1 Complete the sentences.

Use the word bank to help you.

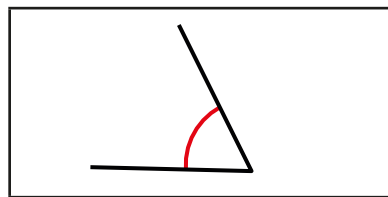| 90 | 180 | greater | less |

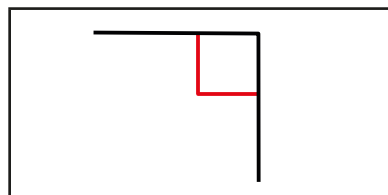a) A right angle is ☐ degrees.

b) An acute angle is _____ than ☐ degrees.

c) An obtuse angle is _____ than ☐ degrees
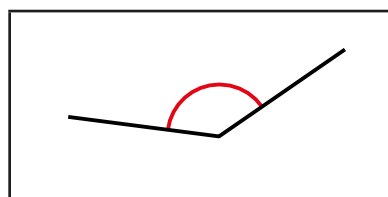
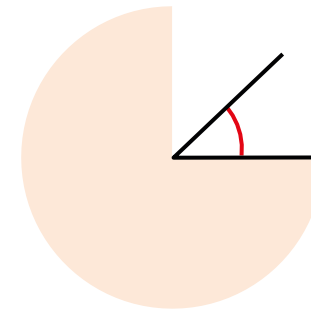but less than ☐ degrees.

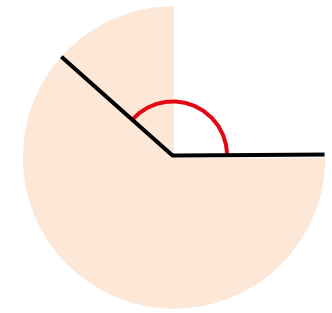**2** Match the angles to the labels.

right angle

acute angle

obtuse angle

3 Label the angles: acute, obtuse or right angle.

a) _____

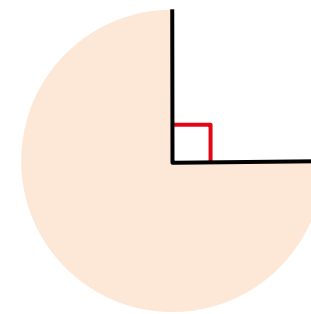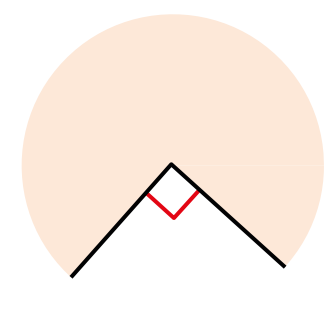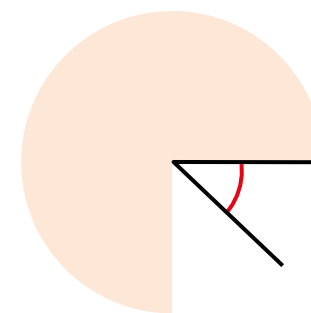b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

4 Tick all the acute angles.

5 Tick all the obtuse angles.
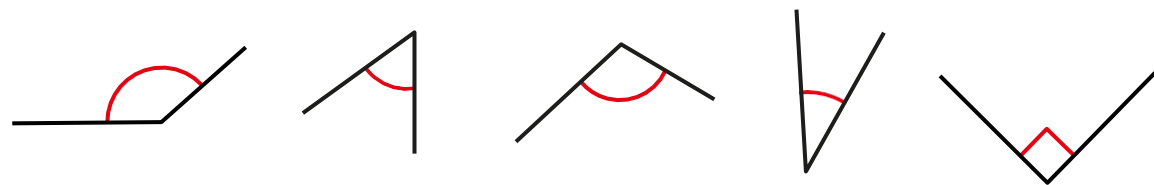
6 Label the angles: acute, obtuse or right angle.

a)

