

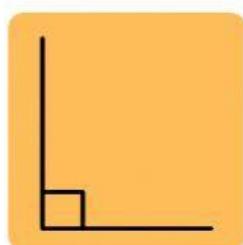
## QUARTER TURNS AND RIGHT ANGLES

### Learning objective:

- I am able to link fractions with the name of the turns.

### Step to success:

- Read the notes
- Match the picture with the name and fraction of the turn.



The angle shown is called a **right angle**.

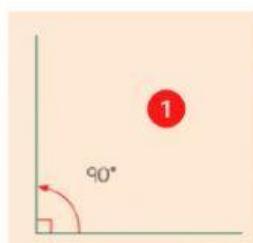
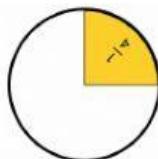
A right angle is always labeled with

Right angles are always  $90^\circ$

There are 4 types of turns.  
One turn is equal to  $90^\circ$

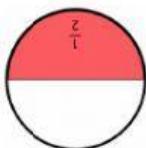
$\frac{1}{4}$  turn - 1 right angle ( $90^\circ$ )

This is called a **quarter turn** because it is a quarter of a fraction.



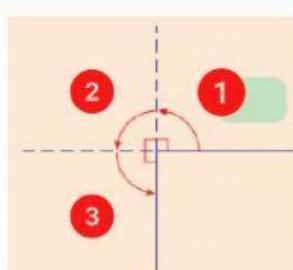
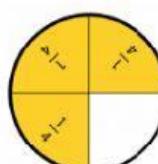
$\frac{1}{2}$  turn - 2 right angles ( $180^\circ$ )

This is called a **half turn** because it's half of a fraction.



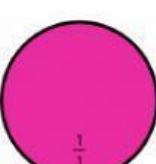
$\frac{3}{4}$  turn - 3 right angles ( $270^\circ$ )

This is called a **three-quarter turn** because it is three-quarter of a fraction.



1 complete turn - 4 right angles ( $360^\circ$ )

This is called a **complete turn** because it is one complete fraction.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF LENGTHS

### Learning objective:

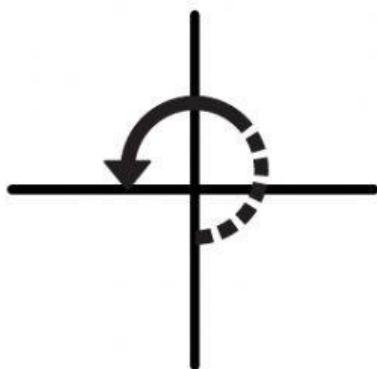
- I am able to link fractions with the name of the turns.

### Step to success:

- Read the notes
- Match the picture with the name and fraction of the turn.

### MATCH THE NAMES AND ANGLES OF THE TURNS WITH THE PICTURES

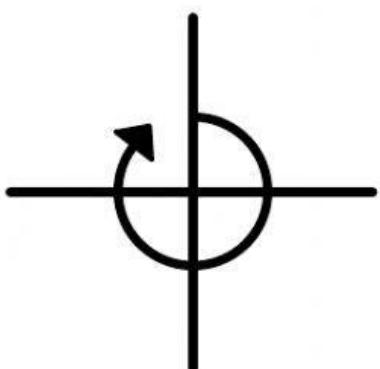
1



Turn:

Degree:

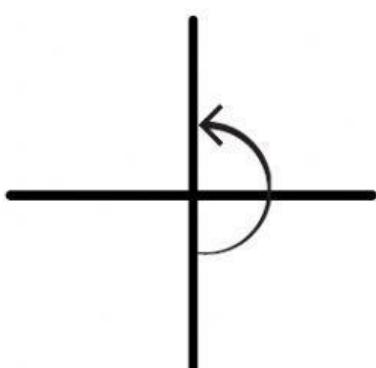
2



Turn:

Degree:

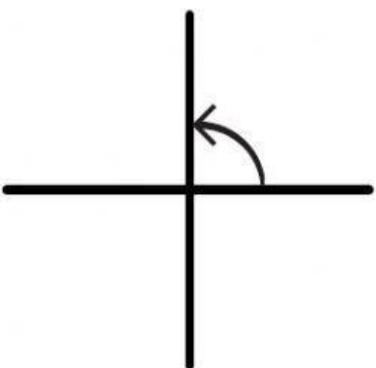
3



Turn:

Degree:

4



Turn:

Degree:

quarter turn

half turn

complete turn

three-quarter turn

$180^\circ$

$90^\circ$

$360^\circ$

$270^\circ$