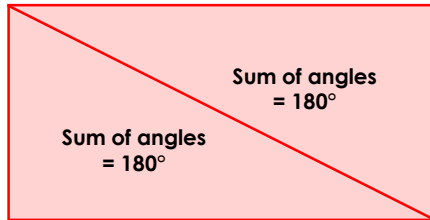


Angles in Polygons

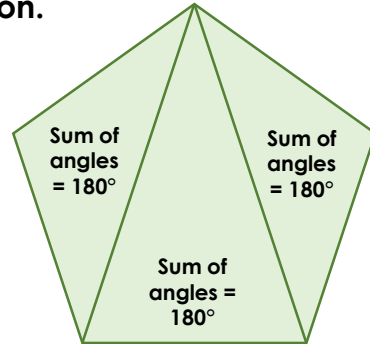
1a. This rectangle is split into 2 triangles. The sum of the angles in each triangle is 180° . Use this to help you work out the sum of all of the interior angles in the rectangle.



VF

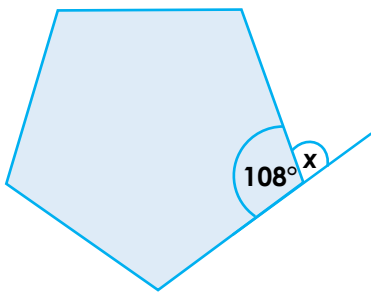
Angles in Polygons

1b. This pentagon is split into 3 triangles. The sum of the angles in each triangle is 180° . Use this to help you work out the sum of all of the interior angles in the pentagon.



VF

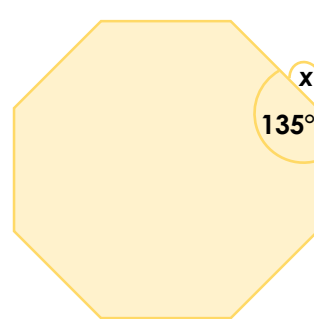
2a. The sum of angles on a straight line is 180° . Use this to help you to work out the size of an exterior angle (x) in this pentagon.



Not to scale

VF

2b. The sum of angles on a straight line is 180° . Use this to help you to work out the size of an exterior angle (x) in this octagon.



Not to scale

VF

3a. Each interior angle of a regular polygon is 90° . The sum of its interior angles is 360° . What is its name?



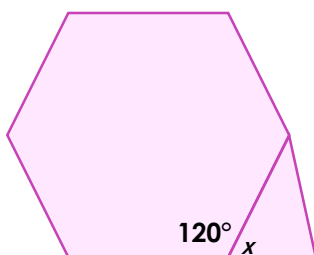
VF

3b. Each interior angle of a regular polygon is 60° . The sum of its interior angles is 180° . What is its name?



VF

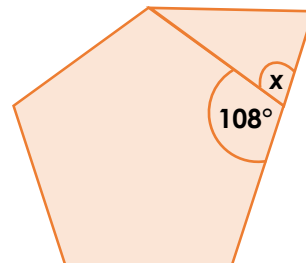
4a. Use your understanding of the sum of angles on a straight line to help you calculate the size of angle x .



Not to scale

VF

4b. Use your understanding of the sum of angles on a straight line to help you calculate the size of angle x .

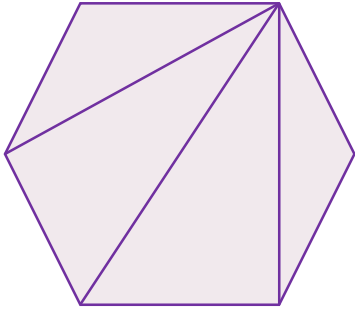


Not to scale

VF

Angles in Polygons

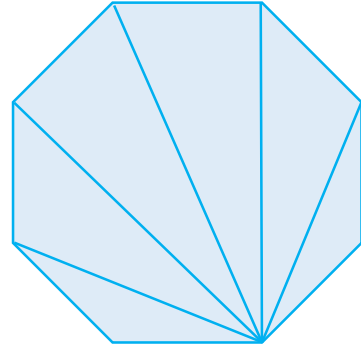
5a. This hexagon is split into 4 triangles. Think about the sum of the angles in each triangle. Use this to help you work out the sum of the interior angles in the hexagon.



VF

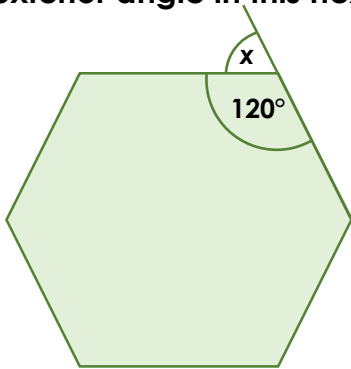
Angles in Polygons

5b. This octagon is split into 6 triangles. Think about the sum of the angles in each triangle. Use this to help you work out the sum of the interior angles in the octagon.



