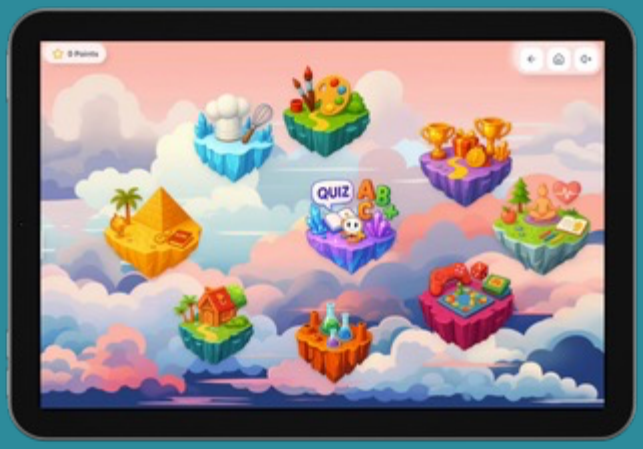

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Angles - Year 5 and 6

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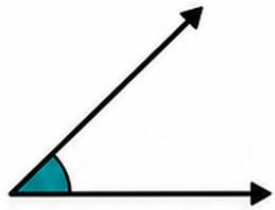
ANGLE TYPES — AND — MEASURING ANGLES

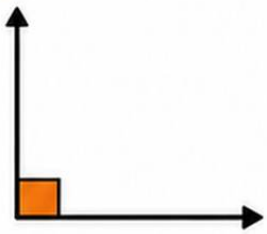
TYPES OF ANGLES

1 ACUTE ANGLE



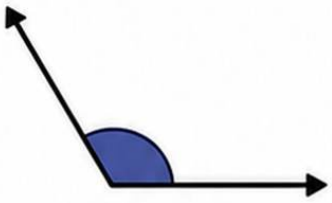
Greater than 0° and less than 90°.

2 RIGHT ANGLE



Exactly 90°.

3 OBTUSE ANGLE

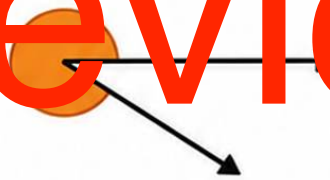


Greater than 90° and less than 180°.

4 STRAIGHT ANGLE

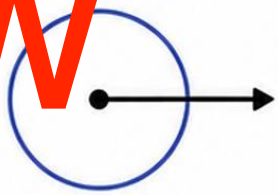
Exactly 180°.

5 REFLEX ANGLE



Greater than 180° and less than 360°.

6 FULL ROTATION

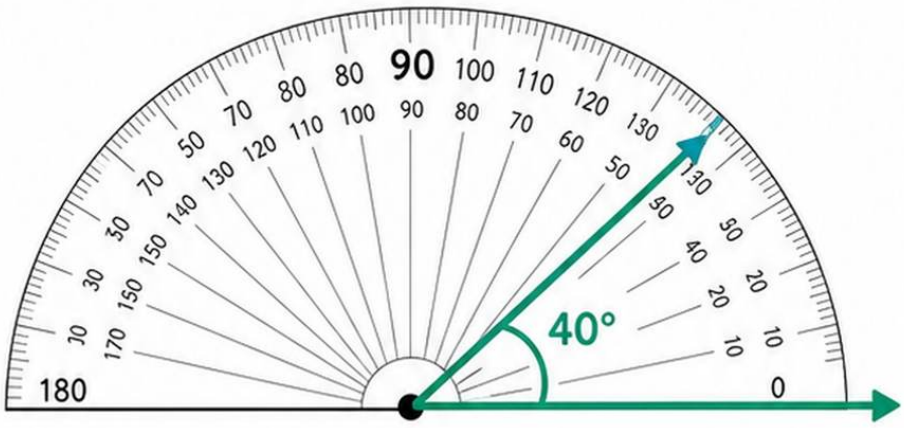


Exactly 360°.

