
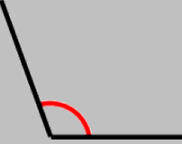



**LO: identify angles ANSWERS**

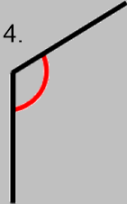
**Activity 1**

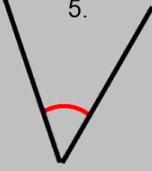
You have to label the angles. A for acute, O for obtuse and R for right angle.

1.  **A**


2.  **O**

3.  **R**

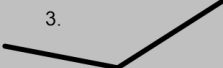
4.  **O**

5.  **A**


**Activity 2**

1.  **A**


2.  $43^\circ$  **A**

3.  **O**

4.  $132^\circ$  **O**

5.  **R**

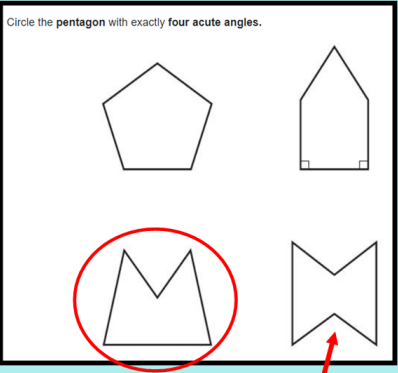
6.  $90^\circ$  **R**

7.  **A**

**Challenges**


### Challenges

Circle the pentagon with exactly four acute angles.



Has 4 acute angles but is a hexagon not a pentagon.

Kirsty says,



When you double the size of an acute angle, you always get an obtuse angle.

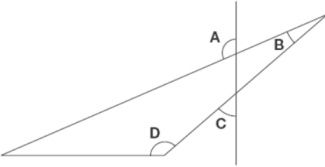
Explain why Kirsty is **not** correct.

**An explanation showing that doubling acute angles can result in an acute or a right angle.**

**For example:**

The smallest acute angle is  $1^\circ$ .  
 Double 1 is 2.  
 $2^\circ$  is still an acute angle.

This diagram has four angles marked A, B, C and D.



Write the letters of the angles that are **obtuse** angles.

**A, D**