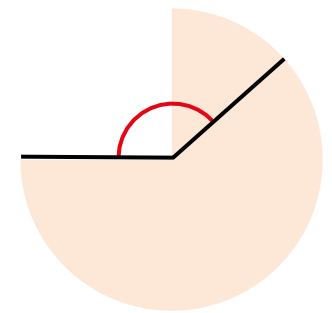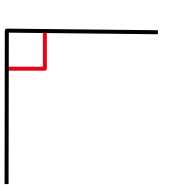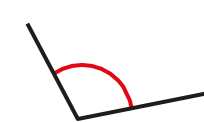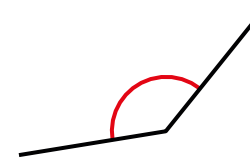
_____

b)

_____

c)

_____
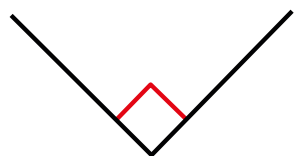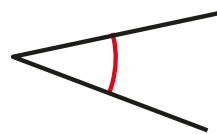
d)

_____

7 Is the angle acute, obtuse or a right angle?

a) 35° _____   d) 89° _____

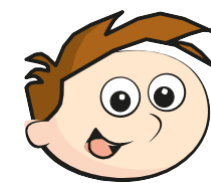b) 99° _____   e) 121° _____
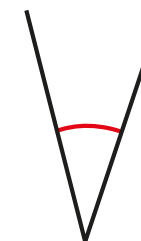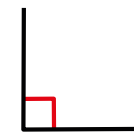
c) 90° _____   f) 179° _____

How do you know?

8

Angle B is obtuse because it's bigger than the right angle.

A   B

Do you agree with Teddy? _____

Explain your answer.

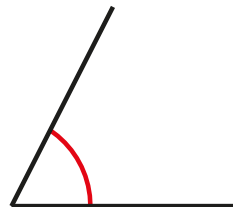**9** Are the statements always true, sometimes true or never true?

Explain your answer.

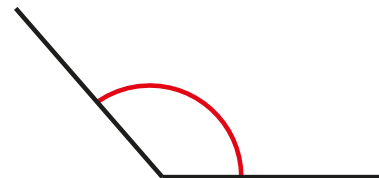a) An obtuse angle is a greater turn than an acute angle.

_____

b) An acute angle is a greater turn than a right angle turn.

_____

c) If you turn through two acute angles you will have turned through an obtuse angle.
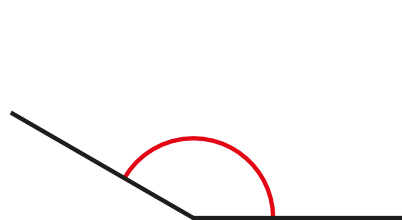
_____

Compare and order angles

1 Here are two angles.

A   B

a) Which angle is obtuse?   _____

b) Which angle is acute?   _____
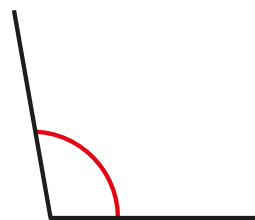
How do you know?
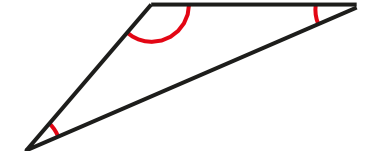
2 Here are two angles.
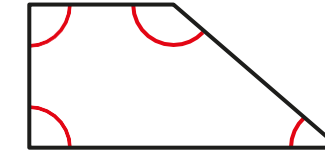
X   Y

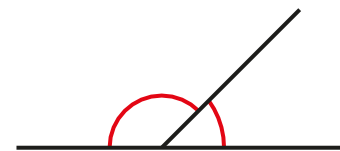**a)** What type of angle is angle X?   _____

b) What type of angle is angle Y?   _____
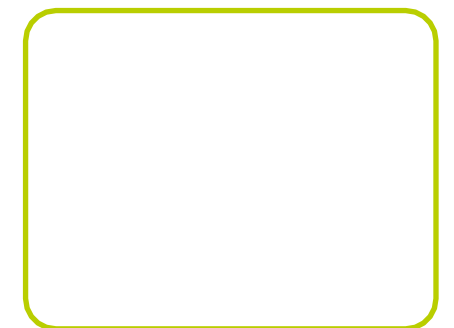
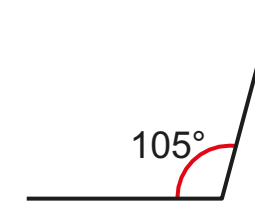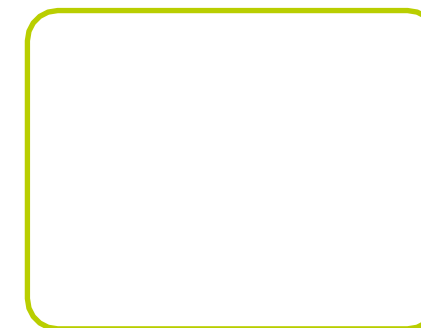**c)** Which angle is smaller?   _____

How do you know?