Preview

MEASURING ANGLES

1. Place the **vertex** (corner) of the angle at the centre point of the protractor.
2. Line **one arm** of the angle up with the 0° line on the protractor.
3. Look at where the **other arm** crosses the scale.
4. Read the number on the scale in the **direction** the angle opens.



TIP

Place the **vertex** at the centre point,
line **one arm** up with 0 degrees,
then read the scale *in the* **direction** *the angle opens.*

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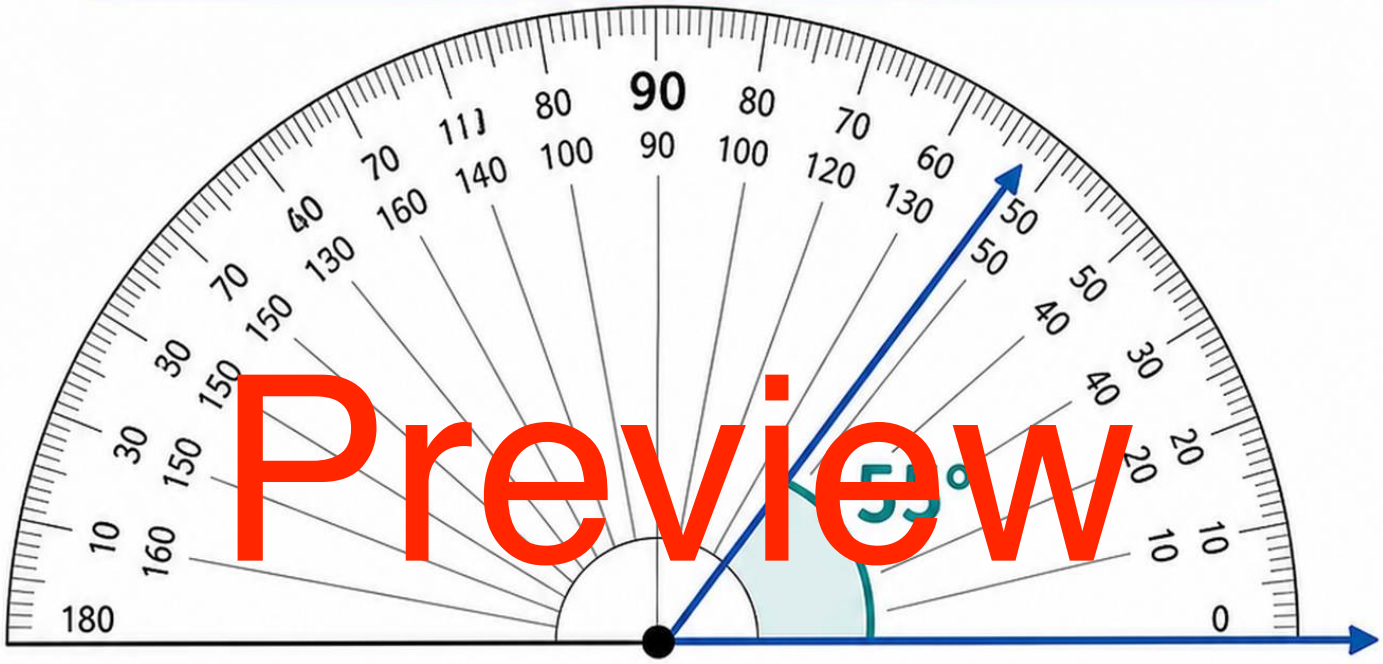
MEASURING ANGLES WITH A PROTRACTOR

A protractor helps us measure angles in degrees (°).
Angles are measured from 0° to 180°.



Preview

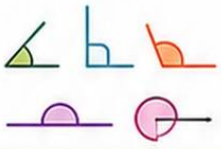
EXAMPLE 1 This angle measures 55°.

