1. Here is a diagram of two straight lines $A B$ and $P Q$ which meet at $M$
A

(i) Complete:
$\boldsymbol{\uparrow}=\ldots .{ }^{\circ}$ because angles on a straight line add up to
$\bullet=\ldots{ }^{\circ}$ can have 2 possible reasons
2. for $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$, then for angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$
3. the quick way: vertically opposite angles are equal You may use these diagrams to help calculate $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ and

180



Here are two straight lines which cross.

(ii) Complete:
$\bigcirc=\ldots{ }^{\circ}$ because $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. Here is a diagram of two straight lines AB and PQ which meet at M

(i) Complete:
$\odot=\ldots{ }^{\circ}$ because angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$
$\square=\ldots{ }^{\circ}$ can have 2 possible reasons

1. for $\odot$ angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$, then for $\square$ angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$
2. the quick way: vertically opposite angles are equal

You may use these diagrams to help calculate $\triangle$ and

| 180 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 120 |  |
| 120 | 180 |


| H | T | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 0 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| 180 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 120 | $\odot$ |
| $\square$ | $\odot$ |

Here are two straight lines which cross.
(ii) Complete:

$\circledast=\ldots .{ }^{\circ}$ because $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. Here is a diagram of two straight lines AB and PQ which meet at M

## (i) Complete:


$\boldsymbol{\AA}=\ldots{ }^{\circ}$ because angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$
$\mathbf{\Delta}=\ldots .{ }^{\circ}$ can have 2 possible reasons

1. for $\boldsymbol{\&}$ angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$, then for $\triangle$ angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$
2. the quick way: vertically opposite angles are equal

You may use these diagrams to help calculate $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ and


Here are two straight lines which cross.

(ii) Complete:

■ $=\ldots{ }^{\circ}$ because $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. Here is a diagram of two straight lines AB and PQ which meet at M

(i) Complete:
$\diamond=\ldots .{ }^{\circ}$ because angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$
$\star=\ldots .{ }^{\circ}$ can have 2 possible reasons

1. for angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$, then for $\star$ angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$
2. the quick way: vertically opposite angles are equal

You may use these diagrams to help calculate $\downarrow$ and $\star$



| 180 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 45 |  |
| $\star$ |  |

Here are two straight lines which cross.

(ii) Complete:
$*=\ldots{ }^{\circ}$ because $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Answers

1. (i) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}=110,=70$ (ii) $\diamond=22$ because vertically opposite angles are equal OR 158 and angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$ twice
2. (i) $\odot=60, \square=120$ (ii) $\circledast=26$ because vertically opposite angles are equal OR 154 and angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$ twice
3. (i) $\boldsymbol{\AA}=150, \boldsymbol{\Delta}=30$ (ii) $\square=93$ because vertically opposite angles are equal OR 87 and angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$ twice
4. (i) $=135, \star=45$ (ii) $\circledast=83$ because vertically opposite angles are equal OR 97 and angles on a straight line add up to $180^{\circ}$ twice
