Y5 Angles Shapes

KS2 Y5 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Two angles on a straight line. One is 35°. Find the other.

Step 1 · Angles on a straight line add up to 180°

35 + ? = 180

Step 2 · Subtract

180 − 35 = 145

Answer: 145°

Check: 35 + 145 = 180 ✓

2. Now try one with the steps

Three angles meet at a point: 90°, 120° and ?

Step 1 · Angles at a point add up to 360°

Step 2 · Subtract

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. How many degrees make a half turn?

2. How many degrees make a full turn?

3. Two angles on a straight line. One is 110°. Find the other.

4. Two angles on a straight line. One is 64°. Find the other.

5. Two angles at a point. One is 300°. Find the other.

6. Angles at a point are 90°, 90° and 100°, and one more. Find it.

7. How many right angles make a straight line?

8. A quarter turn clockwise, then another quarter turn clockwise. How many degrees altogether?

9. Three angles on a straight line: 25°, 90° and ?

10. Angles at a point: 145°, 85°, 60° and ?

11. Two equal angles sit on a straight line. How big is each?

12. Five equal angles meet at a point. How big is each?

13. On a straight line, one angle is twice the size of the other. What are the two angles?

14. A wheel has 6 spokes equally spaced. What is the angle between two spokes next to each other?

4. Before you hand it in

Using 360° for angles on a straight line.
A straight line is a half turn: 180°. Angles all the way round a point are a full turn: 360°.

Forgetting one of the angles when there are three or more.
Add all the known angles first, then subtract the total from 180° or 360°.

Measuring with a protractor when the question says 'calculate'.

Diagrams are often not drawn to scale. Use the facts: 180° on a line, 360° at a point.