1. Place the vertex on the centre mark.

2. Line one arm up with 0 degrees.

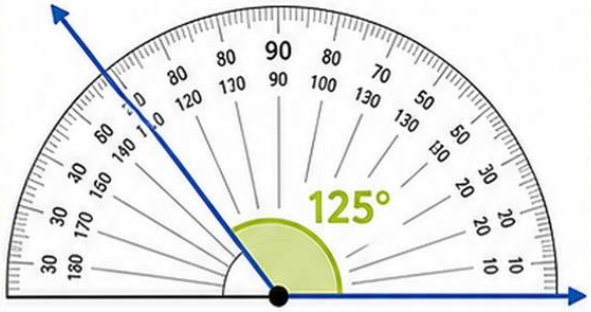
3. Follow the scale in the direction the angle opens.

4. Check whether the angle is acute, right, obtuse, straight or reflex.



EXAMPLE 2

This obtuse angle measures 125°.



Always read the number that matches the direction the angle opens from the 0° line you are using.

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UNDERSTANDING REFLEX ANGLES

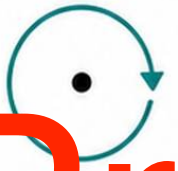
A **reflex angle** is greater than **180 degrees** and less than **360 degrees.**

IMPORTANT ANGLES

STRAIGHT ANGLE
180°

A straight line.

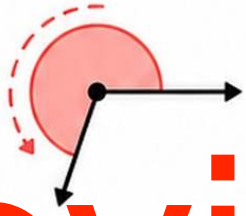
FULL TURN
360°



A complete turn around a point.

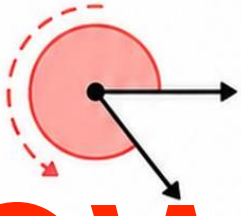
REFLEX ANGLE EXAMPLES

210°



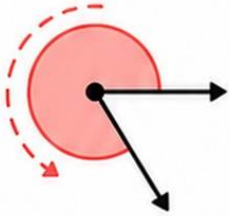
Greater than 180° and less than 360°.

250°



Greater than 180° and less than 360°.

315°



Greater than 180° and less than 360°.

Preview

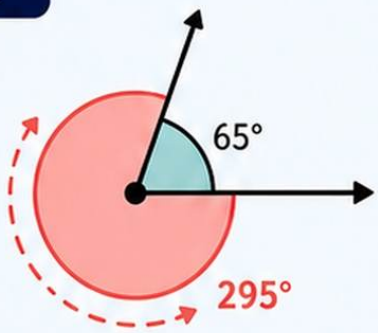
HOW TO FIND A REFLEX ANGLE

1. Measure the smaller angle between the two arms.
2. Subtract that measure from 360 degrees.
3. The result is the reflex angle.

WORKED EXAMPLE

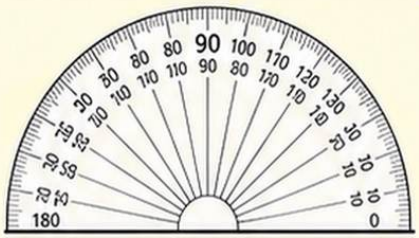
If the smaller angle is 65 degrees, the reflex angle is

360 degrees – 65 degrees = 295 degrees.



TIP

For reflex angles, measure the **smaller turn** first, then subtract from **360 degrees.**



Reflex angles are useful in measuring turns that go **more than halfway** around a circle.

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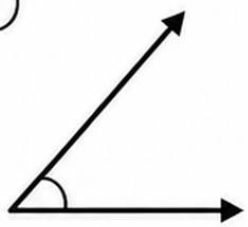
Name: _____

Comparing Angles

For each angle, tick whether it is less than, equal to, or greater than a right angle.

A right angle is 90 degrees.

