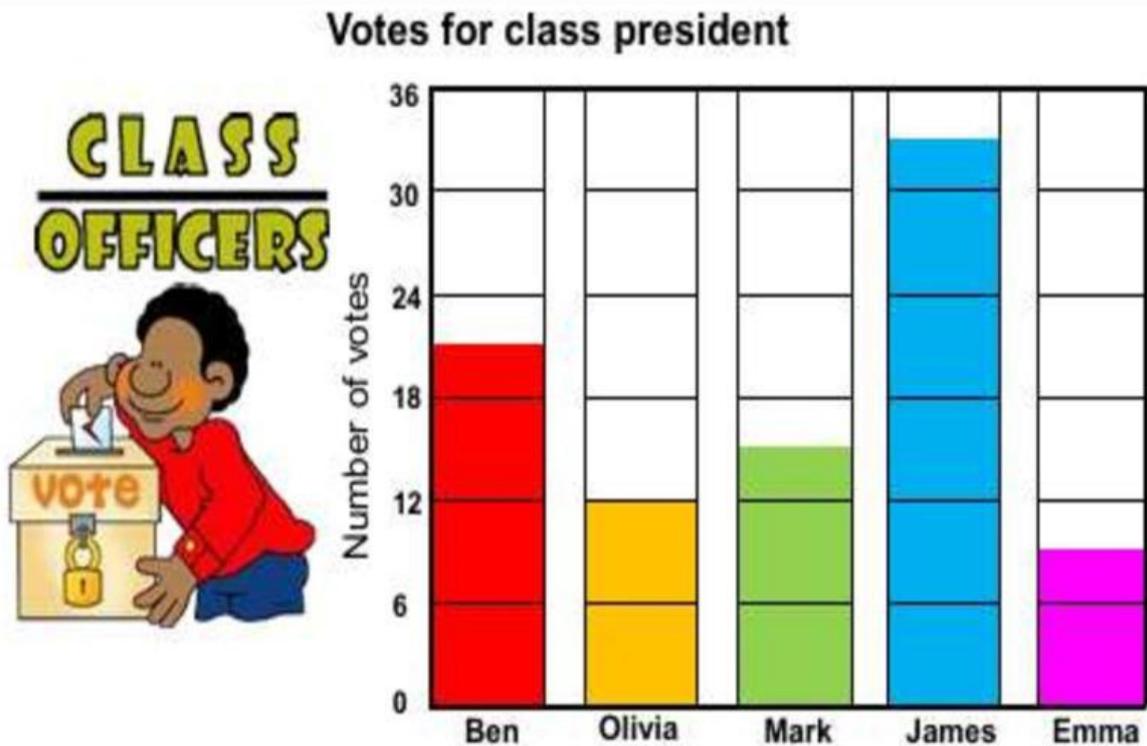


Look at the bar graph and answer the questions.



