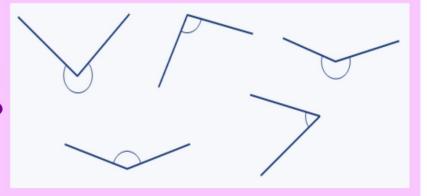
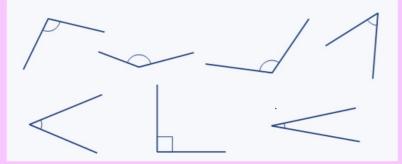


How many acute angles are there? How many obtuse angles are there?

How many reflex angles are there?

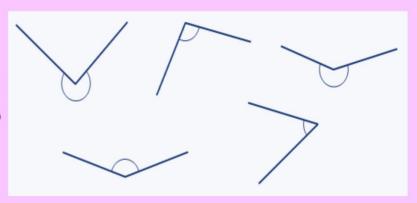






How many acute angles are there? 3 How many obtuse angles are there? 3

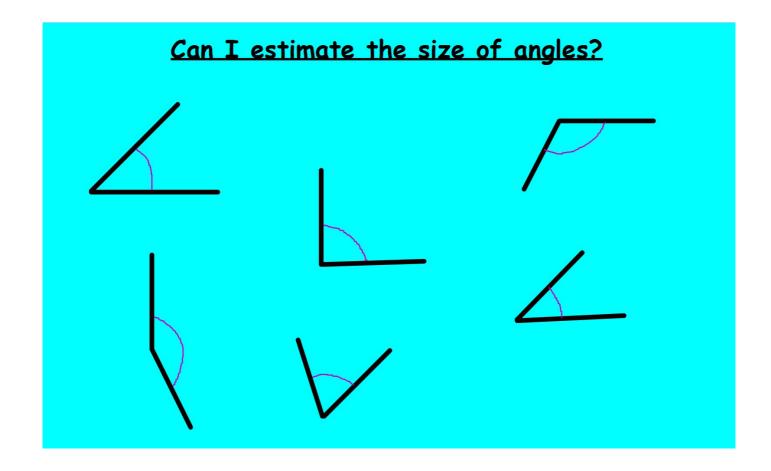
How many reflex angles are there?

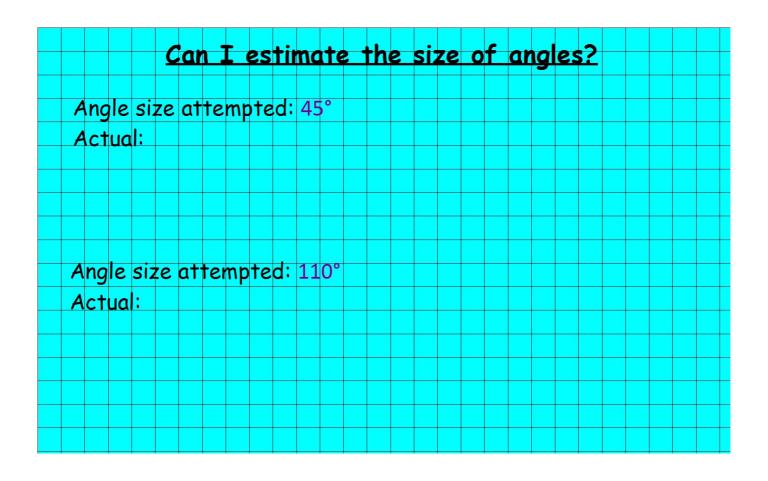


What is an angle?

How are angles measured?

What types of angles do you know?





Can I estimate the size of angles?

1) Copy the following down first before attempting your angle. Angle size attempted:

Actual:

- 2) Attempt to draw the angle with just a ruler.
- 3) Measure your angle with a protractor and give yourself a score:

within 10° = 5 points

within 5° = 10 points

within 2° = 20 points

4) If you are more than 10° out.

1) 55°

5) 105°

9) 200°

2) 85°

6) 18°

10) 304°

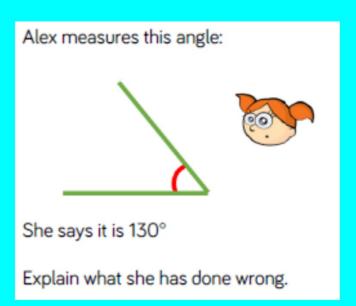
3) 135°

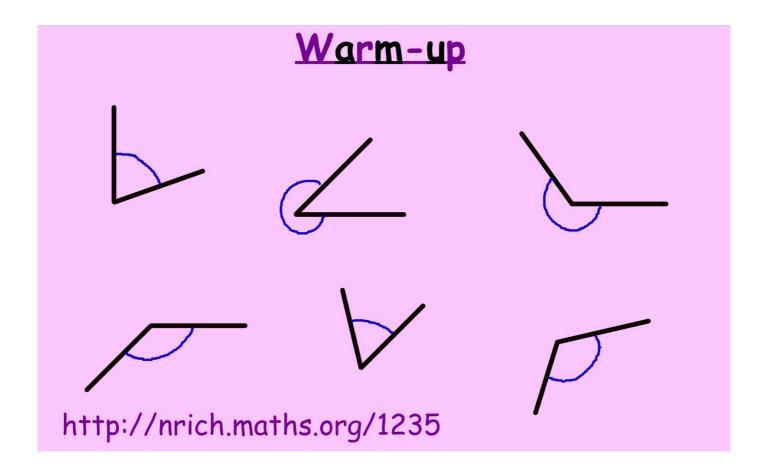
7) 72°

8) 149°

4) 25°

Can I estimate the size of angles?