1. 
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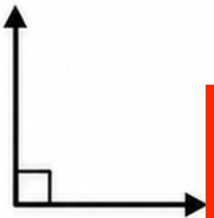
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

2. 
   - ☐ less than 90 degrees
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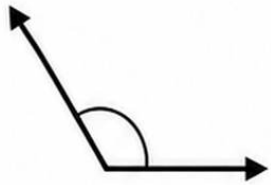
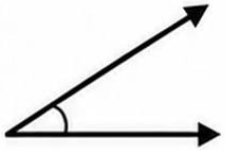
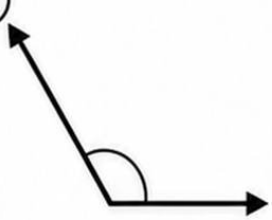
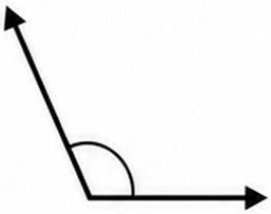
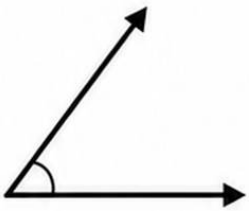
3. 
   - ☐ less than 90 degrees
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

4. 
   - ☐ less than 90 degrees
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

5. 
   - ☐ less than 90 degrees
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

6. 
   - ☐ less than 90 degrees
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

7. 
   - ☐ less than 90 degrees
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

8. 
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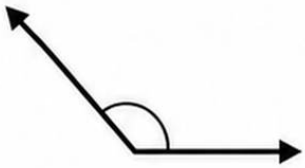
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

9. 
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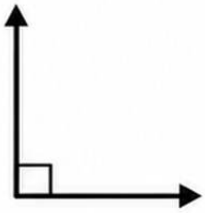
   - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
   - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

10. 
    - ☐ less than 90 degrees
    - ☐ equal to 90 degrees
    - ☐ greater than 90 degrees

Preview

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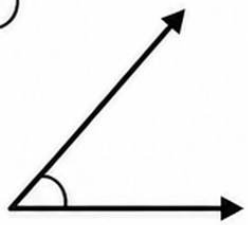
Answer Key

Comparing Angles

For each angle, tick whether it is less than, equal to, or greater than a right angle.

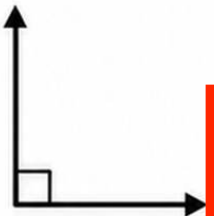
A right angle is 90 degrees.

1



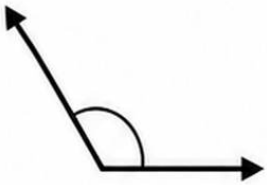
- [ ] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [x] greater than 90 degrees

2



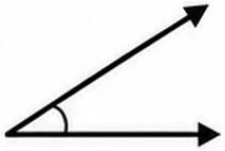
- [x] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [ ] greater than 90 degrees

3



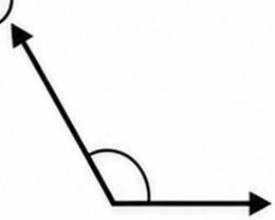
- [ ] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [x] greater than 90 degrees

4



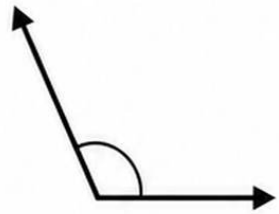
- [x] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [ ] greater than 90 degrees

5



- [ ] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [x] greater than 90 degrees

6



- [ ] less than 90 degrees
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- [x] greater than 90 degrees

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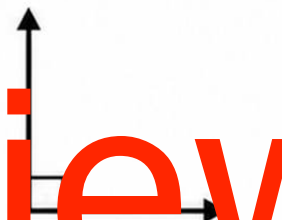

- [x] less than 90 degrees
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- [ ] greater than 90 degrees

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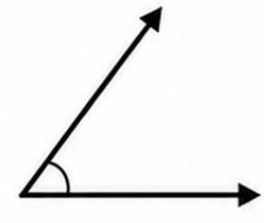
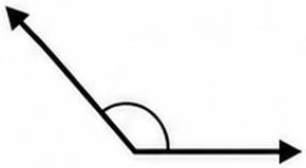


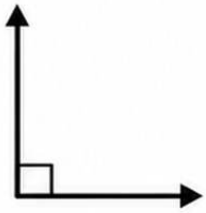
- [x] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [x] greater than 90 degrees

9



- [ ] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [ ] greater than 90 degrees

