ANGLES

MTH 317-a

I can name angles and find their sizes using my knowledge of the properties of a range of 2D shapes and the angle properties associated with intersecting and parallel lines.

Pupils should be able to:

- Understand the idea of size of an angle, related to fitting round a point
- Understand the degree unit of angle
- Interpret angle as a measure of rotation
- Know that a right angle is 90° , a straight angle is 180° , and a complete turn is 360°
- Use a protractor accurately to draw and measure angles
- Name angles using letters, e.g. angle ABC
- Know the terms complimentary and supplementary angles.
- Know the meaning of acute, obtuse and reflex for angles
- Know that vertically opposite angles are equal
- Calculate missing angles using angles in a straight line or round a point
- Calculate missing angles using angles in diagrams with intersecting and parallel lines.

PUPILS SHOULD COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISE AND ASSESS THEIR PROGRESS BY TICKING ONE OF THE OPTIONS FOR EACH TOPIC IN THE TABLE BELOW

	DEVELOPING	CONSOLIDATING	SECURE
Drawing, naming angles			
(QUESTIONS 1 - 3)			
Angles in right angles			
and straight lines			
(QUESTION 4)			
Angles with parallel lines			
(QUESTIONS 5 - 7)			

MyMaths lessons: library/Shape/Angles/position and turning

library/Shape/Angles/measuring angles

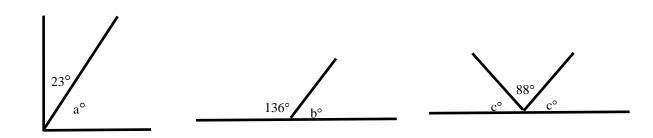
library/Shape/Angles/angle sums library/Shape/Angles/angle reasoning

library/Shape/Angles/angles in parallel lines

- 1. Write sentences to explain the definitions of the following angles.
 - a) acute
- b) obtuse
- c) reflex
- 2. Write down two different ways of naming the following acute angle;



- 3. Use a protractor to accurately draw an angle of 134°.
- 4. Find the size of the angles marked with a letter.



- 5. What is the size of an angle that is complimentary to 65° ?
- 6. What is the size of an angle that is supplementary to 43°?
- 7. Find the size of all the angles marked with a letter.

