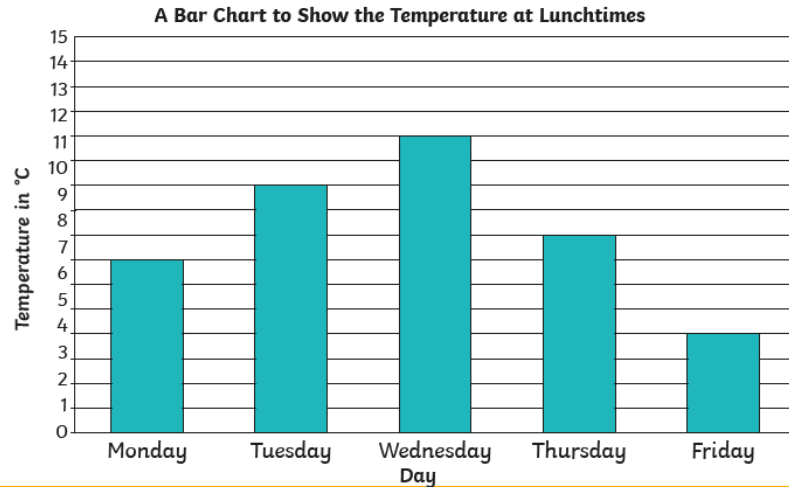
Two sets of data are shown on this stacked bar chart.



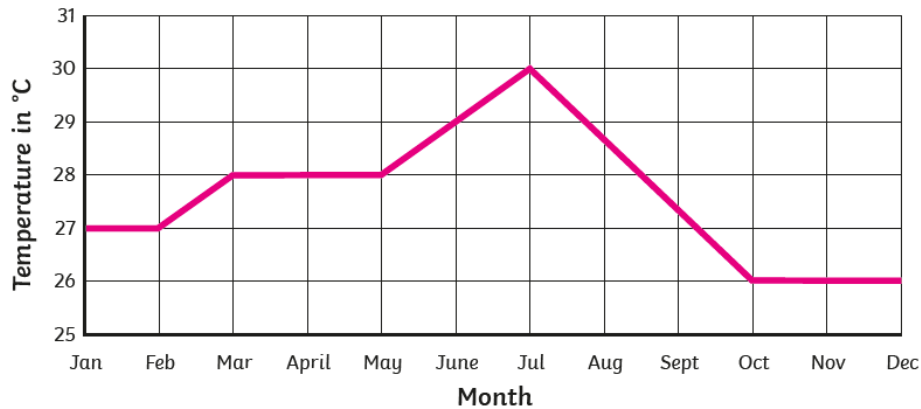
Statistics

Time Graphs

Time graphs show how data changes over time.



A Line Graph to Show the Average Monthly Temperature in the Borneo Rainforest



Knowledge Organiser

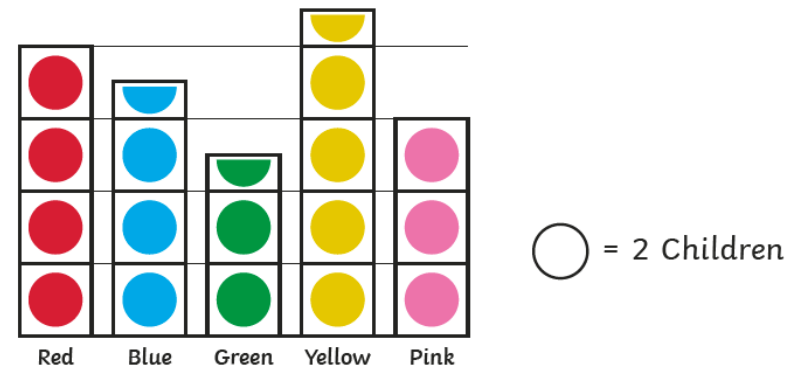
Pictograms

Pictograms use symbols or pictures to represent data.

This pictogram uses one symbol to represent two children.

Using this key, we can see that seven children prefer the colour blue.