10



- [ ] less than 90 degrees
- [ ] equal to 90 degrees
- [ ] greater than 90 degrees

Preview

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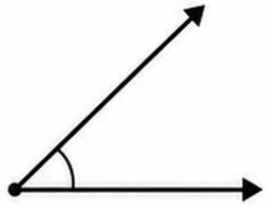
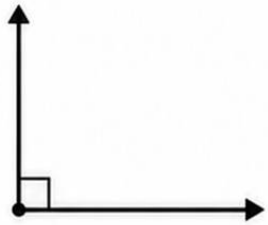
Name: _____

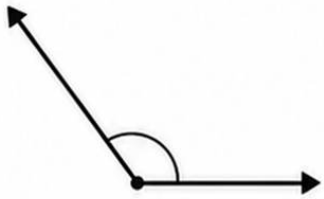
Classifying Angles

Look at each angle. Write acute, right, obtuse, straight or reflex on the line.

acute	right	obtuse	straight	reflex
< 90 degrees	= 90 degrees	90-180 degrees	= 180 degrees	180-360 degrees

1. 

2. 

3. 

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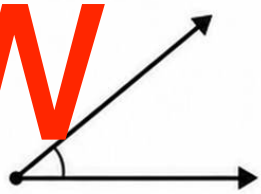
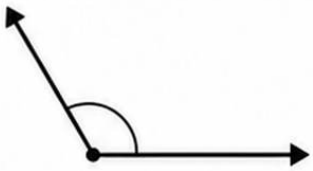
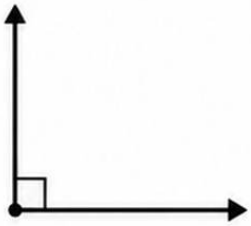
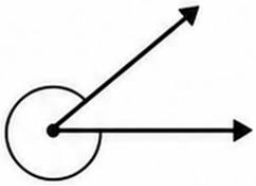
6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

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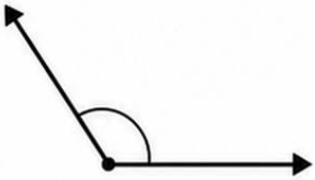
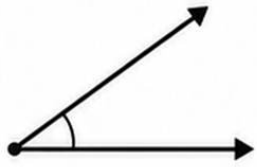
11. 

12. 

Preview

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Answer Key

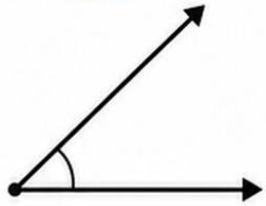
Name: _____

Classifying Angles

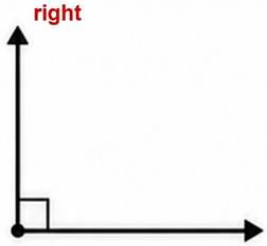
Look at each angle. Write acute, right, obtuse, straight or reflex on the line.

acute	right	obtuse	straight	reflex
< 90 degrees	= 90 degrees	90-180 degrees	= 180 degrees	180-360 degrees

