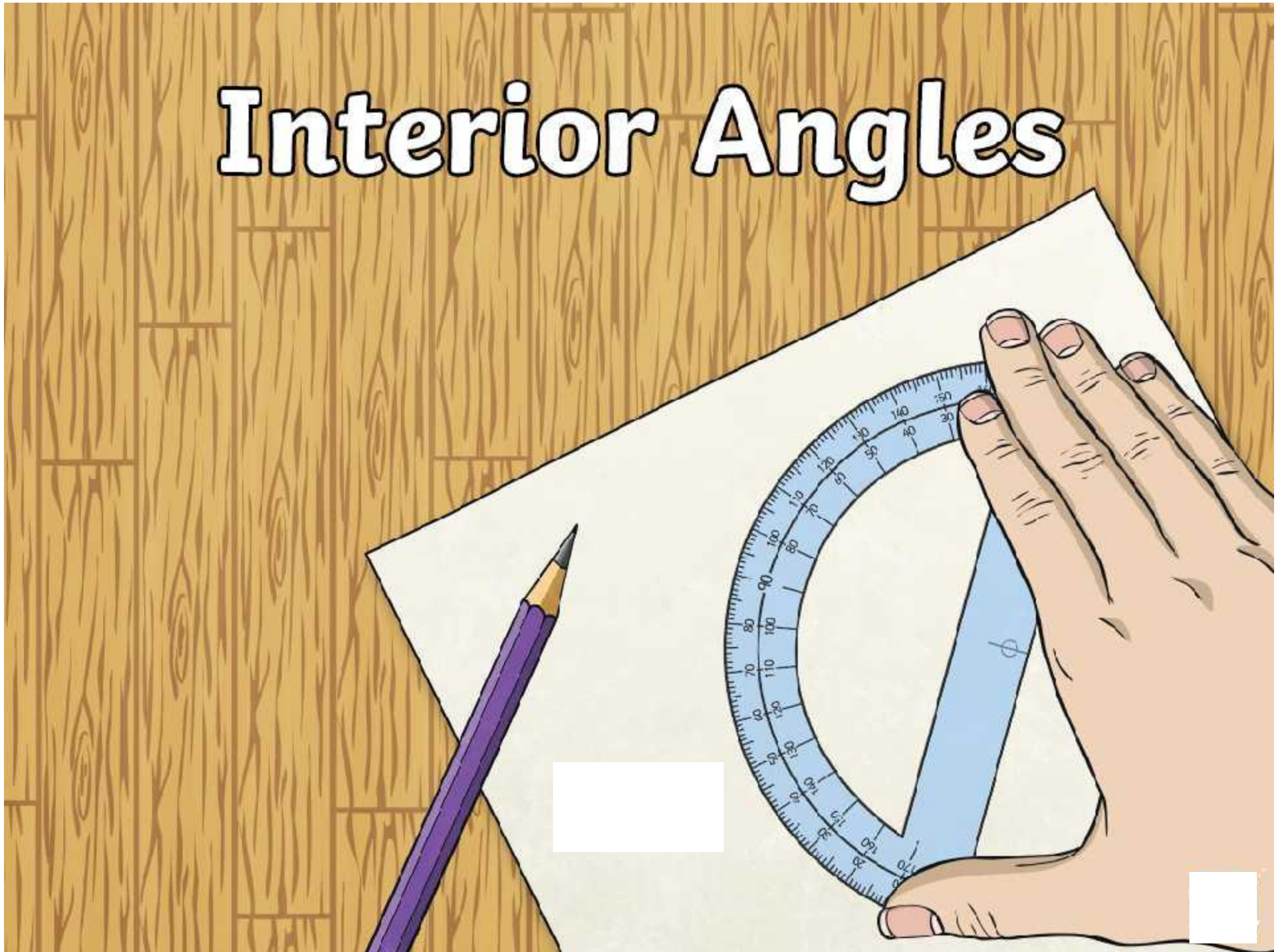
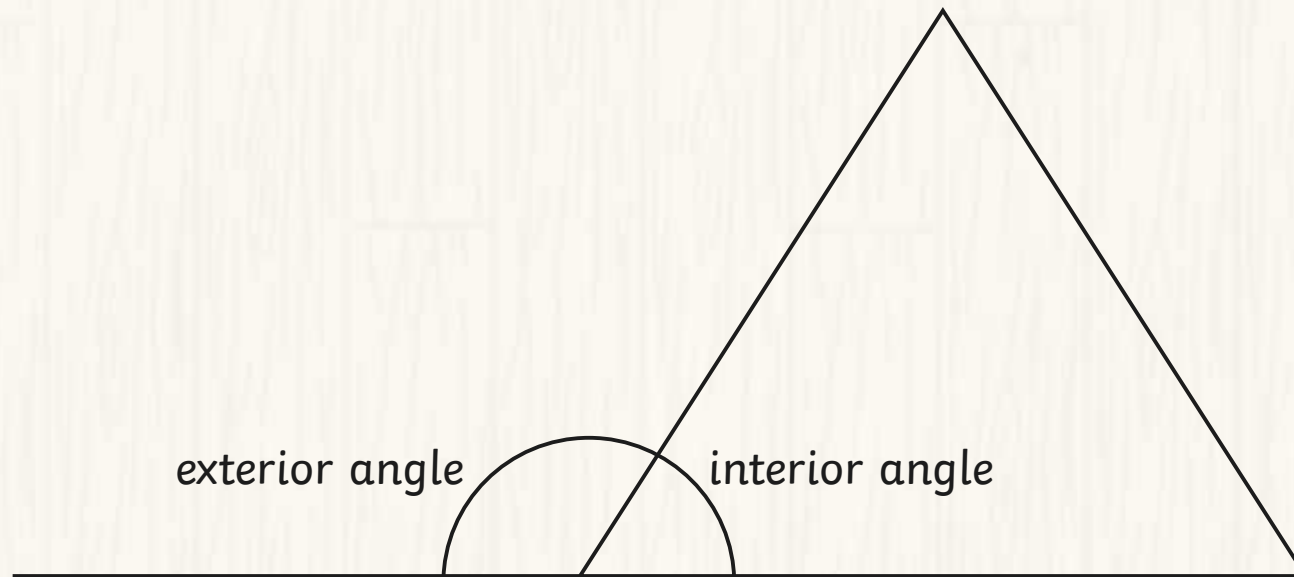