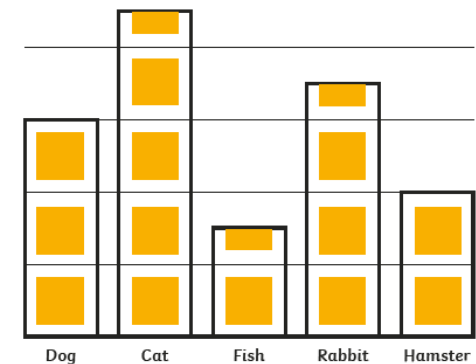
Class 10's Favourite Colours



Class 10's Pets

This pictogram uses one picture to represent four children. Using this key, we can see that six children have a pet fish.

= 4 Children



Banknote Reproduction Conditions

All conditions relate to:

- The reproduction of all or part of a banknote;
- Whether the front or the back of a banknote is reproduced;
- For reproductions of all banknotes issued by the Bank of England whether current legal tender or not;
- For all possible reproductions, including modified or distorted reproductions.

Reproduction Conditions		Physical Reproductions	Digital/Other Reproductions
1.	Reproductions must be one sided only.	Required	Not Required
2.	Reproductions must not be the same size as actual banknotes; they must be at least 25% smaller or at least 25% larger.	Required	Not Required
3.	Reproductions may not appear in an offensive or inappropriate context or in such a manner that the Bank, in its sole opinion, believes would undermine the integrity of the currency.	Required	Required
4.	There should be no distortion to the Queen's image (apart from an enlargement, reduction or slant).	Required	Required
5.(a)	Reproductions must be printed on a material clearly different and distinguishable from materials used to print current series Bank of England banknotes.	At least one of conditions 5 (a)-(c) must also be met	Not Required
5.(b)	Reproductions showing more than 50% of the total surface area of one side must be overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN" unless on a slant of over 20 °. SPECIMEN markings must be in bold grey font, at a 45 ° slant through the centre of the banknote, not less than 1/3 the length and 1/10 the height of the note.		At least one of conditions 5 (b)-(c) must also be met
5.(c)	Reproductions showing less than 50% of the total surface area of one side do not need to be slanted or overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN".		

Key Vocabulary

amount

change

combinations

estimate

decimal

pence

penny

pounds

round

value

convert

UK Coins



£0.01

one
penny coin



£0.02

two
pence coin



£0.05

five
pence coin



£0.10

ten
pence coin



£0.20

twenty
pence coin



£0.50

fifty
pence coin



£1.00

one
pound coin



£2.00

two
pound coin

UK Notes



£5

five pound note



£10

ten pound note



£20

twenty pound note



£50

fifty pound note

Pounds and Pence



£3 and 25 pence

£3.25



£52 and 13 pence

£52.13

463 = £4.63

705p = £7.05

92p = £0.92

Ordering Money

We can compare or order amounts by changing all amounts to either pounds or pence.

£4.82 428p

£4.82 = 482p

482p > 428p

£4.82 > 428p

Order in ascending order:

516p

156p

£1.65

£6.51

£1.65 = 165p and £6.51 = 651p

156p, £1.65, 516p, £6.51

Estimating Money



That's about £8.

£7.00

£7.50

£8.00



That's about £4.

£4.00

£5.00

We can use estimates when calculating.

They are about £3 and £7
so will be about £10 in total.



They are about £4 and £3
so will be about £7 in total.
I will have about £3 left.

Multiplication and Division

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Multiplication and Division Facts

Use Place Value to Multiply and Divide Mentally

multiply

groups of

lots of

times

divide

share

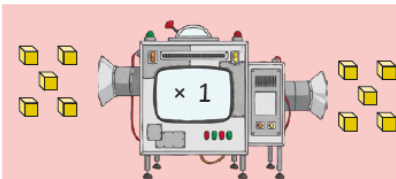
remainder

factor

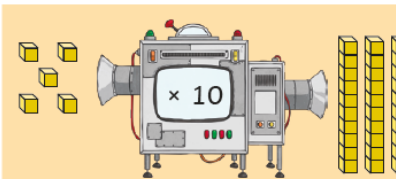
multiple

product

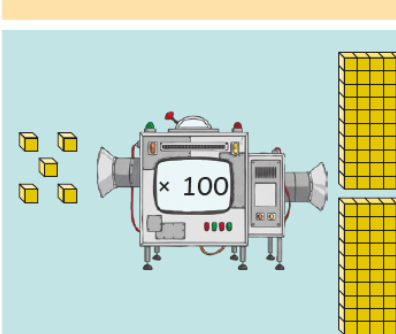
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