3 Circle the greatest angle in each diagram.
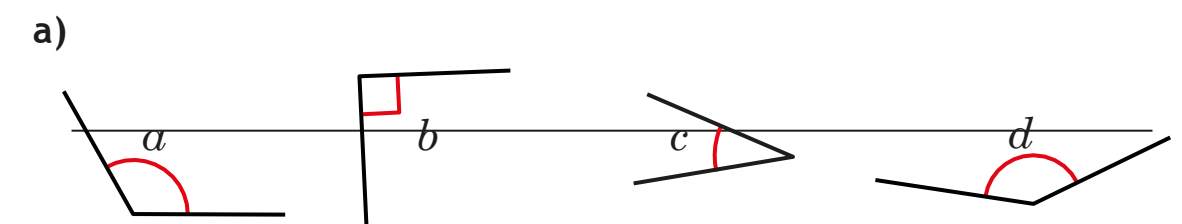
4 Here is an angle.

105°

a) Draw a smaller angle than 105° in the box on the left.

b) Draw a greater angle than 105° in the box on the right.

c) Is this statement true or false?

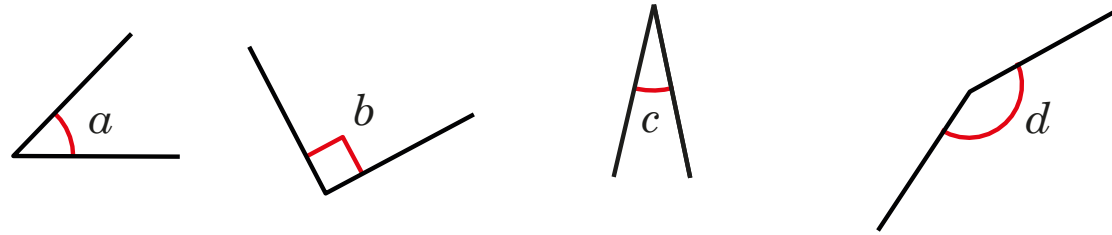The angles are in ascending order of size.

_____

_____

Explain your answer.

_____

5 Order the angles from greatest to smallest.

a)

a b c d
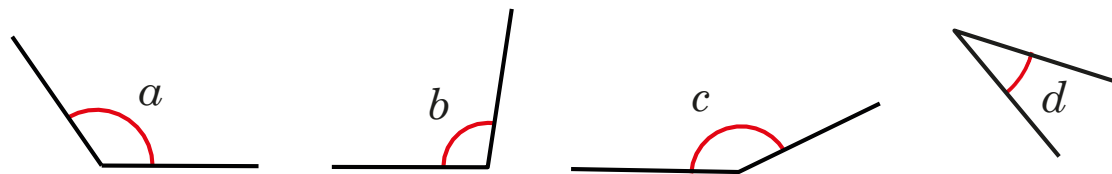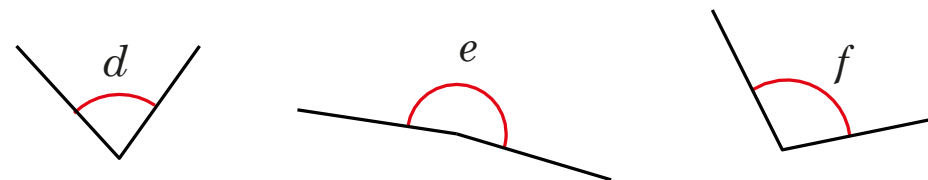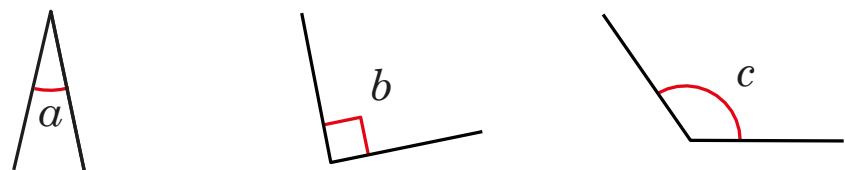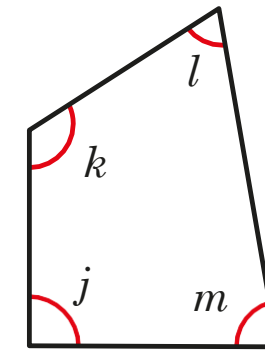
_____