# Interior Angles



# Teachers Only!

In Key Stage 2, the objectives focus on interior angles. In KS3, they will be introduced to the exterior angle.

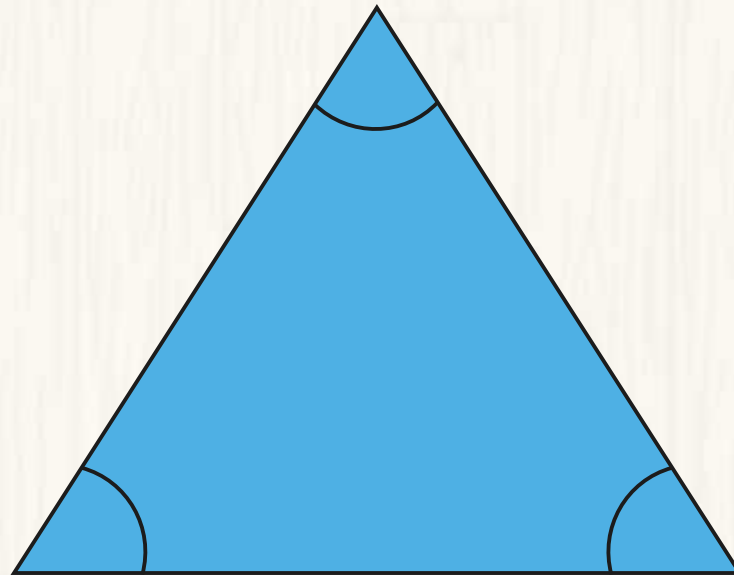


The total of the exterior angles of a polygon =  $360^\circ$

# What Is an Interior Angle?

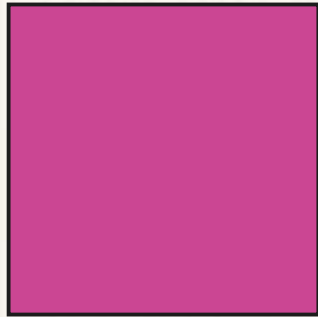
An interior angle is the angle made between 2 adjacent sides in any 2D shape.

This triangle has 3 interior angles.

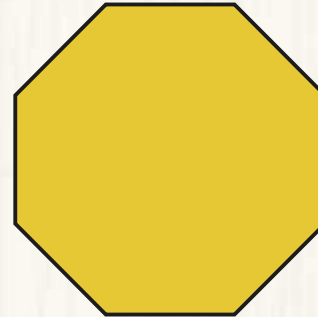


# Regular Shapes

The interior angles of regular shapes are always equal.



