





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

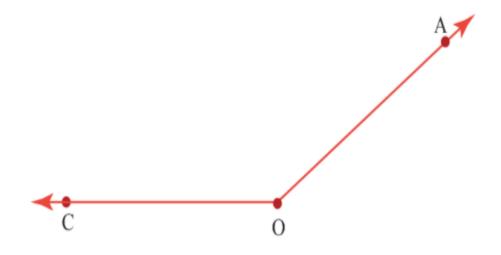
Book a FREE trial class



Drawing Angles Worksheets

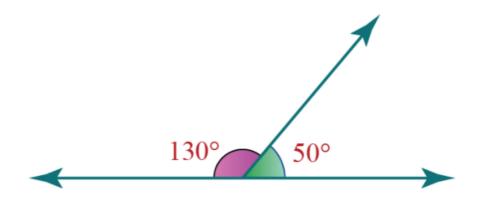
Draw the following angles which are less than 180° using the protractor.

- 1) 63°
- 2) 31°
- 3) 45°
- 4) 90°
- 5) 117°
- 6) Measure whether the measure of the given angle is 143° or not.





7) Check whether the sum of the given two angles is 180° or not.



- 8) Draw an angle of measure 121°.
- 9) Draw an angle of measure 117°.
- 10) Draw an angle of measure 40°.



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!"

"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."

"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."

- Gary Schwartz

- Kirk Riley

- Barbara Cabrera

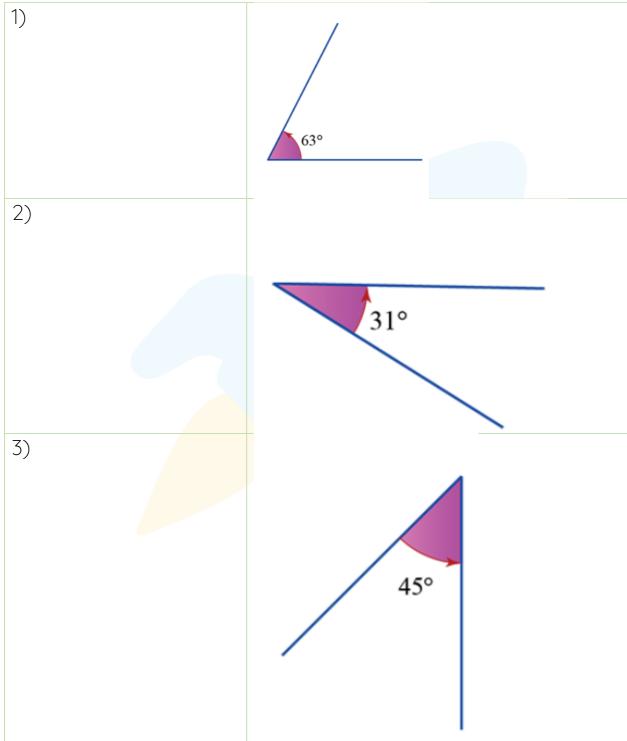
Get the Cuemath advantage

Book a FREE trial class

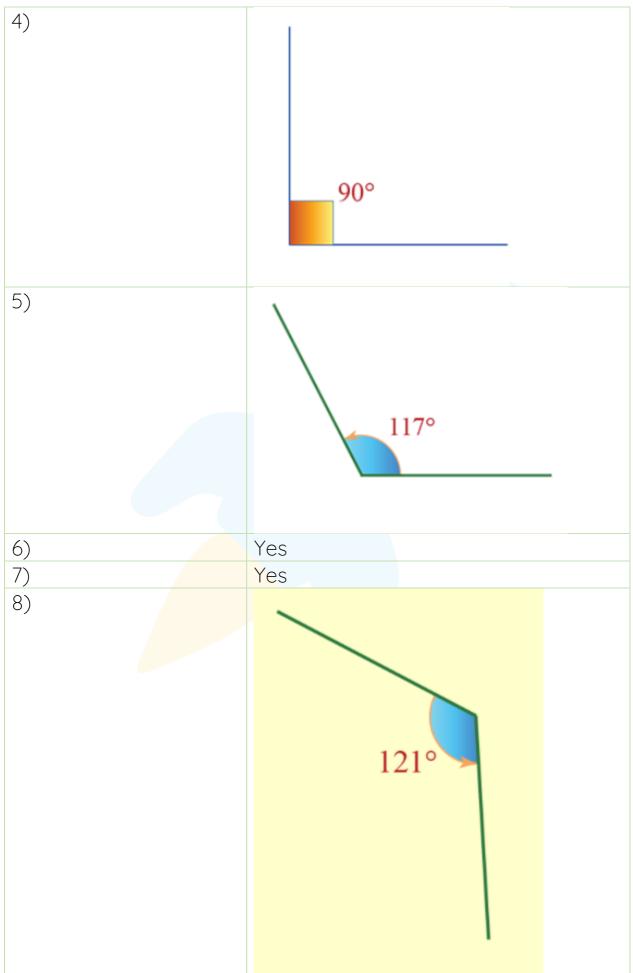


ANSWERS

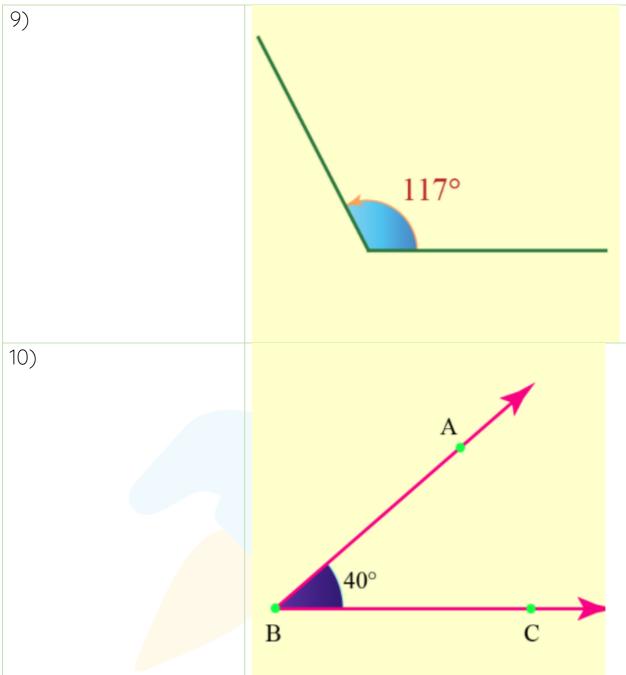














FUN FACT

- 1. If a is the first term of an AP, d is the common difference, n refers to the number of terms, then a_n refers to the general term of the arithmetic sequence given as: $a_n = a + (n-1)d$
- 2. If we have the first term a, the last term a_n , the number of terms n, then we can find the sum to n terms by the following equation: $S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{a + a_n\}$