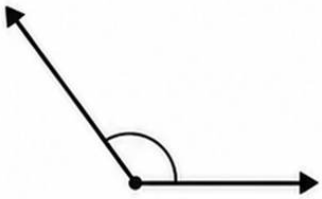
1. acute



2. right



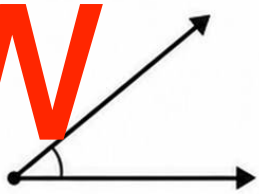
3. obtuse



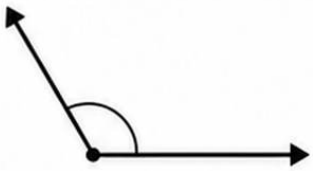
4. straight

5. reflex

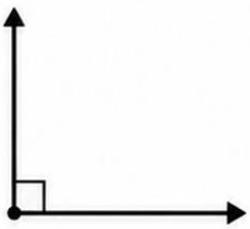
6. acute



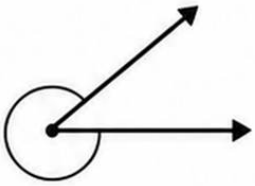
7. obtuse



8. right

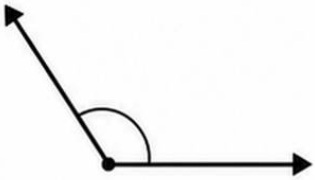


9. reflex

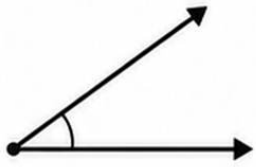


10. straight

11. obtuse



12. acute



Preview

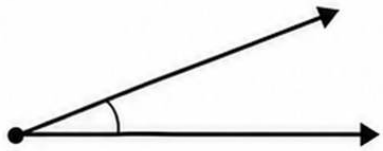
Sukindi LEARNING

Name: _____

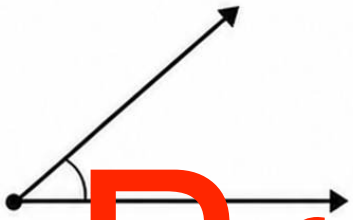
Measure the Angles

- [ ] Vertex on centre mark.
- [ ] One arm on 0 degrees.
- [ ] Read the correct scale.

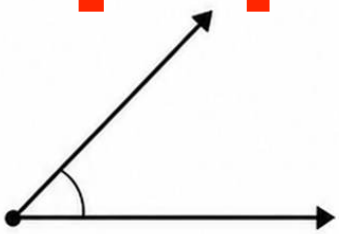
Use a protractor to measure each angle. Record your answer in degrees.

1. 

This angle is _____ degrees.

2. 

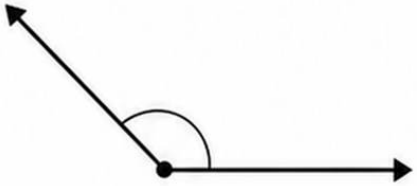
This angle is _____ degrees.

3. 

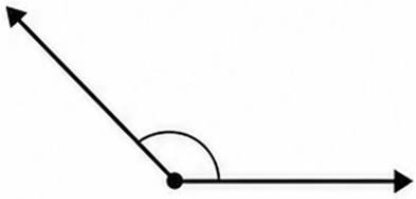
This angle is _____ degrees.

4. 

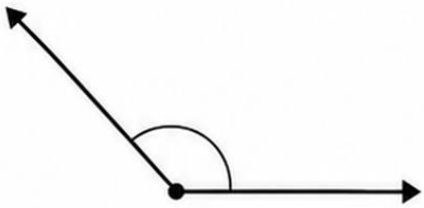
This angle is _____ degrees.

5. 

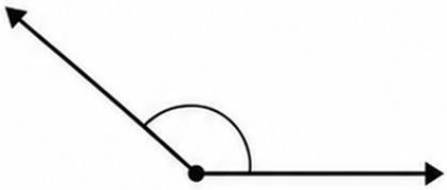
This angle is _____ degrees.

6. 

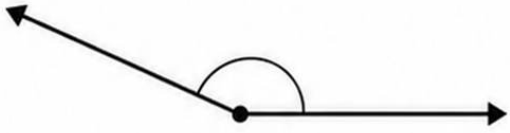
This angle is _____ degrees.

7. 

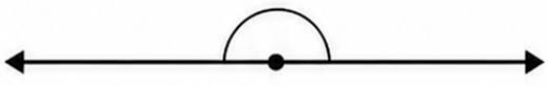
This angle is _____ degrees.

8. 

This angle is _____ degrees.

9. 

This angle is _____ degrees.

10. 

This angle is _____ degrees.

Preview

Sukindi LEARNING

Name: _____

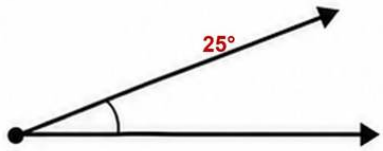
Answer Key

Measure the Angles

- [ ] Vertex on centre mark.
- [ ] One arm on 0 degrees.
- [ ] Read the correct scale.