b)

c)

6 Compare and order the angles from smallest to greatest.

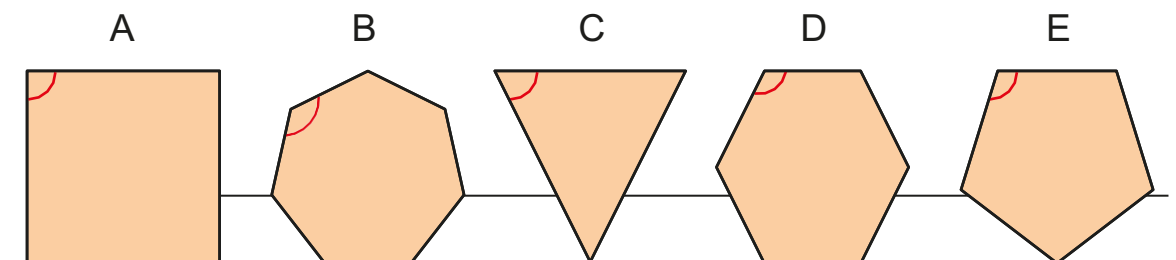**7** Four angles are labelled in the quadrilateral.

a) Which of the angles are acute angles? _____

b) Which of the angles are obtuse angles? _____

c) Write the angles in order of size, starting with the smallest.
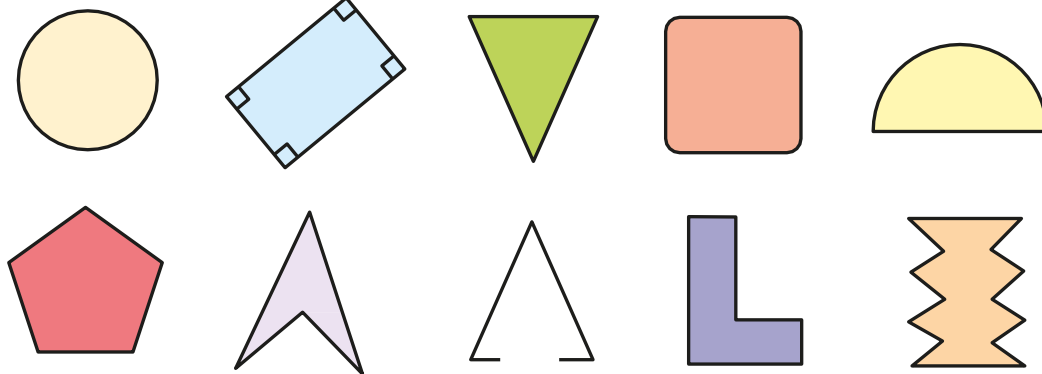
8 An interior angle is marked in each polygon.

Order the interior angles of the polygons from smallest to greatest.

What do you notice about the number of sides a polygon has and the size of its interior angle?
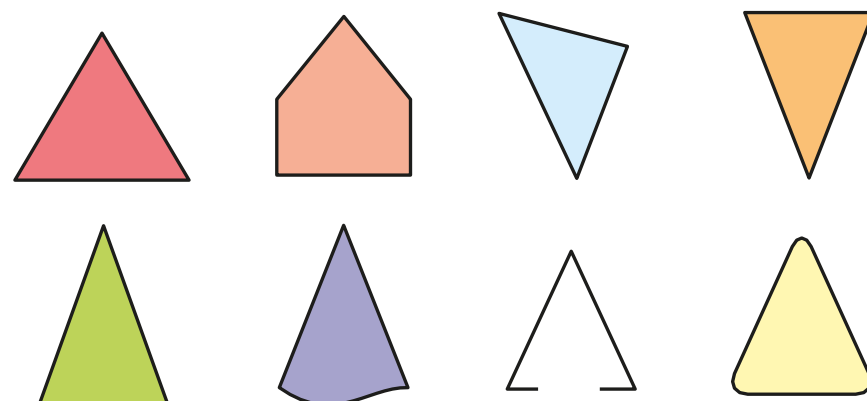
1 Here are some shapes.

a) Tick the polygons.

b) Talk to a partner about the shapes you have not ticked. Why are they not polygons?

c) Write a definition of a polygon.

