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1. Write the complements of the following angles.
   i) 20°
   ii) 60°
   iii) 5°
   iv) 17°

2. Write the supplements of the following angles.
   i) 9°
   ii) 30°
   iii) 135°
   iv) 178°

3. Write a pair of complementary angles such that both angles are equal.

4. In the figure given below explain why the missing angle will measure 50°.
5. What is the relationship between the given angles and angle x.

![Diagram of a triangle with angles 64°, 45°, and x.]

6. Find the value of p in the given figure.

![Diagram of a triangle with angles 110°, 130°, and p.]

7. Find the measure of the angles a and c so that the given lines would be parallel.

![Diagram of two parallel lines with angles 55°, b°, a°, d°, 123°, and c°.]
8. Check whether the given lines are parallel or not.

   i) The exterior angles of a triangle always add up to _____.
   ii) The interior angles of a triangle always add up to _____.
   iii) Each internal angle of a regular quadrilateral is _____.
   iv) Sum of all the exterior angles of an irregular hexagon is _____.

10. Given figure is a regular polygon. Find out the measure of its exterior angles.
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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

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1. i) 20° - 70° ii) 60° - 30° iii) 5° - 85° iv) 17° - 73°

6. p = 60°

2. i) 9° - 171° ii) 30° - 160° iii) 135° - 45° iv) 178° - 2°

7. a = 55° c = 57°

3. Yes, 45° and 45° are two equal complementary angles.

8. The lines l and m are not parallel.

4. The sum of interior angles of a triangle is 180°.

9. i) The exterior angles of a triangle always add up to 180°. ii) The interior angles of a triangle always add up to 180°. iii) Each internal angle of a regular quadrilateral is 90°. iv) Sum of all the exterior angles of an irregular hexagon is 360°.

5. Using the exterior angle theorem, the sum of the given angles is equal to x.

10. Each exterior angle = 72°
1. When a set of parallel lines is cut by a transversal, eight angles are formed with special relationships among them.

2. All the exterior angles in a polygon add up to 360°.

3. Angle of exactly 360° is called a complete angle.

4. Angle greater than 180° is called a reflex angle.