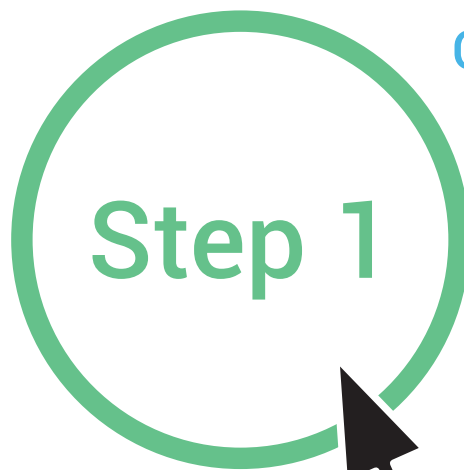


Year 3 Angles and Coordinates: A Step-by-Step Guide for Parents

This step-by-step explanation to year 3 angles and coordinates can help you support your child's learning at home. The subject is broken down into manageable chunks, providing you with a simple guide to follow when learning about year 3 angles and coordinates – either to support your child's homework or if you decide to give your child some extra support. In this guide, you will find a step that matches your child's level of understanding and suggested activities which can be used to support that step.

Within **this area of the website**, you will find a selection of resources intended to help your child learn about each step of this guide. Each step also contains a keyword or phrase that you can use to search the Twinkl site for more resources and activities designed to support your child in achieving that stage. Simply type the keyword or phrase into the search bar and press enter to explore together.

identify right angles



Click here



We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful. The contents of this resource are for general, informational purposes only. This guide is intended to offer parents general guidance on what subject areas tend to be covered in their child's year group and where they could support their children at home. However, please be aware that every child is different and information can quickly become out of date. There are some subject areas that we have intentionally not covered due to the nature of how they are taught or because a trained professional needs to teach these areas. We try to ensure that the information in our resources is correct but every school teaches the national curriculum in its own way. If you would like further guidance or are unsure in any way, we recommend that you speak to your child's teacher or another suitably qualified professional.

Angles and Coordinates

What Are Children Expected to Learn about Angles and Coordinates in Year 3?

Throughout year 3, children are taught to:

- recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn;
- identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three-quarters of a turn and four a complete turn;
- identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle.

This guide will help you support the learning of year 3 angles and coordinates at home. Each step contains an explanation to that stage and a link to an appropriate resource which can be used at home to support your child's learning.

As well as using the resources in this category, and the keyword searches to help your child with times tables, below are a few ideas for games and activities to help your child practise place value and number at home.

Right Angle Hunt

Once your child is familiar with what a right angle is, you can complete a right-angle hunt at home. Ask your child to find and note all the places they can spot a right angle in your home (for example, the corner of a table). You could ask them to take pictures of the right angles on a smartphone or tablet and then make a right-angle poster of their photos. "If I got out 3 more toys, how many would we have?"

Strings and Straws

This is a fun way to practise making right angles using string, straws or both. You will also need paper and glue. Using the string or straws, ask your child to make right angles and glue them to a sheet or paper. Challenge them to make right angles in lots of different positions so they become familiar with seeing right angles that have been rotated.

Draw Right Angles

This is a simple activity but one that will help your child to recognise right angles. Ask your child to make a right-angle poster by drawing lots of examples of right angles in different coloured pens and felt-tips.

The Turn Game

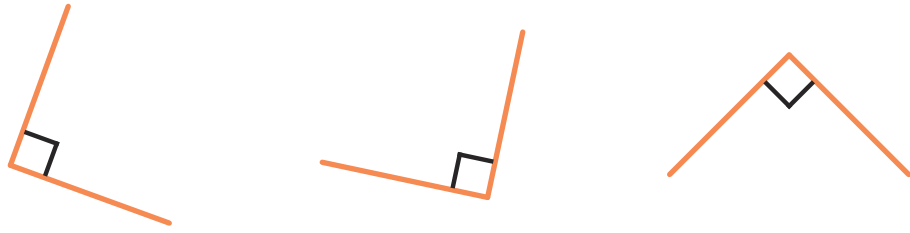
This is a fun physical activity to help your child recognise that angles can be used to describe turns. While standing on the spot, ask your child to turn different right angles to the left or the right. For example, you could ask them to turn one right angle to the right or two right angles to the left.



Step 1

Recognise Angles as a Property of Shape or a Description of a Turn

In year 3, children learn that the corners in shapes are types of angles and these can be measured. The first angles they look at are right angles, which are angles that measure 90° (like in the corner of a square or rectangle):



examples of 90° (right) angles

At home, you could help your child to recognise right angles by using this **Right Angles Shape Sorting Activity**. This is a fun way to help them practise by cutting out the shapes and gluing them in the correct column depending on how many right angles they have.

You could also help your child learn that angles can be used to describe a turn by asking them to stand on the spot and turn in right angles. For example, you could ask them to turn one right angle to the right or two right angles to the left.

Identify Right Angles, Recognise That Two Right Angles Make a Half-Turn, Three Make Three Quarters of a Turn and Four a Complete Turn

Once your child is familiar with right angles, and knows that right angles can describe a turn, they need to recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three right angles make a three-quarter turn and four right angles make a whole turn. You could help them to learn this by asking your child to turn on the spot a certain number of right angles and then make the link between two right angles and a half-turn, three right angles and a three-quarter turn, and four right angles and a full turn. You can also use this **Right Angles as Degrees of Turn Worksheet** to help your child to practise turning in right angles.

Step 2

Step 3

Identify Whether Angles Are Greater Than or Less Than a Right Angle

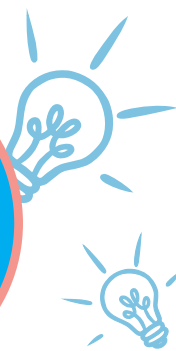
Once children are familiar with right angles (and know that they are seen in the corner of a rectangle or square), they should then be able to recognise if an angle is greater than or less than a right angle. They should know that an angle smaller than 90° is called an acute angle and an angle greater than 90° is called an obtuse angle. At home, you can use this **Greater Than or Less Than a Right Angle Worksheet** to help your child practise this skill.

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