VF

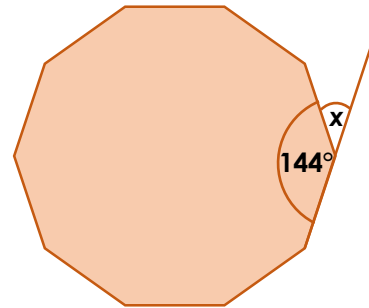
6a. Think about the sum of angles on a straight line. Use this to help you to work out the exterior angle in this hexagon (x).



Not to scale

VF

6b. Think about the sum of angles on a straight line. Use this to help you to work out the exterior angle in this decagon (x).



Not to scale

VF

7a. The sum of the angles in a polygon is 360° . What is the name of the polygon?



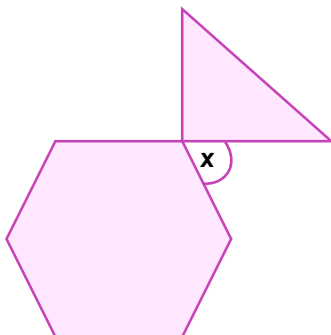
VF

7b. The sum of the angles in a regular polygon is 540° . What is the name of the polygon?



VF

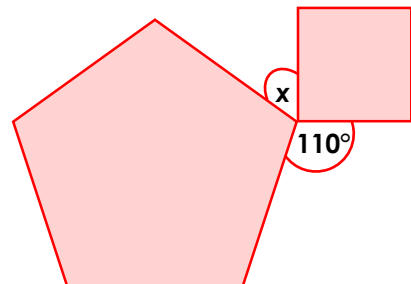
8a. Use your understanding of interior angles of a polygon and angles at a point to help you calculate the size of angle x .



Not to scale

VF

8b. Use your understanding of interior angles of a polygon and angles at a point to help you calculate the size of angle x .

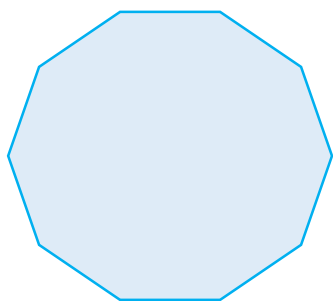


Not to scale

VF

Angles in Polygons

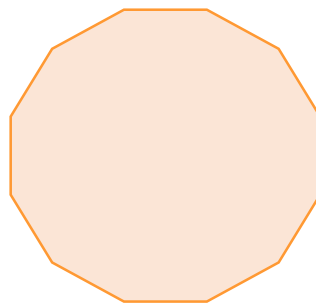
9a. Split the decagon below into triangles. Think about the sum of the angles in each triangle. Use this to help you work out the sum of the interior angles in the decagon.



VF

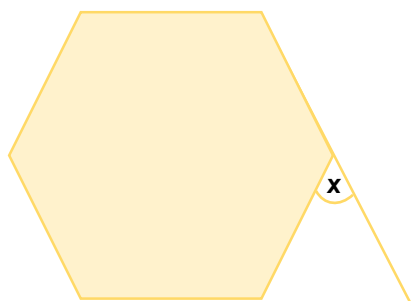
Angles in Polygons

9b. Split the dodecagon below into triangles. Think about the sum of the angles in each triangle. Use this to help you work out the sum of the interior angles in the dodecagon.



VF

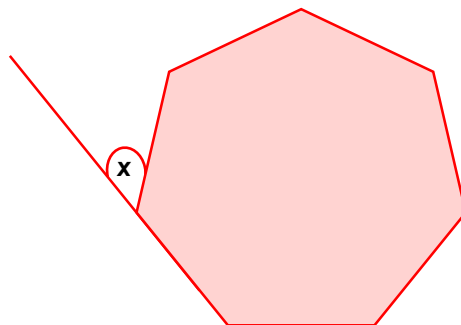
10a. Use what you know about angles to find the size of angle x . Then find the sum of all exterior angles of a hexagon.



Not to scale

VF

10b. Use what you know about angles to find the size of angle x . Then find the sum of all exterior angles of a heptagon.



Not to scale

VF

11a. Each interior angle of a regular polygon is 108° . Work out the name of the polygon.



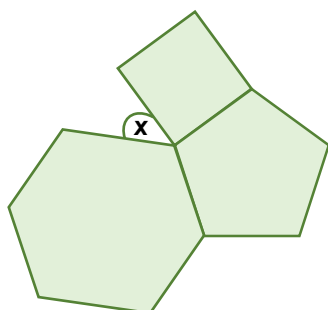
VF

11b. Each interior angle of a regular polygon is 140° . Work out the name of the polygon.



VF

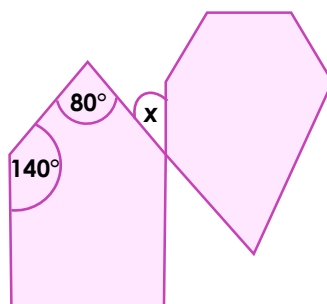
12a. Use your understanding of angles to help you calculate the size of angle x .



Not to scale

VF

12b. Use your understanding of angles to help you calculate the size of angle x .



Not to scale

VF