_____

_____

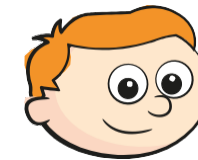Compare your definition with a partner's.
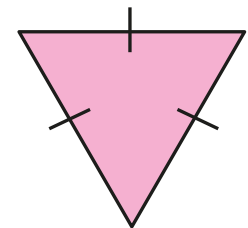
2 Tick the triangles.

For any shapes you have not ticked, talk to a partner about why somebody might think they are triangles.

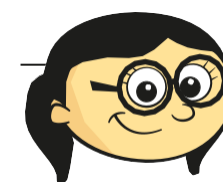**3** Ron is classifying triangles.

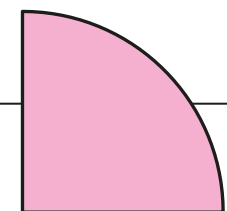This is an upside down triangle.

a) Ron is incorrect.

Explain why.

_____

_____

b) What type of triangle is it? _____

4 Annie is identifying shapes.

This shape has 3 sides, so it is a triangle.

Do you agree with Annie? _____

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

5 Match the type of triangle to the definition.

scalene

2 sides and 2 angles equal

equilateral

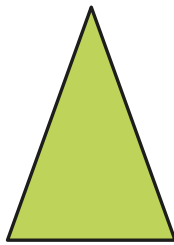| no sides or angles equal |
| --- |

isosceles

all sides and all angles equal

6 Label each triangle as either equilateral, isosceles or scalene.

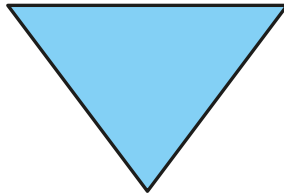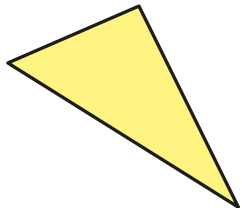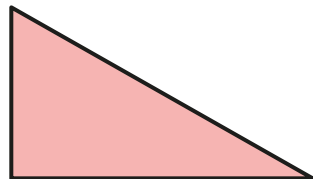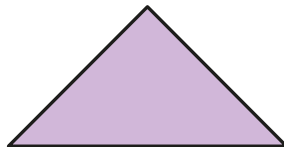You will need to measure the side lengths.

