AirportTrans Timetable

24-hour time
3 am = 0300
11 am = 1100
4 pm = 1600
10 pm = 2200

Central to Terminal 1

Central	Beltone	Daytown	Jacksville	Terminal 1
1410	1427	1439	1450	1458
1420	1437	1449	a	b
1415	1432	1444	c	d
1425	1442	1454	1505	1513
1430	1447	1459	e	f
1445	1502	1514	1525	1533

Terminal 1 to Central

Terminal 1	Jacksville	Daytown	Beltone	Central
1525	1533	1544	1556	1613
1540	1548	1559	1610	1628
1555	1603	1614	1625	1642
1610	1618	1629	1640	g
1625	1633	1644	h	i
1640	1648	1659	j	k

1 Complete the missing information on the timetable, keeping the same time lapses between stops.

2 **a** Josie's closest station is Central and she wishes to meet her cousin on time at Terminal 1 at 3:30 pm. After meeting, the two will collect baggage, have a snack, then travel back to Central. Plan the travel for Josie and her cousin so that Josie is back at Central by 5:00 pm.

Leave Central _____   Arrive Terminal 1 _____
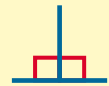
Collect baggage and have snack _____

Leave Terminal 1 _____   Arrive Central _____

b When Josie arrives back at Central Station, how long will it have been since she left?

_____

Angles in the environment

Angles

1 Where can you see two right angles making a straight angle in these buildings? Mark them with **right angle symbols**.
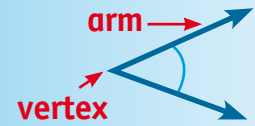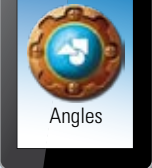
2 Complete.

a The outside of the dog kennel roof forms a _____ angle.

b The circular stained glass window above the door on the left hand house contains four angles equal to a _____ .

c The yellow angle and the purple angle in the stained glass window together make a _____ angle.

d The red angle and the green angle in the stained glass window make a _____ angle.

e The chimney meets the roof and forms a _____ angle and a _____ angle.

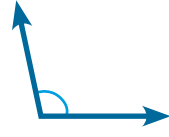f The four angles of the corners of the doors add up to _____ degrees.
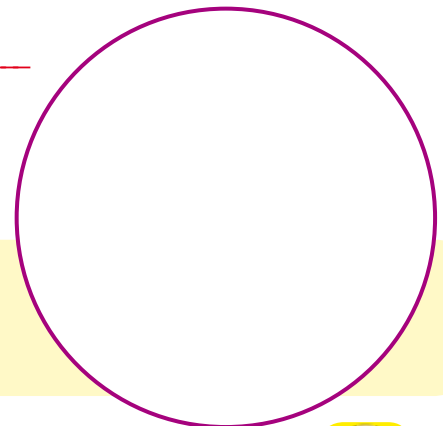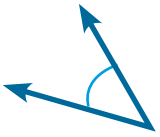
3 Draw a circular stained glass window here and make two sets of vertically opposite angles. One pair will be green and yellow. One pair will be red and purple.
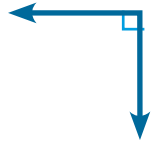
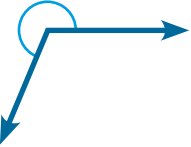**ACMMG141** Geometric reasoning • Investigate, with and without digital technologies, angles on a straight line, angles at a point and vertically opposite angles. Use results to find unknown angles. • Measure, estimate and compare angles and classify according to size. • Identify acute, obtuse, straight and reflex angles.

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Types of angles

arm
vertex
Angles

1 Write each angle type.

a

[   ]
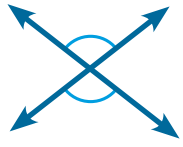
b

[   ]
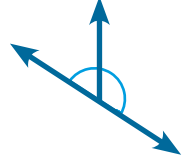
c

[   ]

d

[   ]
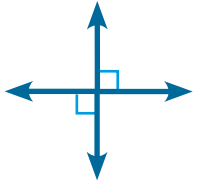
e

[   ]

f

[   ]
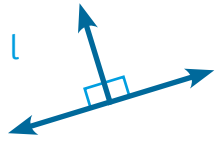
g

[   ]
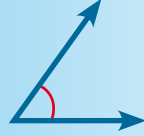
h

[   ]
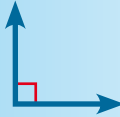
i

[   ]

j
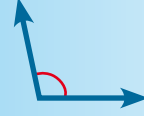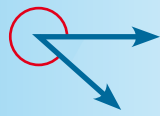
[   ]

k

[   ]
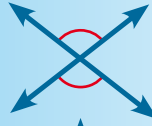
l

[   ]

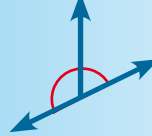**Acute angles** less than 90°

Right angles always 90°

Obtuse angles more than 90° less than 180°

Straight angles always 180°

Reflex angles more than 180° less than 360°

Revolutions are always 360°

Vertically opposite angles are equal

Adjacent angles together equal a straight angle

2 Draw:

a a reflex angle.	b vertically opposite angles.	c a straight angle.
d an obtuse angle.	e a revolution.	f two adjacent angles.

3 True or false.

a vertically opposite angles = 360° _____   b 360° is a straight angle. _____

c 140° is a reflex angle. _____   d 200° is an obtuse angle. _____

e 90° is a right angle. _____   f two adjacent angles = 180° _____

Angle types and measurement
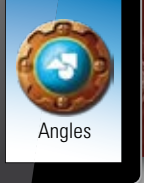
I These angles have arranged themselves. Tick every one that is correctly grouped.

Adjacent angles here!

Vertically opposite angles here!

Complete revolutions here!

Straight angles here!

2 Estimate the size of these angles. Label them as adjacent, right, straight, vertically opposite or reflex angles.

a

b

d

c

e

f

ACMMG141 Geometric reasoning • Investigate, with and without digital technologies, angles on a straight line, angles at a point and vertically opposite angles.
Use results to find unknown angles. • Measure angles in degrees.

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