

1)

Work out the missing angles.

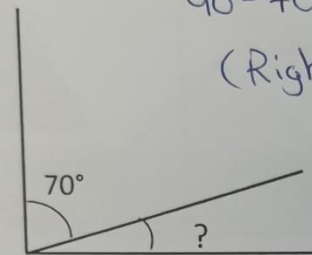
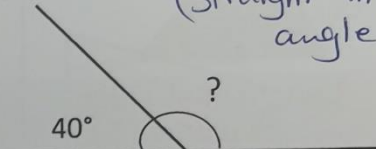
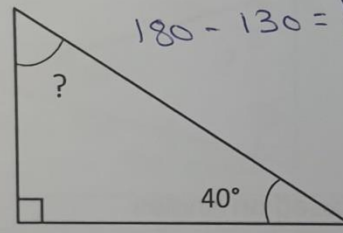
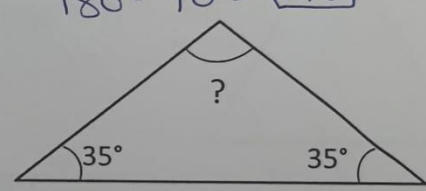
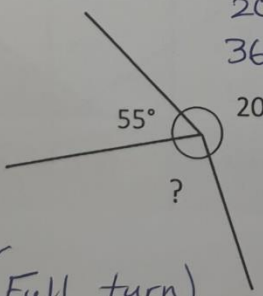
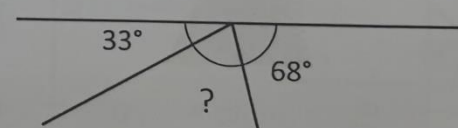
Remember: right angle = 90°

angles in a triangle = 180°

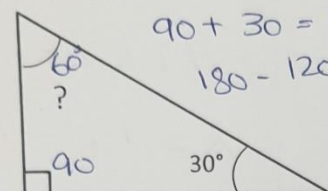
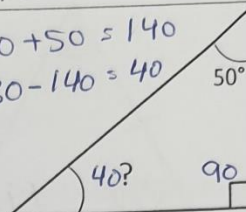
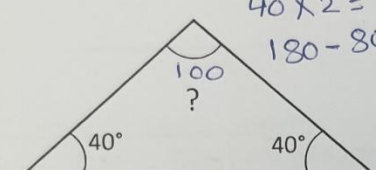
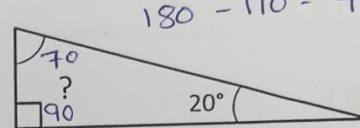
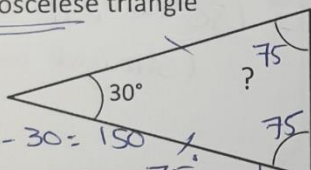
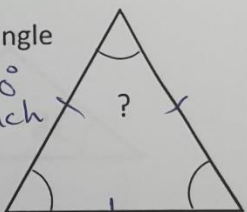
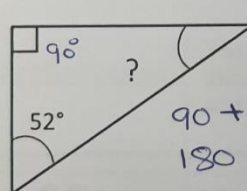
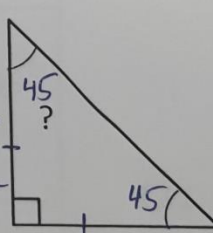
straight line = 180°

angles around a point = 360°

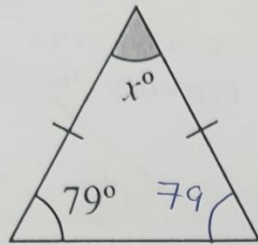
The angles are not drawn to scale, so do not try to measure them!

<p>1)</p>  <p>$90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$ (Right angle)</p>	<p>2)</p>  <p>$180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$ (straight line angle)</p>
<p>3)</p>  <p>$90 + 40 = 130$ $180 - 130 = 50^\circ$</p>	<p>4)</p>  <p>$35 \times 2 = 70$ $180 - 70 = 110^\circ$</p>
<p>5)</p>  <p>$200 + 55 = 255$ $360 - 255 = 105^\circ$ (Full turn)</p>	 <p>(straight line angle)</p> <p>$33 + 68 = 101$ $180 - 101 = 79^\circ$</p>

2) Work out the missing angles. Remember that the angles in a triangle add up to 180° . The angles are not drawn to scale, so do not try to measure them!

<p>1)</p>  <p> $90 + 30 = 120$ $180 - 120 = 60$ </p>	<p>2)</p>  <p> $90 + 50 = 140$ $180 - 140 = 40$ </p>
<p>3)</p>  <p> $40 \times 2 = 80$ $180 - 80 = 100$ </p>	<p>4)</p>  <p> $90 + 20 = 110$ $180 - 110 = 70$ </p>
<p>5) <u>Isosceles</u> triangle</p>  <p> $180 - 30 = 150$ $150 \div 2 = 75$ each </p>	<p>6) Equilateral triangle</p>  <p> $180 \div 3 = 60$ each </p>
<p>7)</p>  <p> $90 + 52 = 142$ $180 - 142 = 38$ </p>	<p>8) Isosceles triangle</p>  <p> $180 - 90 = 90$ $90 \div 2 = 45$ each </p>

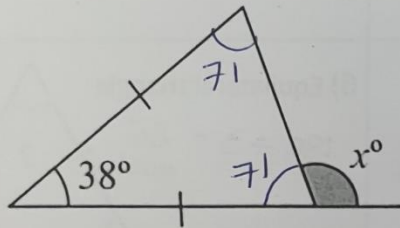
9)



$$79 \times 2 = 158$$

$$x = 180 - 158 = 22^\circ$$

10)

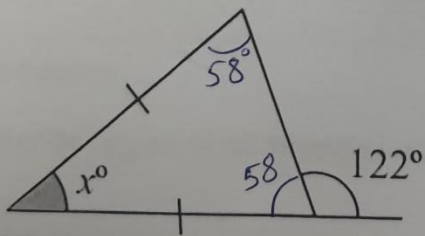


$$180 - 38 = 142$$

$$142 \div 2 = 71^\circ \text{ each}$$

$$x = 180 - 71 = 109^\circ \text{ (straight line angle)}$$

11)



$$180 - 122 = 58^\circ \text{ (straight line angle)}$$

$$58 \times 2 = 116$$

(Isosceles triangle)

$$x = 180 - 116 = 64^\circ$$