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1) Which of the following are not angles?

![Figures 1, 2, and 3]

2) Arrange the following angles in ascending order.

![Figures 4, 2, 3, and 4]

3) State if the following angles are acute, obtuse, or right or reflex.
   a) 80°       b) 110°       c) 260°
4) Name the smaller angle formed between the hour and the minute hand in each of the following figures.

i) ![Clock Image]

ii) ![Clock Image]

iii) ![Clock Image]

iv) ![Clock Image]

5) Choose the reflex angle from the following figures.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

6) Choose the best estimation for the measure of each angle.

- a) 60  
  - b) 80  
  - c) 90

- a) 125  
  - b) 130  
  - c) 160
7) Name all the angles that are adjacent to $\angle SPT$.

![Diagram showing angles](image)

8) Fill in the blanks.
   i) The exterior angles of a polygon 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 _____.

9) By observation, arrange the following angles in descending order.

![Images of angles](image)

Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 3 Figure 4

10) Draw and label an angle using the given information.

   a) An obtuse angle $\angle ABC$
   b) A right angle $\angle XYZ$
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- 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.”

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Figure 1 and Figure 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>6. b) 80 degrees</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>c) 160 degrees</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. Figure 4 &lt; Figure 1 &lt; Figure 3 &lt; Figure 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>7. ( \angle SPR, \angle QPS, \angle UPS, \angle UPT )</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3. a) Acute angle, b) Obtuse angle</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>c) Reflex angle</strong></td>
<td><strong>8. i) 360°</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>ii) 180°</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>iii) 90°</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>iv) 360°</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4. i) Acute Angle</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>ii) Right Angle</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>iii) Obtuse Angle</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>iv) Straight Angle</strong></td>
<td><strong>9. Figure 4 &gt; Figure 2 &gt; Figure 1 &gt; Figure 3</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5. Figure 1 and Figure 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.</strong></td>
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**Diagram:**

- **a)**
  - A line segment with points B and C.
  - \( \angle ABC \)

- **b)**
  - A line segment with points Y and Z.
  - \( \angle XYZ \)
1. Every letter in the alphabet series sets an example of angles being formed.

2. Did you know walking on a straight road forms a 180° angle?

3. When two lines do not meet each other, they never form angles.