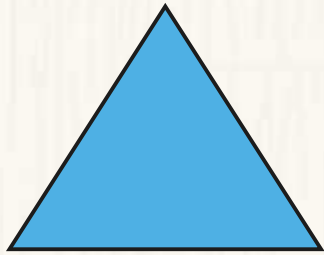
A square has 4 equal interior angles.



An octagon has 8 equal interior angles.

What other shapes have equal interior angles?

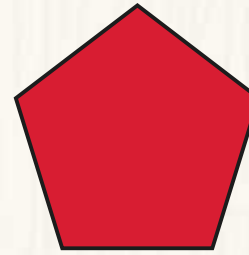
# Other Shapes



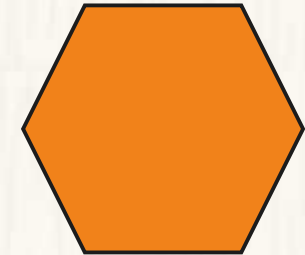
equilateral  
triangle



rectangle



regular  
pentagon



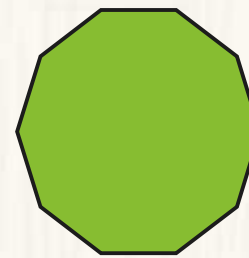
regular  
hexagon



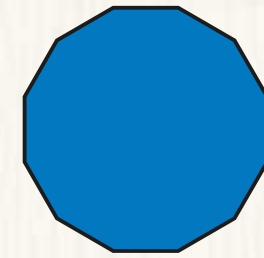
regular  
heptagon



regular  
nonagon



regular  
decagon



regular  
dodecagon

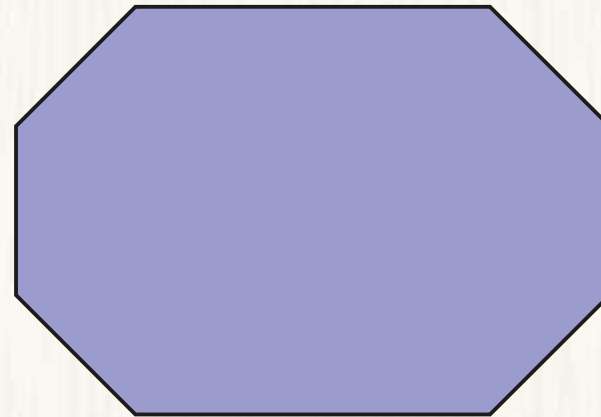
Why is a rectangle included?

It has equal interior angles but 2 different length sides.

What other irregular shapes can be drawn with equal interior angles?

# Irregular Shapes with Equal Interior Angles

All polygons can be drawn with unequal sides and equal interior angles.  
Here are some examples:



Can you draw some yourself?

# The Size of Equal Angles in Polygons

Calculate the size of the angles in different polygons and record them in a table.

Shape	Number of Sides	Interior Angle	Total of All Angles
Equilateral triangle	3	$60^\circ$	$180^\circ$

Example

Shape	Number of Sides	Interior Angle	Total of All Angles
Equilateral triangle	3	$60^\circ$	$180^\circ$
Square	4	$90^\circ$	$360^\circ$
Pentagon	5	$108^\circ$	$540^\circ$
Hexagon	6	$120^\circ$	$720^\circ$
Octagon	8	$135^\circ$	$1080^\circ$
Nonagon	9	$140^\circ$	$1260^\circ$
Decagon	10	$144^\circ$	$1440^\circ$
Dodecagon	12	$150^\circ$	$1800^\circ$

Can you spot any patterns?

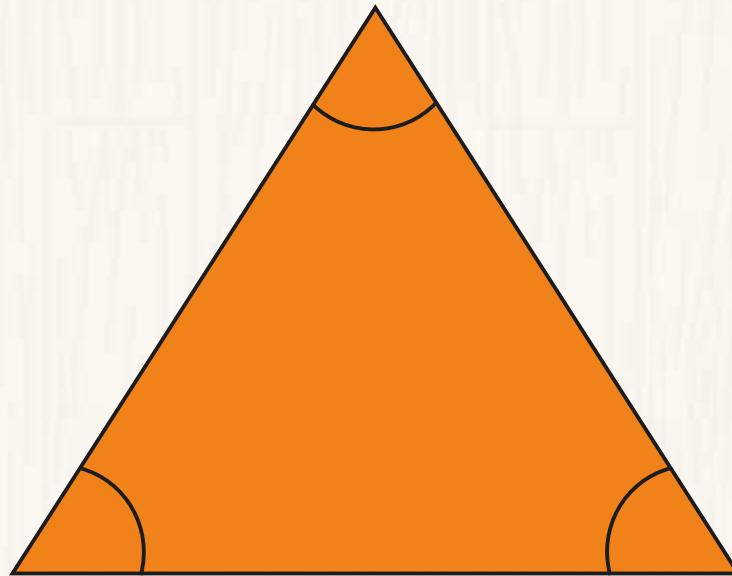
The total of the angles increases by  $180^\circ$  each time.