A
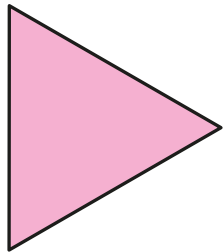
B

C

_____

_____

_____

D

E

F

_____

_____
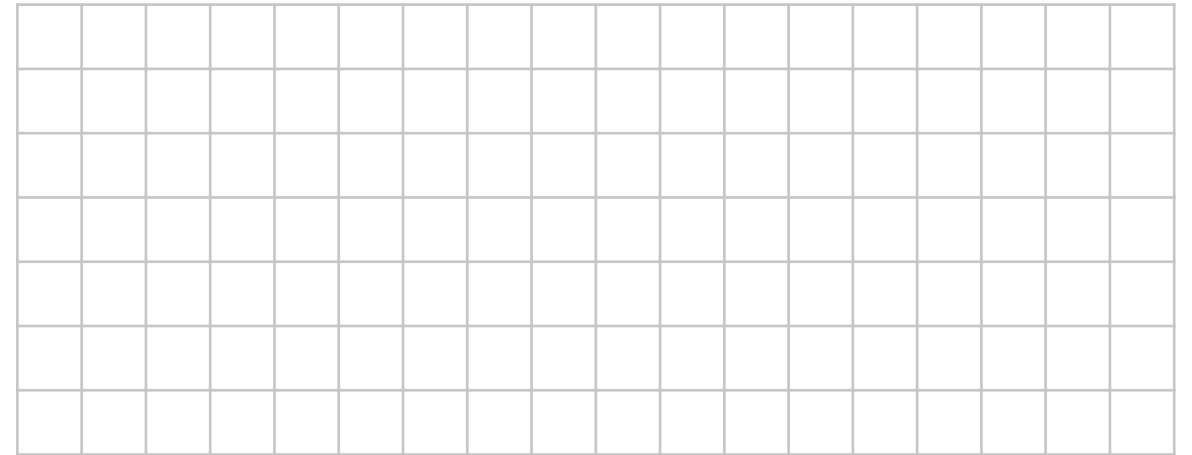
_____

7 Draw each triangle in the grid.

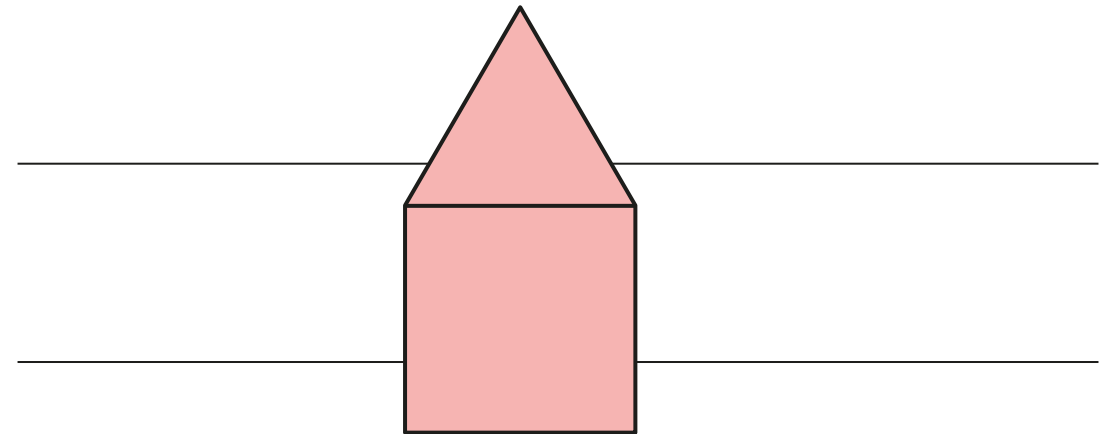a) isosceles   **b)** right-angled   **c)** scalene

Which triangle was hardest to draw?

_____

8 The diagram shows an equilateral triangle and a square.

The perimeter of the square is 100 cm.

Work out the perimeter of the compound shape.

_____

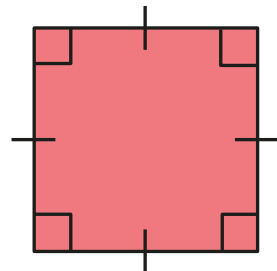perimeter = [   ] cm

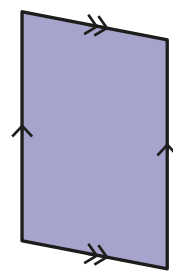**1** Use the word bank to label each quadrilateral.
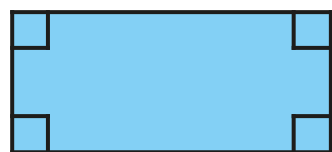
rhombus   parallelogram   trapezium

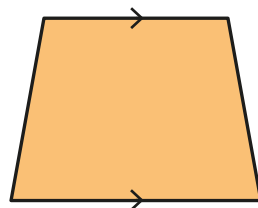rectangle   square

a)

_____

b)

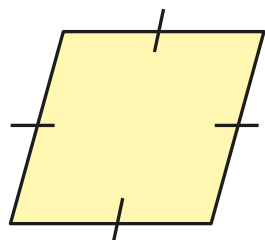_____

c)

_____

d)

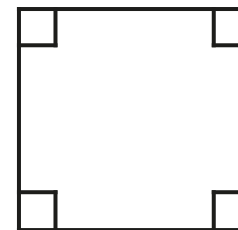_____

e)

