

Adjacent Angles: Rules & Examples

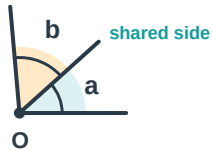
Grade 5 • Learn the rules, then practise

Name: _____ Date: _____

What are adjacent angles?

Adjacent angles sit next to each other. They share the same **vertex** and one **common side**, and their interiors do not overlap.

Adjacent



one shared side, no overlap

Not adjacent



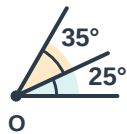
y sits inside x — interiors overlap

Remember

same vertex
+ one common side
+ no overlap
= adjacent angles

Worked examples

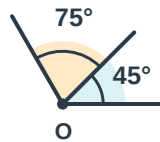
Example 1



Two adjacent angles

$$35^\circ + 25^\circ = 60^\circ$$

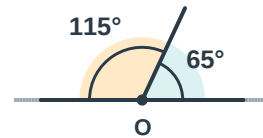
Example 2



A whole 120° angle split in two

$$120^\circ - 45^\circ = 75^\circ$$

Example 3

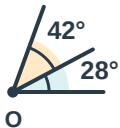


Angles on a straight line

$$180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$$

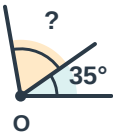
Try it

Use the diagram to help you. Write your answer on the line.



1. Adjacent angles measure 28° and 42° . Find their total.

Answer: _____



2. A 100° angle is split into two adjacent angles. One is 35° . Find the other.

Answer: _____



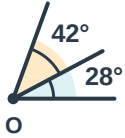
3. One angle on a straight line is 72° . Find the adjacent angle.

Answer: _____

Answer Key

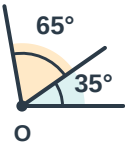
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Try it



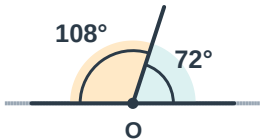
1. $28^\circ + 42^\circ = 70^\circ$

The two parts join to make 70° in total.



2. $100^\circ - 35^\circ = 65^\circ$

The whole angle is 100° , so the missing part is 65° .



3. $180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ$

Angles on a straight line add to 180° , so the adjacent angle is 108° .

Marking note

Accept an answer written with or without the degree symbol. In question 2 a student may subtract $100 - 35$ or count on from 35 up to 100 — both are correct reasoning and both should be marked right.