$5 \times 1 = 5$
 $5 \div 1 = 5$



$5 \times 10 = 50$
 $50 \div 10 = 5$

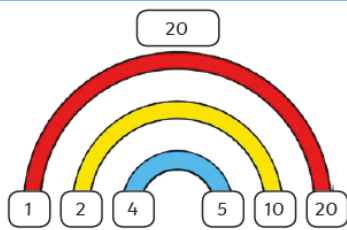


$5 \times 100 = 500$
 $500 \div 100 = 5$

Factor pairs and Commutativity

Multiply Using Formal Written Methods

20



The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.

The factor pairs are:

1 and 20 2 and 10 4 and 5

$5 \times 4 = 20$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

Th	H	T	O
	5	4	3
$\times$			4
		1	2
	1	6	0
2	0	0	0
2	1	7	2

(4×3)
 (4×40)
 (4×500)

Th	H	T	O
	5	4	3
$\times$			4
2	1	7	2
	1	1	

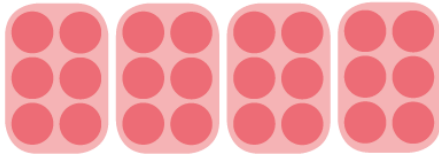
Remember to move any regrouped numbers into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.

Multiplication and Division

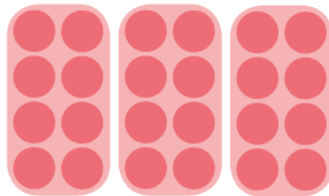
Knowledge Organiser

Mental Calculations for Solving Problems

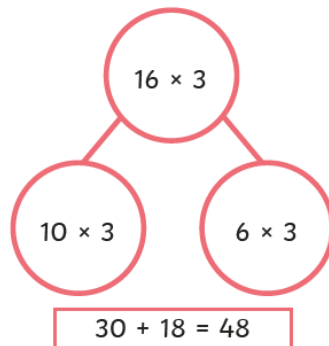
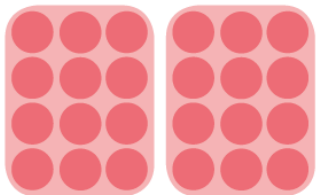
$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 24$$



$$(2 \times 4) \times 3 = 24$$



$$(3 \times 4) \times 2 = 24$$

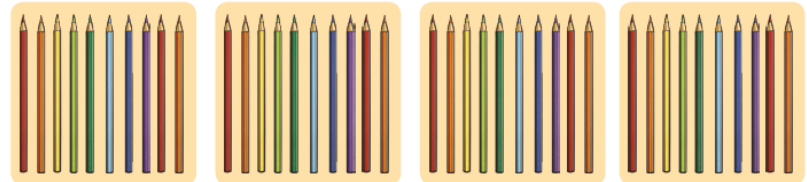


Integer Scaling Problems

10 pencils



$10 \times 4 = 40$ pencils



75g



$75g \times 2 = 150g$



Short Division with Exact Answers

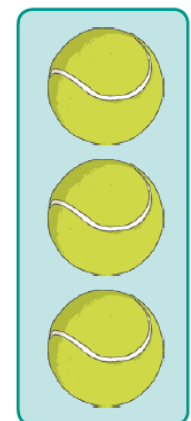
There are 69 tennis balls packed in tubes of 3.

There are 23 tubes altogether.

$$69 \div 3 = 23$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 3 \overline{) 69} \end{array}$$

69		
23	23	23



Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Counting

thousands

hundreds

tens

ones

zero

place value

greater than

less than

order

round

rounded to

negative number

partition

digit

Roman numeral

Counting in 6s

0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 7s

0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 9s

0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 25s

0	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
---	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Counting in 1000s

0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10 000
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--------