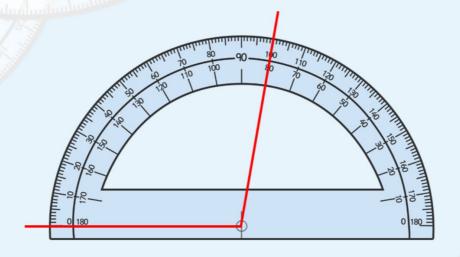


How do you draw angles with a protractor?

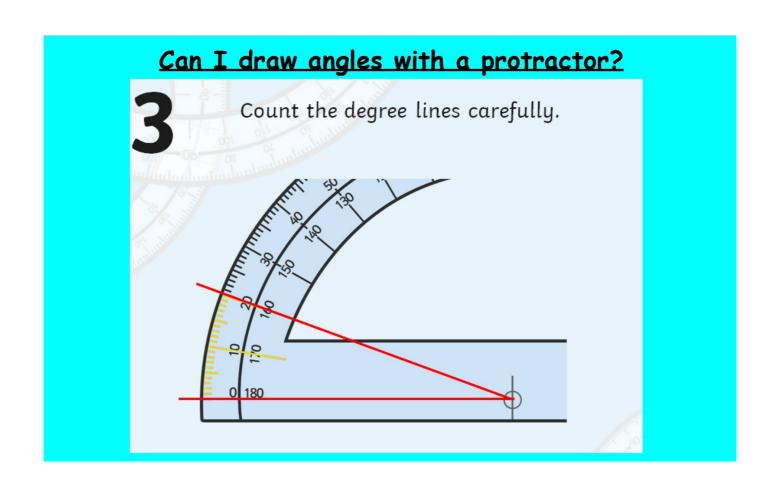
What can you tell me about a protractor?

What do you need to watch out for?

Place the cross or circle at the point (vertex) of the angle that you are measuring.

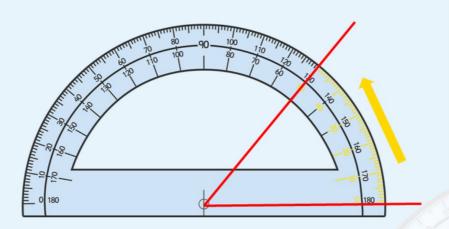


Read from the zero on the outer scale of your protractor.



4

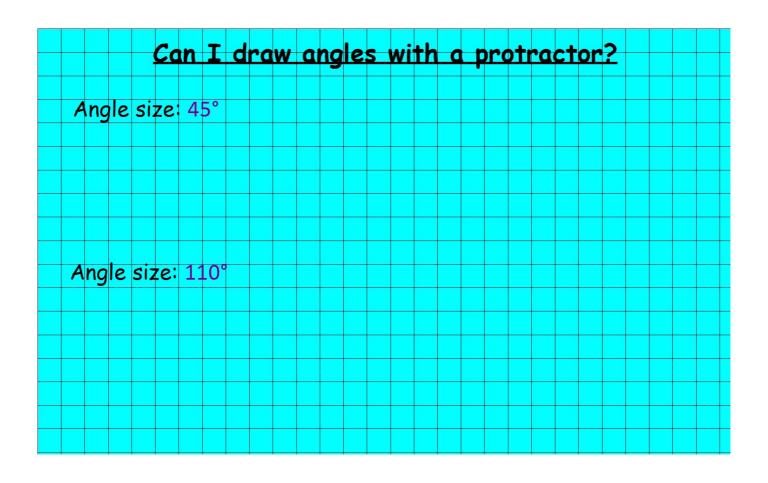
If the angle that you are measuring turns in an anti-clockwise direction, you will need to use the inner scale of your protractor.





It is a good idea to estimate the angle before measuring.





Remember to label the angles you draw.

1) 40°

6)37° 9)200°

2)75°

7)86°

10)310°

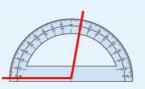
3) 130°

8)123°

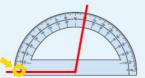
4) 150°

5) 15°

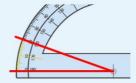
Place the cross or circle at the point (vertex) of the angle that you are measuring.



Read from the zero on the outer scale of your protractor.



Count the degree lines carefully.



Use the inner scale of your protractor if the angle turns in an anti-clockwise direction..

