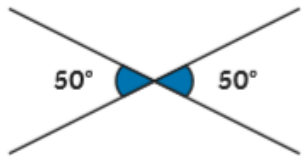
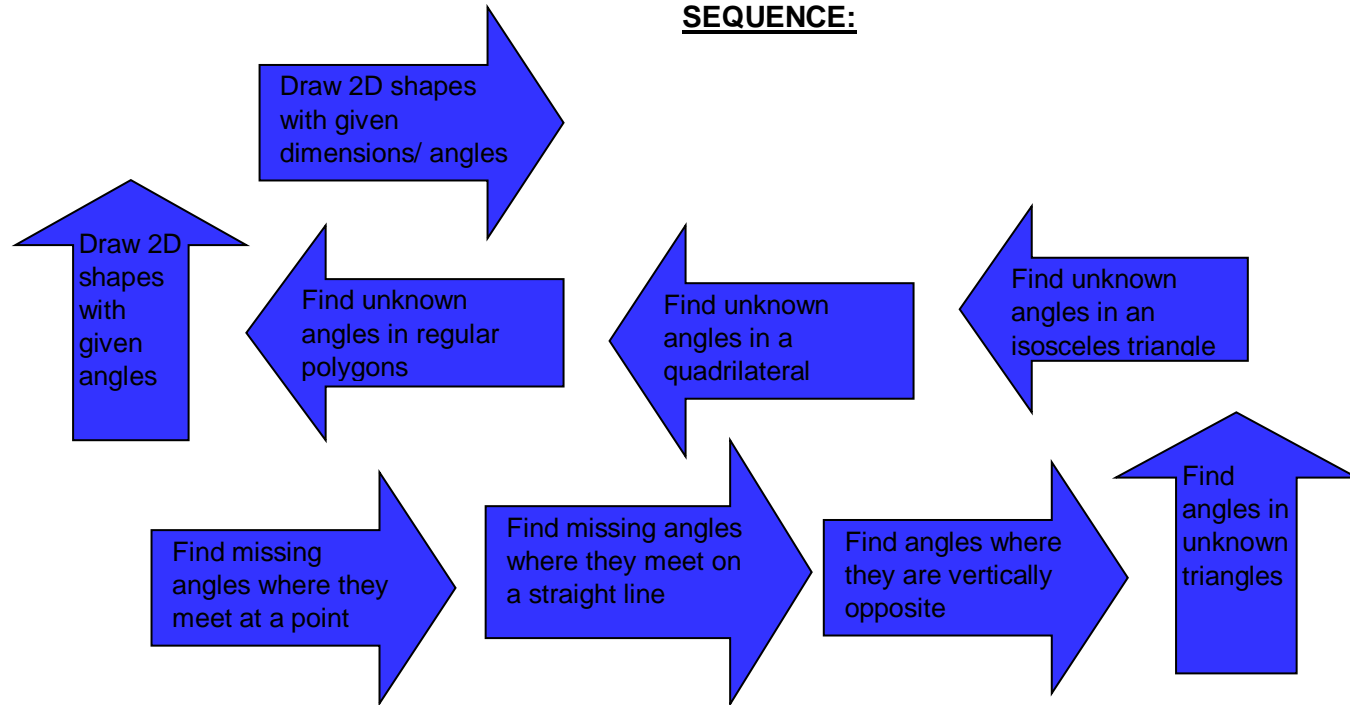


Year 6 Maths: Geometry - Angles.

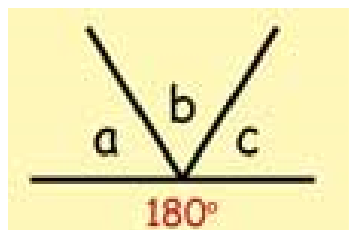
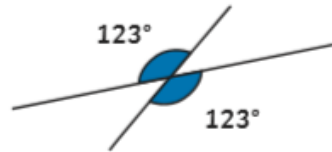
KEY WORDS

Angle	Irregular
Right-angle	2D
Horizontal	Degrees
Vertical	Triangle
Parallel	Quadrilateral
Perpendicular	
Polygon	
Regular	

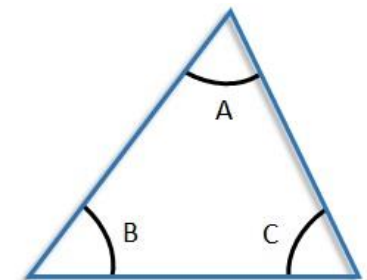
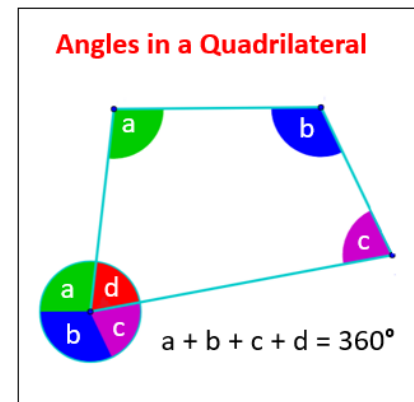
SEQUENCE:



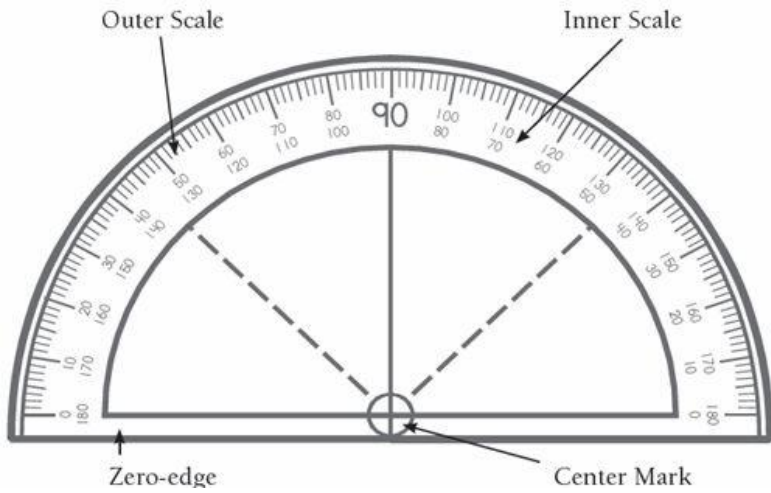
Opposite angles that share a vertex are equal.



angles in a straight line add up to 180°



$A + B + C = 180^\circ$



Do It.

Find the missing angles... (Not drawn to scale)

Twist It.

Angles in Regular Polygons

As the number of sides of a polygon increases by one, the total of the interior angles increases by 180° . When n = number of sides, this formula can be used to find the size of each angle in a **regular polygon**:

Sum of Interior Angles = $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$ **Each Angle = $\frac{(n - 2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$**

<p>Pentagon $n = 5$ $(5 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 540^\circ$ $540^\circ \div 5 = 108^\circ$</p>	<p>Hexagon $n = 6$ $(6 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 720^\circ$ $720^\circ \div 6 = 120^\circ$</p>
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3.2

Missing Digits

Find the possible missing digits... (Not drawn to scale)

Using all the digits 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9 once only, find the missing angles...

Create your own missing digit puzzle

Deepen it.