



Guidelines for the use of 'Rugby pass angles'

Activity title:	Rugby pass angles
Curriculum area:	Mathematics
NC objectives:	1.2, 1.3, 2.2 & 3.2
Main learning objective	To understand what a right angle is, what an acute angle is and what an obtuse angle is, and use protractors to find the angles accurately.

Timing	Lesson plan ideas, activities and resource sheets
INTRODUCTION 15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the lesson by explaining that they will be focusing on angles by predicting angles and measuring angles accurately. • Show the class a right angle on the board and then ask the class to identify the same angle in the classroom. • Introduce the words OBTUSE (larger than a right angle) and ACUTE (smaller than a right angle) and explain the meanings. Draw angles on the board and identify them correctly using the new vocabulary. • Explain the main task to be carried out by the pupils.

Continued



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<p>MAIN ACTIVITY</p> <p>35 minutes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the class with the '3.6a Rugby pass angles' worksheet to complete. The pupils must use a protractor to measure the angles at which the rugby passes have been made. The rugby player characters are facing in the direction of the dotted line and therefore this is where 0 will be. Write the angles next to the lines as with the example. They must also label them as acute or obtuse.
<p>PLENARY</p> <p>10 minutes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go through the answers to the angles. • Re-cap the technique - finding the 0 degree start.

Suggested extension activities or cross curricular links:

- Look at the position of rugby players at the start of a game, or even at other points of the game, e.g. during a scrum or line out, and work out the angles of where they are standing in relation to other players on the field (for example, what is the angle between the scrum-half and the hooker at a line out).