Compare and Order

1000 More or 1000 Less

Th	H	T	O

4324 > 3243
greater than

Th	H	T	O

--	--	--

879 < 2126
less than

--	--	--	--

2497	2508	3012	3521	3530	4002
------	------	------	------	------	------

smallest

greatest

1000 Less

--	--	--	--

1212

--	--	--	--

2212

1000 More

--	--	--	--

3212

Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

Negative Numbers



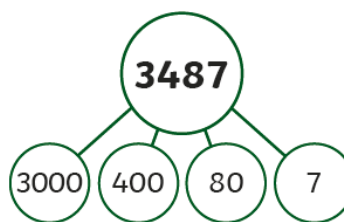
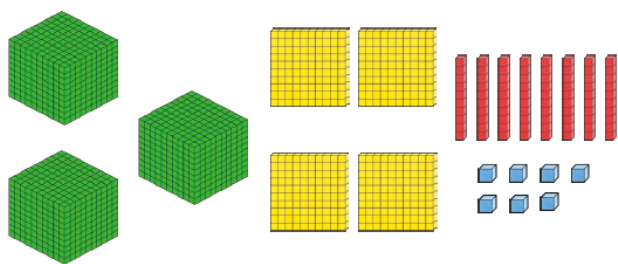
Represent 4-Digit Numbers

3487

three thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven

1000s	100s	10s	1s

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones



Roman Numerals

one	1	I
five	5	V
ten	10	X
fifty	50	L
one hundred	100	C

XVIII = 18

XXIX = 29

LXXXIV = 84

Rounding

Look at the place value column to the right of the value you are rounding to. If this digit is a 4 or less, round down. If the digit is a 5 or more, round up.

Rounding to nearest 10

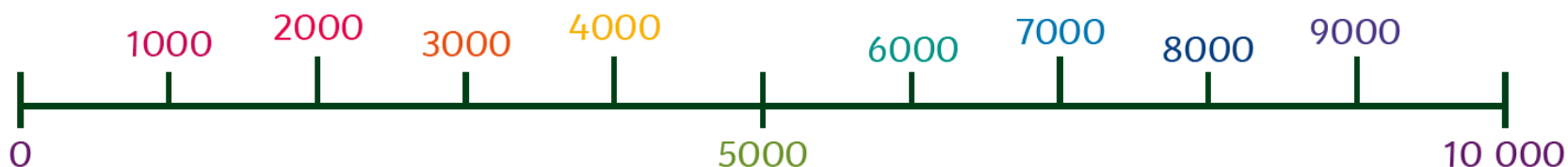
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
← round down					round up →					

Rounding to the nearest 100

200	249	250	300
← round down		round up →	

Rounding to the nearest 1000

2000	2499	2500	3000
← round down		round up →	



Key Vocabulary

coordinate

quadrant

x-axis

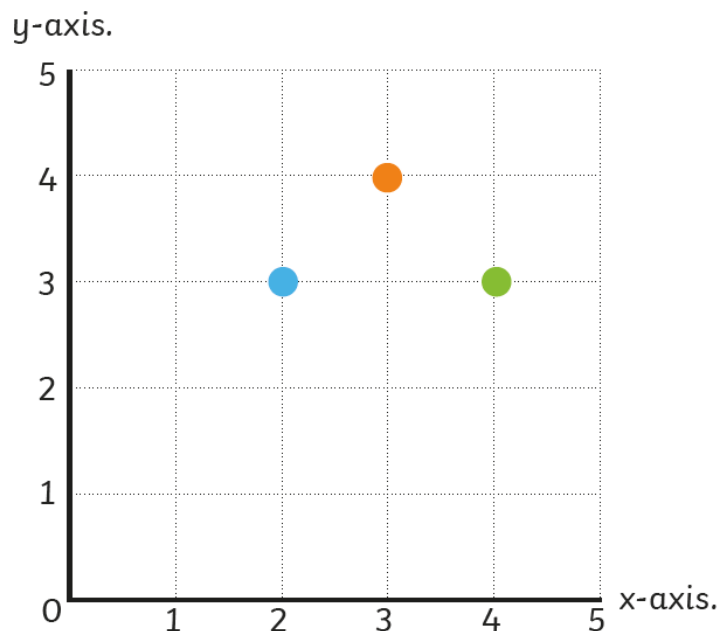
y-axis

translation

vertex

vertices

Position in the First Quadrant



Coordinates are a useful way to locate a position on a map or grid.

The numbers across the horizontal line of the grid are on the **x-axis**.

The numbers on the vertical line of the grid are on the **y-axis**.

We always read or write the number on the x-axis before the **y-axis**.

The x and y position are written in brackets with a comma.

The coordinate of the blue spot is **(2, 3)**.

