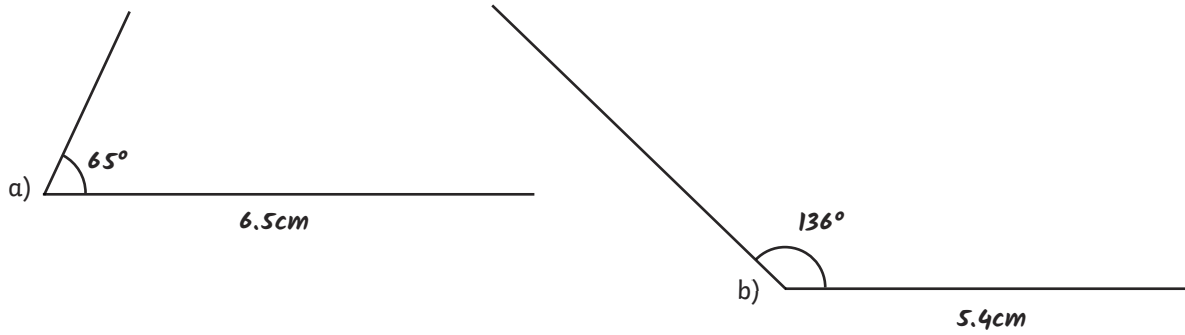
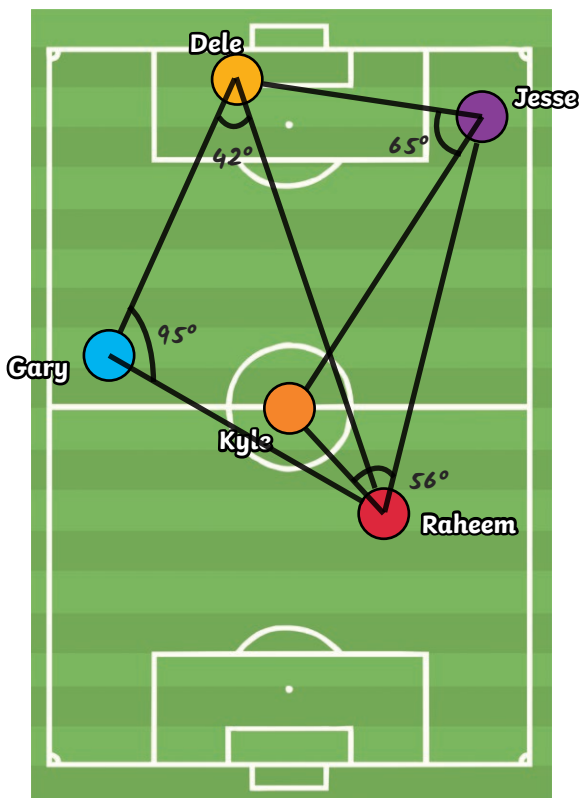




- 1) Draw the following and then ask your learning partner to check your measuring is accurate.
- An angle measuring 65° with one line measuring 6.5cm
 - An obtuse angle measuring 136° with one line measuring 5.4cm