# Triangles

The interior angles in a triangle always total  $180^\circ$ .

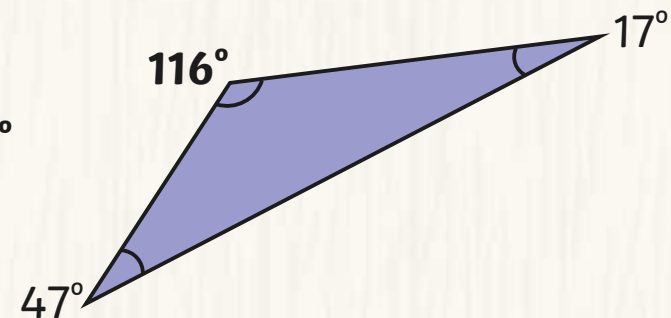
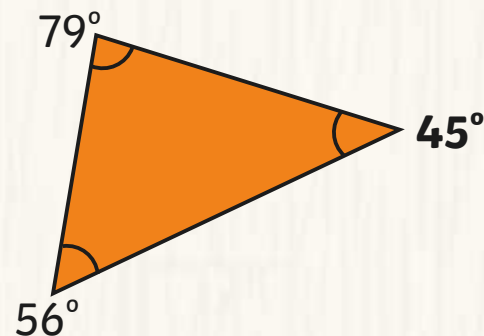
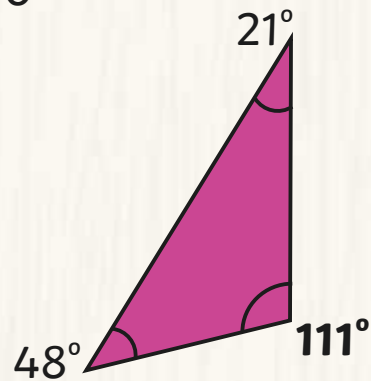
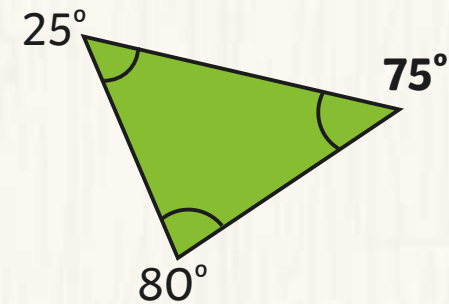
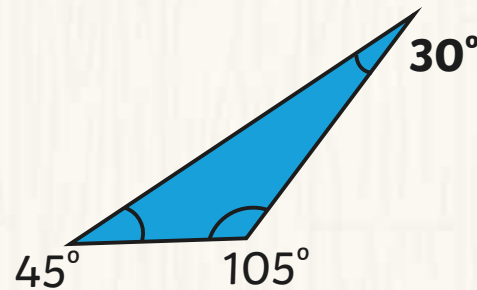
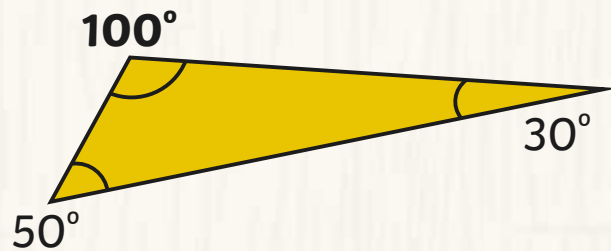
This means that if we know 2 angles, we can calculate the third.



not to scale

# Triangles

Calculate the unknown angle in these triangles.  
Click for the answers.



**Challenge:** Draw some triangles. Measure 2 angles and calculate the third.  
Check by measuring.

# Quadrilaterals

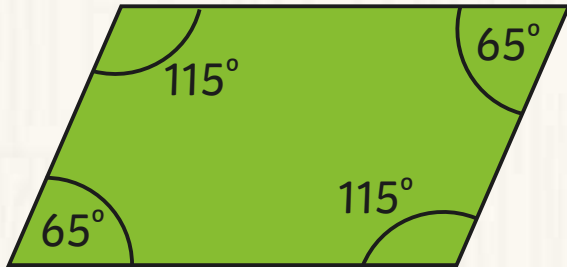
The interior angles in a quadrilateral always total  $360^\circ$ .

