

Get better at Math.  
Get better at  
everything.



Come experience the Cuemath methodology and ensure your child stays ahead at math this summer.



**Adaptive  
Platform**



**Interactive Visual  
Simulations**



**Personalized  
Attention**

For Grades 1 - 10



LIVE online classes  
by trained and  
certified experts.

Get the Cuemath advantage

**Book a FREE trial class**

## 7th Grade Angles Worksheets

1. Write the complements of the following angles.

i)  $30^\circ$

ii)  $40^\circ$

iii)  $55^\circ$

iv)  $8^\circ$

2. Write the supplements of the following angles.

i)  $2^\circ$

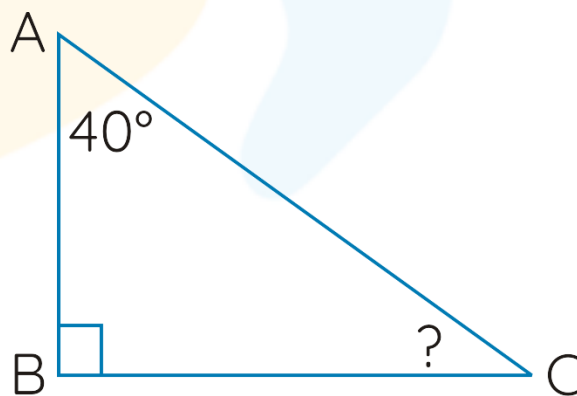
ii)  $60^\circ$

iii)  $157^\circ$

iv)  $120^\circ$

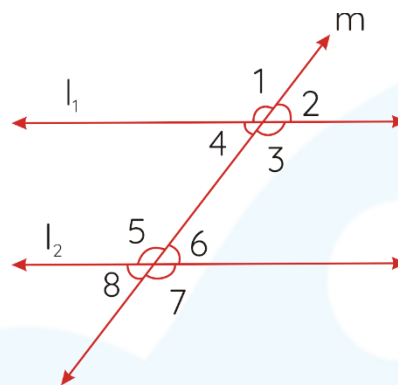
3. Can two supplementary angles be equal? If yes, give an example of the same.

4. In the figure given below find the value of the missing angle.

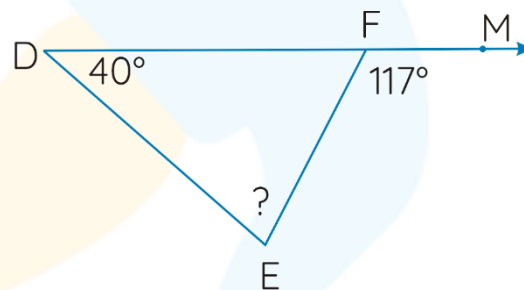


5. Two angles are such that the measure of one is twice the measure of the other. The sum of the two angles is 120 degrees. Find the angles.

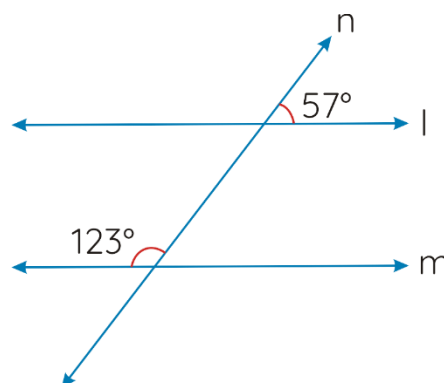
6. In the given figure, lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are parallel and line  $m$  passes through them. List four pairs of equal angles.



7. Find the missing angles in the given figures.



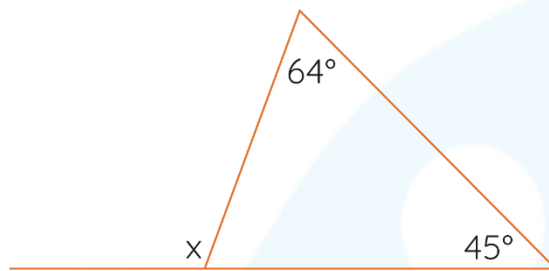
8. Check whether the given lines are parallel or not.



9. Fill in the blanks.

- i) The exterior angles of a polygon always add up to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii) The angles around a point always add up to \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii) Each internal angle of a regular quadrilateral is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv) Sum of all the exterior angles of an irregular pentagon is \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Work out angle  $x$  in the given figure.



When you learn math  
in an interesting way,  
you never forget.



**25 Million**

Math classes &  
counting

**100K+**

Students learning  
Math the right way

**20+ Countries**

Present across USA, UK,  
Singapore, India, UAE & more.

## Why choose Cuemath?

"Cuemath is a valuable addition to our family. We love solving puzzle cards. My daughter is now visualizing maths and solving problems effectively!"

- Gary Schwartz

"Cuemath is great because my son has a one-on-one interaction with the teacher. The instructor has developed his confidence and I can see progress in his work. One-on-one interaction is perfect and a great bonus."

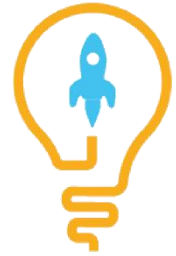
- Kirk Riley

"I appreciate the effort that miss Nitya puts in to help my daughter understand the best methods and to explain why she got a problem incorrect. She is extremely patient and generous with Miranda."

- Barbara Cabrera

Get the Cuemath advantage

**Book a FREE trial class**



## ANSWERS

<p>1. i) <math>30^\circ - 60^\circ</math> ii) <math>40^\circ - 50^\circ</math> iii) <math>55^\circ - 45^\circ</math> iv) <math>8^\circ - 82^\circ</math></p>	<p>6. 1 and 5 2 and 6 4 and 8 3 and 7</p>
<p>2. i) <math>2^\circ - 178^\circ</math>      ii) <math>60^\circ - 120^\circ</math> iii) <math>157^\circ - 23^\circ</math>   iv) <math>120^\circ - 60^\circ</math></p>	<p>7. Angle E measures <math>77^\circ</math>.</p>
<p>3. Yes, <math>90^\circ</math> and <math>90^\circ</math> are two equal complementary angles.</p>	<p>8. The lines l and m are parallel.</p>
<p>4. <math>50^\circ</math></p>	<p>9. i) The exterior angles of a polygon always add up to <math>360^\circ</math>. ii) The angles around a point always add up to <math>360^\circ</math>. iii) Each internal angle of a regular quadrilateral is <math>90^\circ</math>. iv) Sum of all the exterior angles of an irregular pentagon is <math>360^\circ</math>.</p>
<p>5. <math>40^\circ</math> and <math>80^\circ</math></p>	<p>10. The angle a measure <math>55^\circ</math> because it is an alternate interior angle with the given <math>55^\circ</math>. i) Angle b and c are alternate interior angles. ii) Angle b, d and <math>55^\circ</math> are angles along a line and add up to <math>180^\circ</math>.</p>

## FUN FACT

1. The formula for calculating the sum of interior angles of a regular polygon is  $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$  where  $n$  = number of sides.
2. All the exterior angles in a polygon add up to  $360^\circ$ .
3. Angle of exactly  $360^\circ$  is called a complete angle.
4. Angle greater than  $180^\circ$  is called a reflex angle.

