Year 8 Mathematics Learning Journey: Unit 15 - Angles in Parallel Lines and Polygons

Step 1 (R): Basic angle rules and notation
What is the difference between an obtuse and an acute angle?

Step 2: Angles between parallel lines
How do you know when two or more lines are parallel?

Step 3: Alternate and corresponding angles
How do you identify a pair of corresponding angles?

Step 4: Calculating with co-interior angles
Can you have co-interior angles in a pair of lines which are not parallel?

Step 6 (R): Triangles and quadrilaterals
How is a rhombus different from a parallelogram?

Step 7: Properties of quadrilaterals
"All rectangles are squares". Comment on the statement above.

Step 8: Calculate sides and angles
What makes a trapezium an isosceles trapezium?

Step 9 (H): Diagonals of quadrilaterals
Is it possible for a diagonal to be outside the shape?

Step 10: Sum of exterior angles
If a polygon is regular, what is the size of each external angle?

Step 11: Sum of interior angles in polygons
Is it possible to have a reflex interior angle in a polygon?

Step 12: Missing angles in regular polygons
Explain why neither a rectangle nor a rhombus are regular polygons.

Step 13 (H): Prove geometric facts
What is the difference between a proof and a demonstration?

Steps 14 & 15 (H): Angle and line bisectors
Describe the steps to construct the bisector of an angle without using a protractor.

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