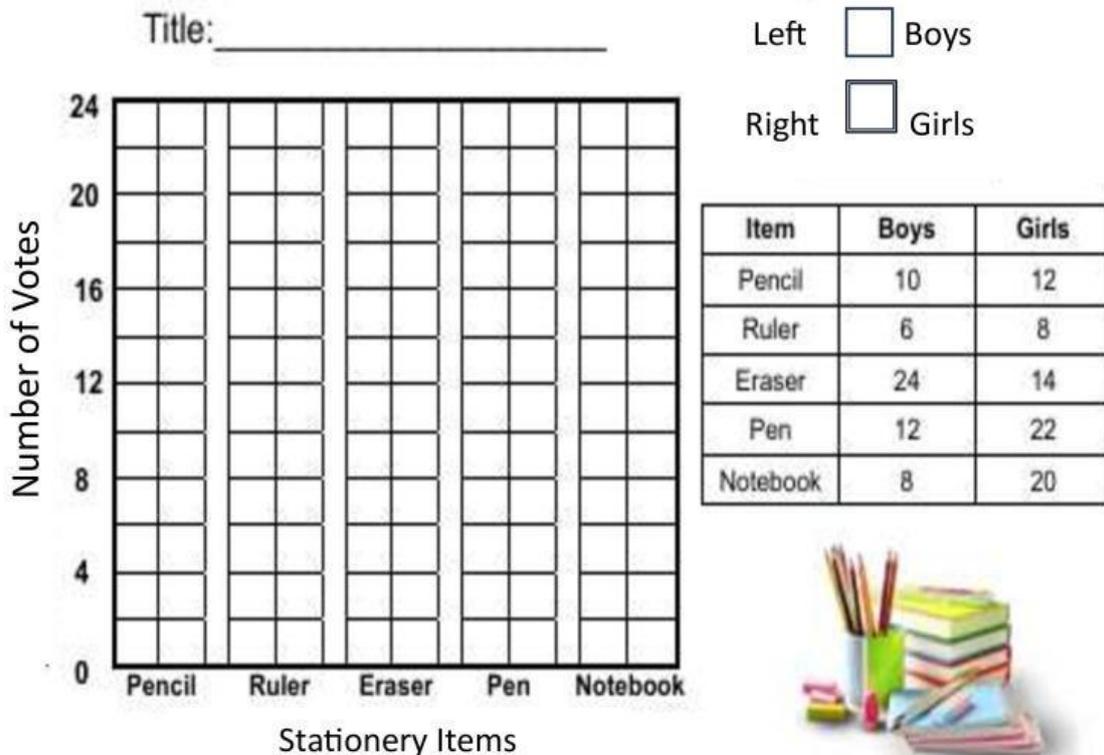
- Who won the election for class president?  
a. Ben      b. Mark      c. Olivia      d. James
- How many votes did Ben get?  
a. 18      b. 19      c. 21      d. 23
- Who got 15 votes?  
a. Olivia      b. Emma      c. James      d. Mark
- Which two candidates got a combined 48 votes?  
a. Ben and Olivia      c. Mark and James  
b. Olivia and Emma      d. Emma and Mark
- How many students voted in all?  
a. 90      b. 81      c. 71      d. 60

Understand the double bar graph given below and answer the questions that follow.



1. How many members are boys? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many members are 11 - 12 years old? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which age bracket has the same number of boys and girls? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many members are below 15 years old? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which age bracket has the greatest number of boys? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How many chess club members are there in total? \_\_\_\_\_

Grade 5 boys and girls voted on their favorite stationery items. Create a double bar graph and answer the questions.



1. What stationery item got the most votes combined? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What stationery item got the fewest votes combined? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the difference between the number of girls who like pens and the number of girls who like erasers? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the favorite stationery item of the girls? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the total number of grade 5 students? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which item has the greatest difference of votes between the boys and girls? \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blank.

1. When two straight lines meet at a point, an \_\_\_\_\_ is formed.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of an angle depends on the amount of \_\_\_\_\_.

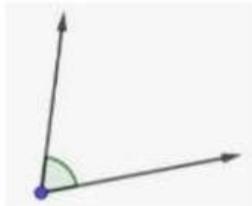
Identify the types of angles shown/described below. (acute, right, obtuse)



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



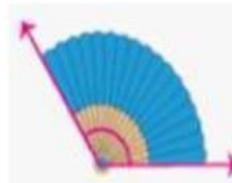
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

Angle formed when you slightly open a window: \_\_\_\_\_

Angle formed when you sit up straight, back firmly flat on the chair: \_\_\_\_\_

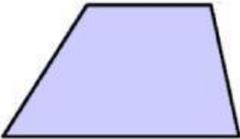
Angle formed by an open tilted laptop: \_\_\_\_\_

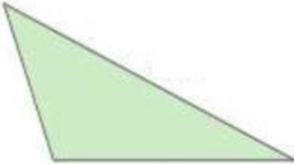
Count the number of angles and identify their type/s in the following figures.