To help you remember which point to read or write first, simply remember to move 'along the corridor and up the stairs'.

In other words, move on the x-axis and then move on the y-axis.

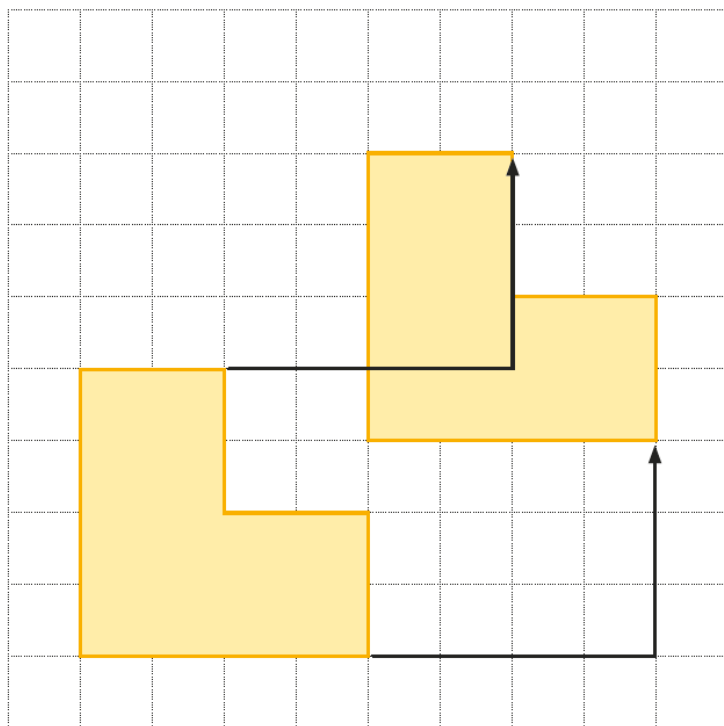


Position and Direction

Translation

In maths, translation means moving an object on a grid. The object is moved without changing the size, turning or reflecting it.

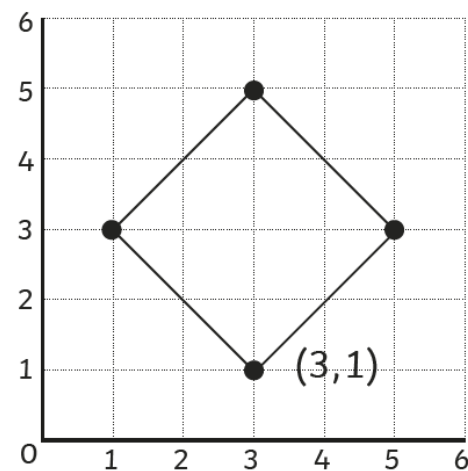
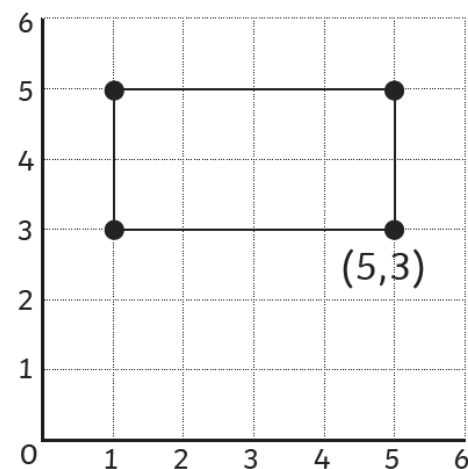
When translating an object on a grid, it can move up or down, left or right.