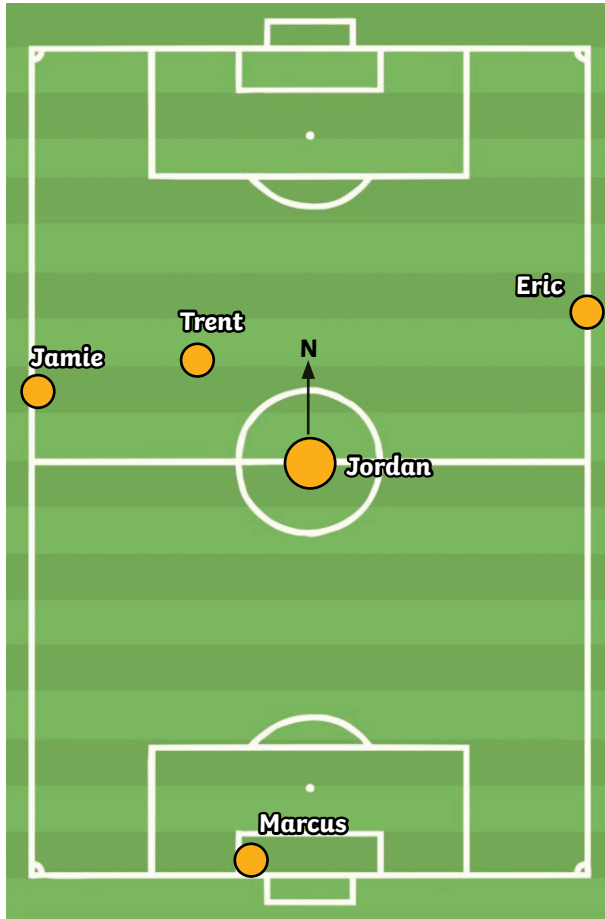


- 2) The players are passing the ball to each other. Draw the path the football takes by following the instructions, then measure the angles created.
- Raheem to Gary to Dele 95°
 - Dele to Jesse to Kyle 65°
 - Gary to Dele to Raheem 42°
 - Kyle to Raheem to Jesse 56°



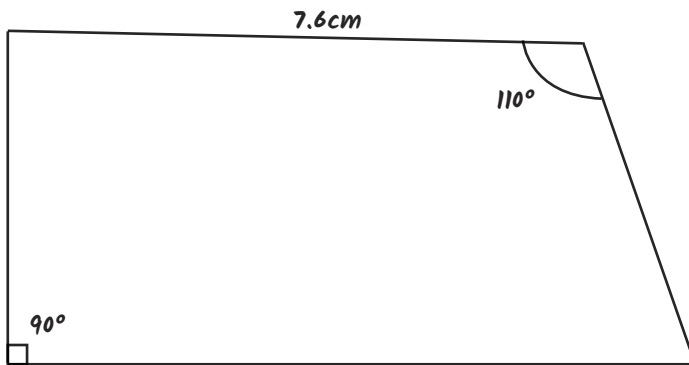


- 1) Can you identify where the other players are on the diagram of the pitch? Jordan is facing **north**. Mark on the pitch where the other players are **in relation to Jordan**.
- Eric is 63° clockwise and 4.2cm away.
 - Marcus is 172° anticlockwise and 5.3cm away.
 - Jamie is 285° clockwise and 3.7cm away.
 - Trent is 313° anticlockwise and 1.9cm away.

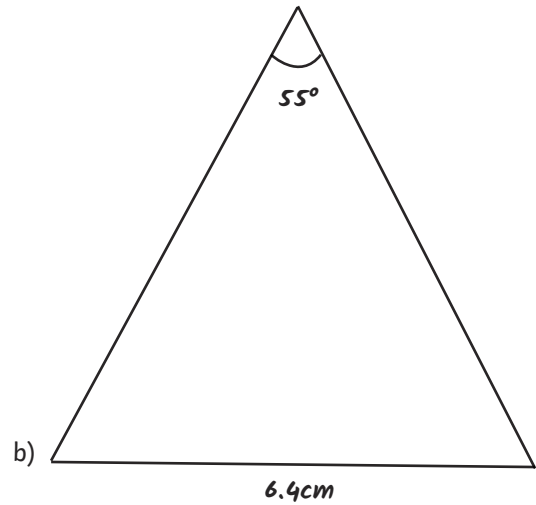




- 1) Draw these shapes in your book, then ask your learning partner to check your measuring is accurate.
- A quadrilateral with one angle measuring 90° , one angle measuring 110° and one of the sides measuring 7.6cm
 - An isosceles triangle with one angle measuring 55° and one side measuring 6.4cm



a)



b)

- 2) The football players are warming up by passing the ball back and forth.
- Where the balls cross, what angles are created? What do you notice?
Two acute angles and two obtuse angles are created. Both pairs of opposite angles are equal in size.
 - These players are passing the ball too. What is the **same** and what is **different** about the angles created compared to the picture before? Is this always the case? Investigate by drawing your own pair of intersecting lines.
Same – opposite angles are equal. The sum of the angles is 360 degrees.
Different – the pairs of angles are a different size.