1.  This square has \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

2.  This regular pentagon has \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

3.  This triangle has \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

4.  This trapezoid has \_\_\_\_\_ angles and \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

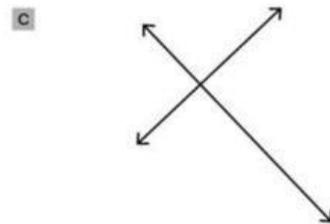
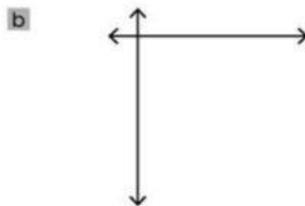
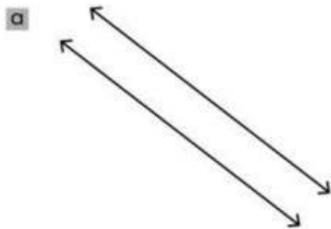
5.  This triangle has \_\_\_\_\_ angle/s and \_\_\_\_\_ angle/s.

6.  This quadrilateral has \_\_\_\_\_ angles, \_\_\_\_\_ angle, and \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

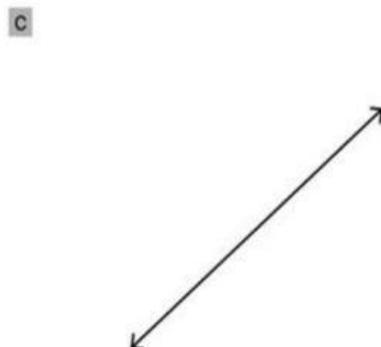
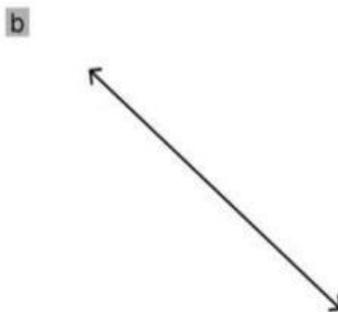
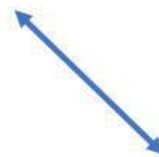
Fill in the blank.

1. When two lines meet and intersect at a right angle, they are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
2. Lines that no matter how drawn never meet are \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
3. Lines that meet at a point but do not form a right angle are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

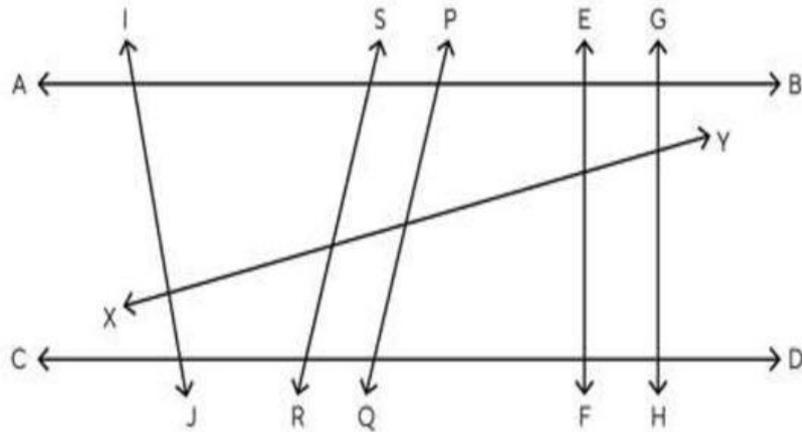
Name the type of line each picture represents.



Drag each line below to make a parallel line to each of the given lines below.



Look at the diagram and answer the following.



$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$  are

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Name two lines perpendicular to  $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$

\_\_\_\_  $\perp$   $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$  and \_\_\_\_  $\perp$   $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$

$\overleftrightarrow{EF}$  and  $\overleftrightarrow{GH}$  are

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Name two pairs of parallel lines

\_\_\_\_  $\parallel$  \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_  $\parallel$  \_\_\_\_

Name two lines perpendicular to  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

\_\_\_\_  $\perp$   $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  and \_\_\_\_  $\perp$   $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$  are

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Name the lines perpendicular to  $\overleftrightarrow{IJ}$

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