_____

How did you know which shape was which?
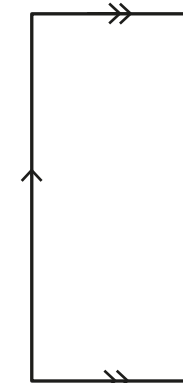
2 Here are some quadrilaterals.
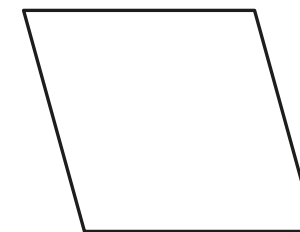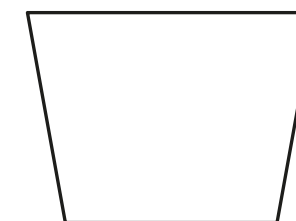
A   B   C

D   E

a) Mark any right angles on the shapes.
One shape has been done for you.

b) Mark any pairs of parallel lines.
One shape has been done for you.
_____

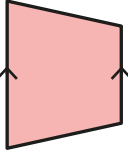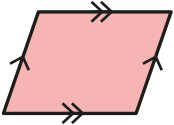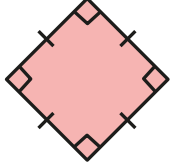**c)** Which shapes do not have any right angles?
_____
_____
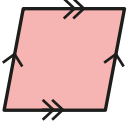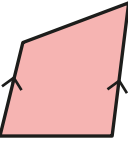
d) Which shapes have two pairs of parallel lines?
_____
_____

e) Which shapes have four equal sides?
_____

Compare answers with a partner.

3 Complete the table.

Shape	Polygon?	Number of sides	Number of right angles	Number of pairs of parallel sides	Number of equal sides
	Yes	4	4	2	2 pairs
					2

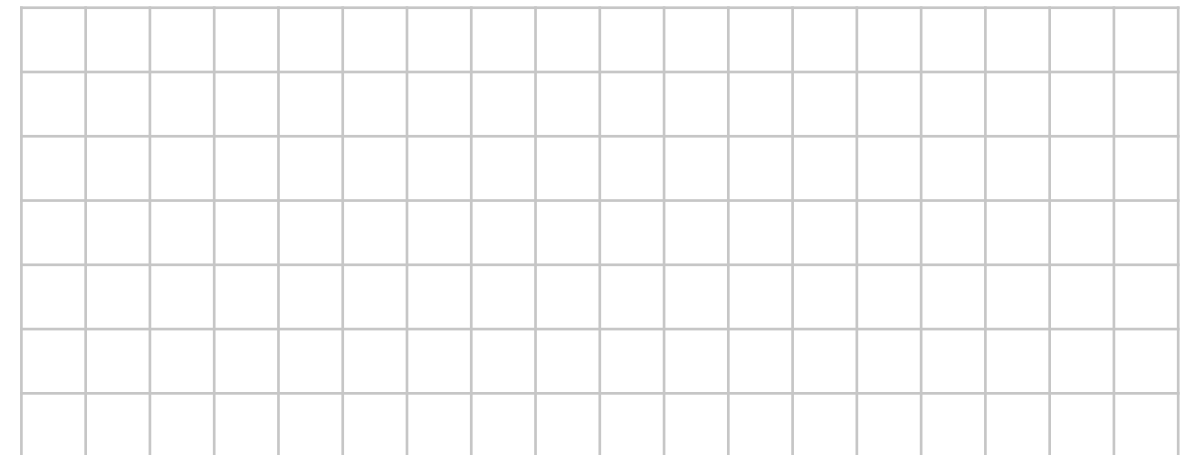What is the same about all of the shapes?

What is different?

4 Draw the shapes on the grid.

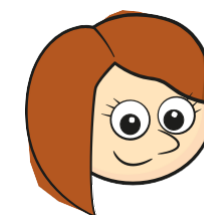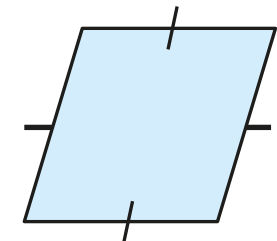a) square   b) trapezium   c) parallelogram

5 This is a square because it has got 4 equal sides.

Do you agree with Rosie? _____

Explain your answer.

_____

6 Complete this Frayer Model to describe a quadrilateral.

My definition	Key characteristics
Example	Non-example

Quadrilateral