Knowledge Organiser

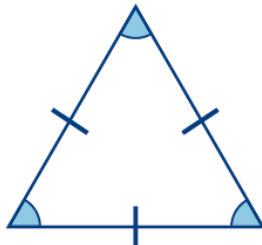
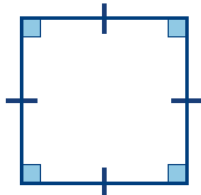
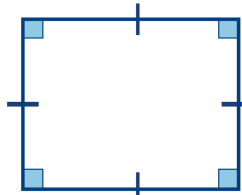
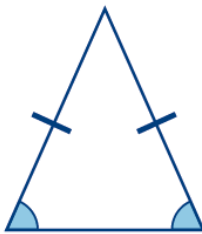
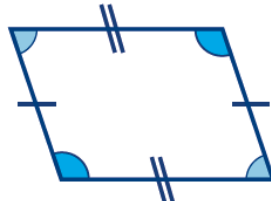
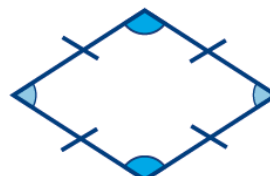
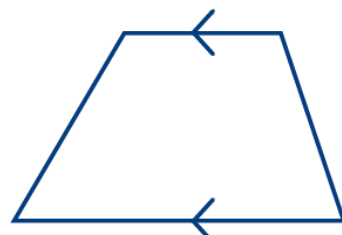
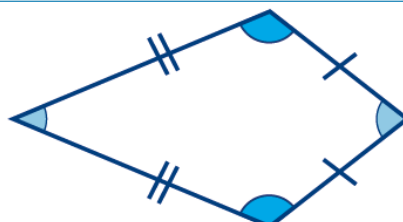
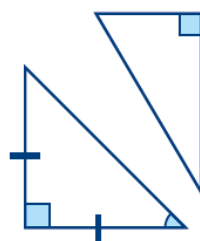
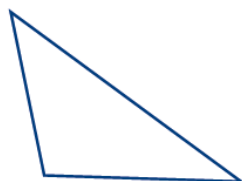
Plotting 2D Shapes

Each vertex (corner) of a 2D polygon can be represented as a coordinate on a 2D grid.



Properties of Shape

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	Triangles	Quadrilaterals		
angle	Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180°.  An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon. It has sides of equal length and each angle is 60°.	A quadrilateral is a polygon with four sides. 		
right angle				
acute		A square has four sides of equal length and four right angles (90°). A square is also a rectangle, a rhombus and a parallelogram.	A rectangle has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and four right angles. A rectangle is also a parallelogram.	
obtuse		 An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size.		
horizontal				
vertical	A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and opposite equal angles.			
diagonal	A rhombus has four sides of equal length and opposite equal angles. A rhombus is also a parallelogram.			
parallel				
perpendicular				
two-dimensional			A trapezium only has one pair of opposite parallel sides.	
polygon			A kite has two pairs of adjacent equal sides and one pair of opposite equal angles.	
line of symmetry				
reflection				
mirror line	 A right-angled triangle always has one 90° angle. It can be isosceles or scalene.			
isosceles				
equilateral				
scalene				
quadrilateral				
rhombus	 A scalene triangle has no equal sides or angles.			
parallelogram				
trapezium				

 visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Properties of Shape

Knowledge Organiser

Angles

An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.

Right angle

The intersection of perpendicular lines creates a right angle.



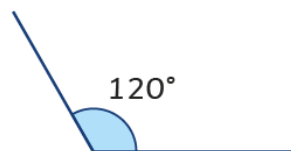
Acute angle

Any angle measuring more than 0 degrees and less than 90 degrees is acute.



Obtuse angle

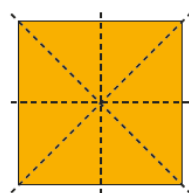
Any angle measuring more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees is obtuse.



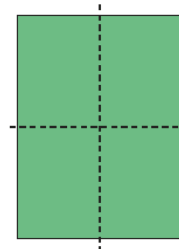
Lines of Symmetry

Lines of symmetry may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Some 2D shapes will have no lines of symmetry and some 2D shapes will have multiple lines of symmetry.

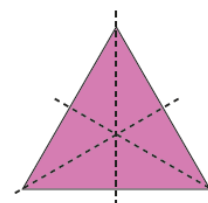
A square has four lines of symmetry.



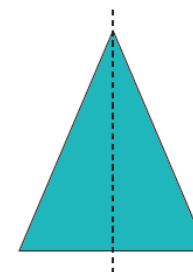
A rectangle has two lines of symmetry.



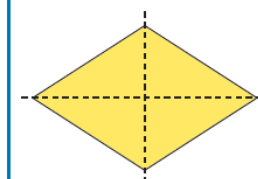
An equilateral triangle has three lines of symmetry.



An isosceles triangle has one line of symmetry.



A rhombus has two lines of symmetry.



Symmetric Figures

Patterns and shapes can be reflected in a mirror line. Mirror lines can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal.

