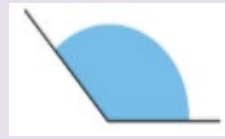


Angles



Acute angles
Any angles that measure less than 90°

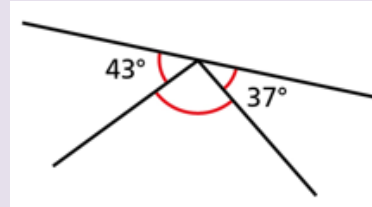
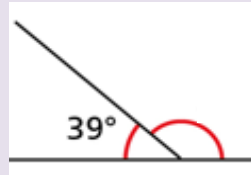
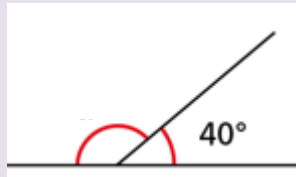


Obtuse angles
Any angles that measure more than 90° and less than 180°

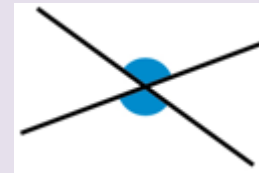
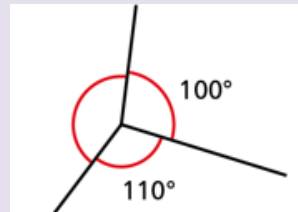
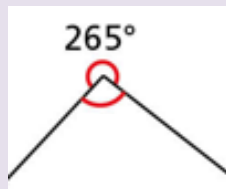
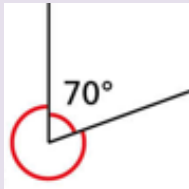


Reflex angles
Any angles that measure more than 180°

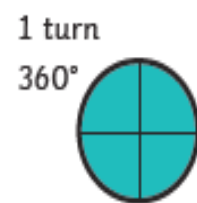
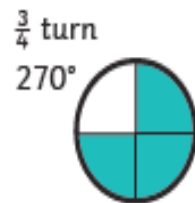
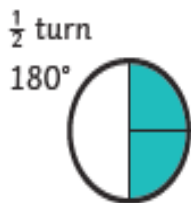
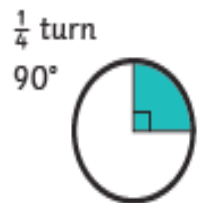
Angles on a straight line always total 180°



Angles around a point always total 360°



Opposite angles that meet at a vertex are equal



Multiples of 90° can be used as descriptions of turns

Vocabulary

acute angle

right angle

obtuse angle

reflex angle

quadrilateral

regular polygon

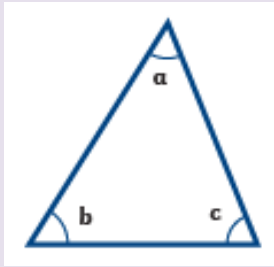
interior angles

radius

diameter

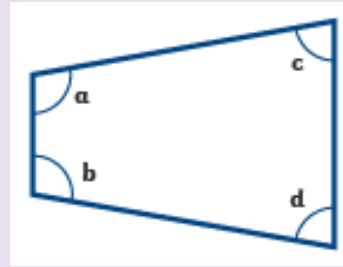
circumference

Angles



Angles in any triangle total 180°

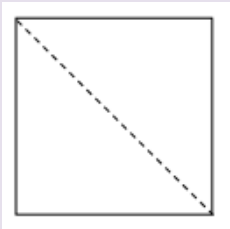
$$a + b + c = 180^\circ$$



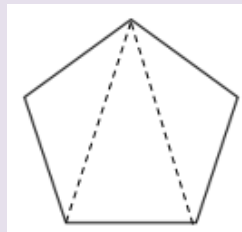
Angles in any quadrilateral total 360°

$$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$$

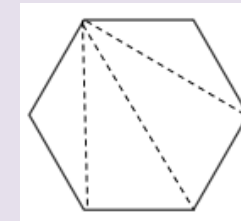
Angles in regular polygons The sum of interior angles in a triangle is 180°



A square can be split into 2 triangles.
The sum of interior angles is
 $2 \times 180^\circ = 360^\circ$

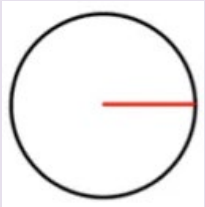


A pentagon can be split into 3 triangles.
The sum of interior angles is
 $3 \times 180^\circ = 540^\circ$

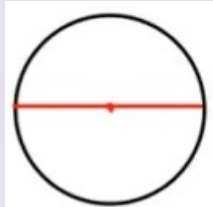


A hexagon can be split into 4 triangles.
The sum of interior angles is
 $4 \times 180^\circ = 720^\circ$

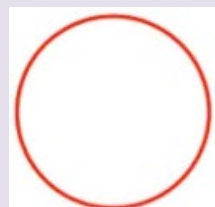
Parts of a Circle



radius



diameter



circumference

- The perimeter of a circle is called the **circumference**.
- The distance across the circle, passing through the centre is called the **diameter**
- The distance from the centre of the circle to the circumference is called the **radius**.
- $2 \times \text{radius} = \text{diameter}$ $d = r \times 2$