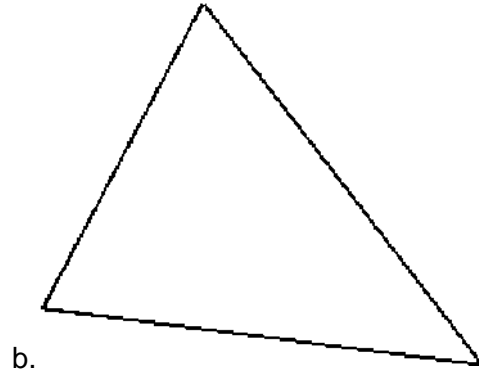
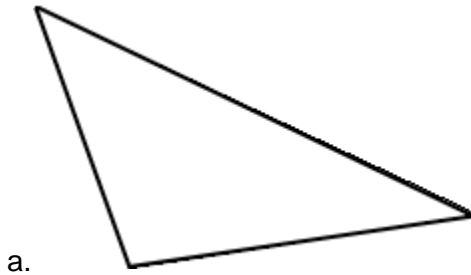


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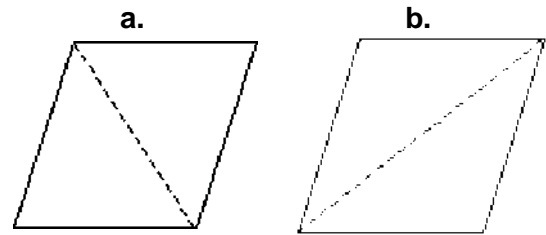
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# Triangles 1

1. Measure all the angles in these triangles. What is the angle sum? Classify the triangles as acute, obtuse, or right.



2. A diagonal is drawn inside a parallelogram, and two triangles are formed. Classify the triangles as acute, obtuse, or right. Measure the angles of the triangles formed. What can you notice?



3. Draw a triangle whose one angle is  $60^\circ$  and another angle is  $40^\circ$ . You can decide the length of the sides. (Hint: start out by drawing an angle of  $60^\circ$ .) Calculate the third angle: \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. Measure the third angle to check.

4. Draw a triangle whose one angle is  $55^\circ$  and other angle is  $35^\circ$ . Calculate the third angle: \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. Measure the third angle to check. What kind of triangle did you get (acute, right, obtuse)?

Name:

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## Triangles 2

5. Draw a triangle whose one angle is  $85^\circ$  and other angle is  $40^\circ$ . Calculate the third angle: \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. Measure the third angle to check. What kind of triangle did you get (acute, right, obtuse)?

6. Draw a triangle whose one angle is  $125^\circ$  and other angle is  $40^\circ$ . Calculate the third angle: \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. Measure the third angle to check. What kind of triangle did you get (acute, right, obtuse)?

7. Draw a right triangle so that it has a  $45^\circ$ -angle. What is the measure of the third angle?

8. Draw a copy this triangle. Your triangle should match this triangle exactly if they were placed on top of each other. You need to measure some (or all) angles and some (or all) sides of this triangle.

