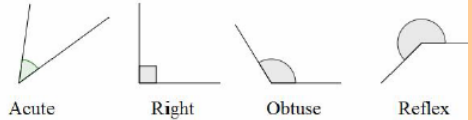
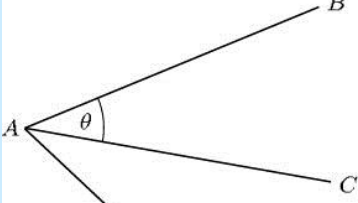
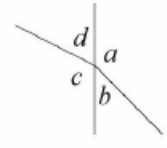
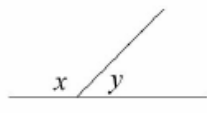
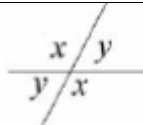
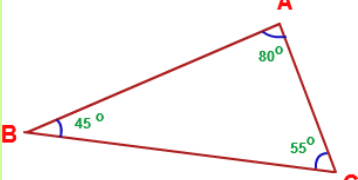
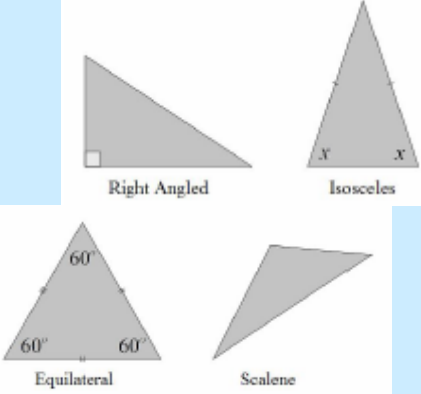
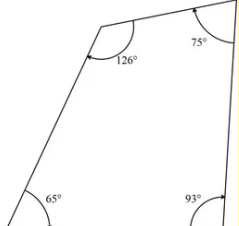


	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Types of Angles	<p>Acute angles are less than 90°.</p> <p>Right angles are exactly 90°.</p> <p>Obtuse angles are greater than 90° but less than 180°.</p> <p>Reflex angles are greater than 180° but less than 360°.</p>	 <p>Acute Right Obtuse Reflex</p>
2. Angle Notation	<p>Can use one lower-case letters, eg. θ or x</p> <p>Can use three upper-case letters, eg. BAC</p>	
3. Angles at a Point	<p>Angles around a point add up to 360°.</p>	 <p>$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$</p>
4. Angles on a Straight Line	<p>Angles around a point on a straight line add up to 180°.</p>	 <p>$x + y = 180^\circ$</p>
5. Opposite Angles	<p>Vertically opposite angles are equal.</p>	
6. Angles in a Triangle	<p>Angles in a triangle add up to 180°.</p>	
7. Types of Triangles	<p>Right Angle Triangles have a 90° angle in.</p> <p>Isosceles Triangles have 2 equal sides and 2 equal base angles.</p> <p>Equilateral Triangles have 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles (60°).</p> <p>Scalene Triangles have different sides and different angles.</p> <p>Base angles in an isosceles triangle are equal.</p>	 <p>Right Angled Isosceles</p> <p>Equilateral Scalene</p>
11. Angles in a Quadrilateral	<p>Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°.</p>	

Year 7 Angles