This means that if we know 3 angles, we can calculate the fourth.

In some shapes, some of the angles are equal, so we may only need to know 1 or 2 to calculate the others.

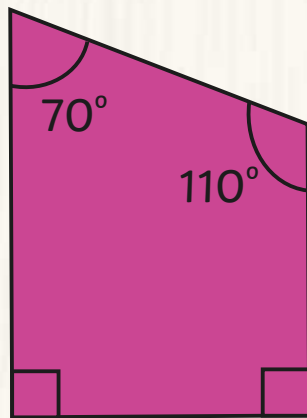


# Quadrilaterals



Diagonally opposite angles are equal in a parallelogram.

Adjacent angles in a parallelogram add up to  $180^\circ$ .

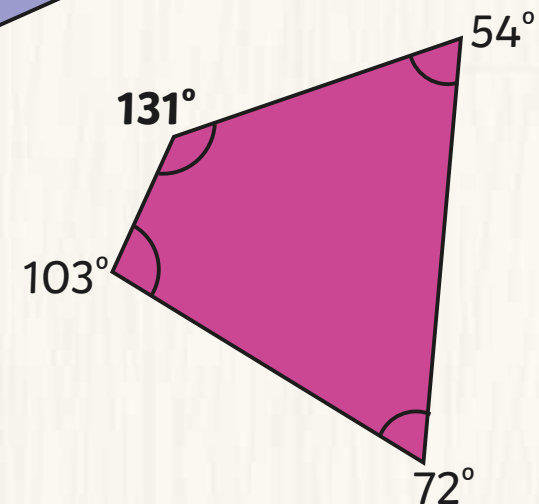
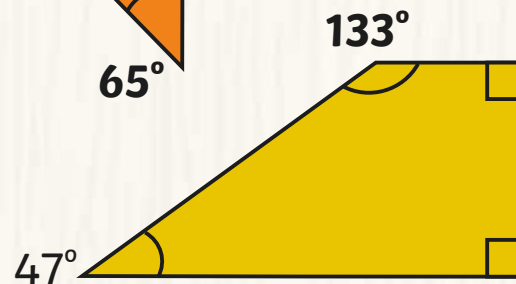
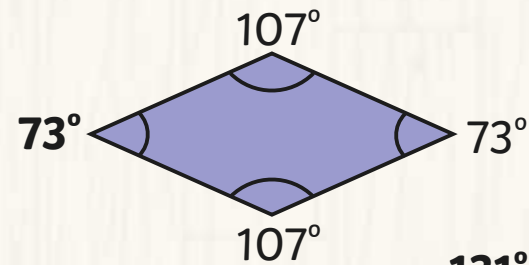
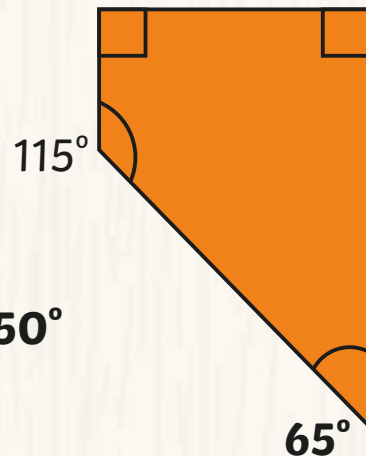
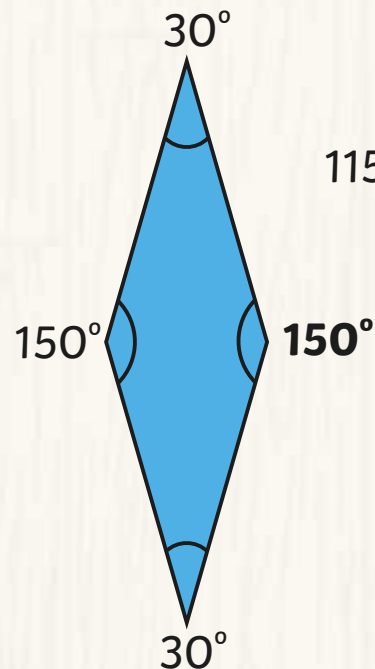


In this trapezium, the angles at the bottom of the shape are right angles, so the other 2 angles add up to  $180^\circ$ .

not to scale

# Quadrilaterals

Calculate the unknown angle in these quadrilaterals.  
Click for the answers.



**Challenge:** Draw some quadrilaterals. Measure 3 angles and calculate the fourth. Check by measuring.