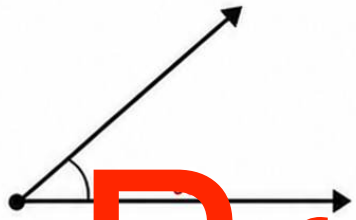
Use a protractor to measure each angle. Record your answer in degrees.

1



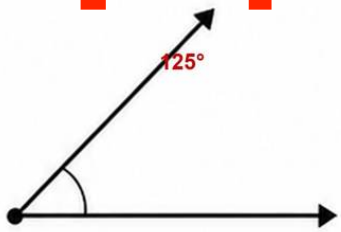
This angle is _____ degrees.

2



This angle is _____ degrees.

3

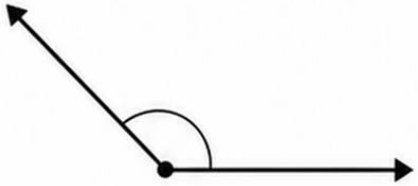


This angle is 160° degrees.

4

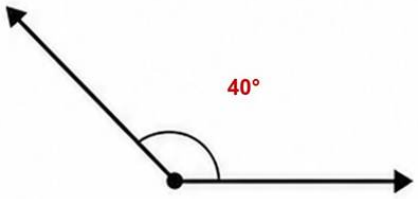
This angle is _____ degrees.

5



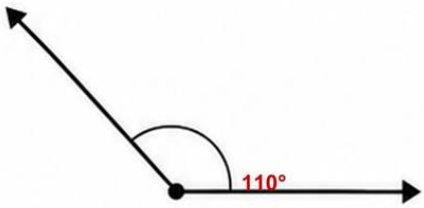
This angle is _____ degrees.

6



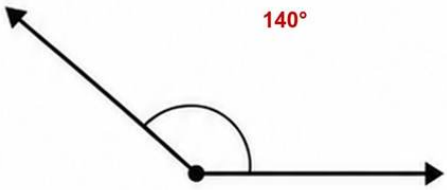
This angle is _____ degrees.

7



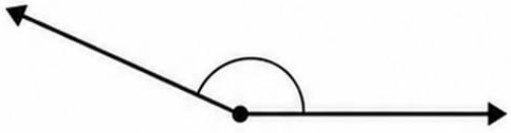
This angle is _____ degrees.

8



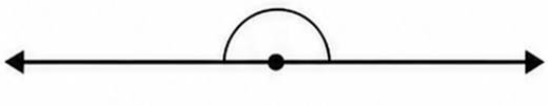
This angle is 180° degrees.

9



This angle is _____ degrees.

10



This angle is _____ degrees.

Preview

Sukindi LEARNING

Name: _____

Drawing Angles

Use a protractor to draw each angle. Start from the ray provided and label your finished angle.

1. 30 degrees

2. 45 degrees

3. 60 degrees

4. 75 degrees

Preview

5. 90 degrees

6. 120 degrees

7. 135 degrees

8. 150 degrees

Self-check ☐ My vertex is clear. ☐ My ray begins at 0 degrees. ☐ My angle label is written.

Sukindi LEARNING

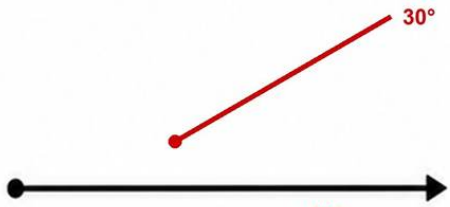
Nar

Answer Key

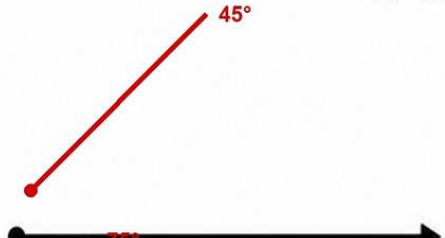
Drawing Angles

Use a protractor to draw each angle. Start from the ray provided and label your finished angle.

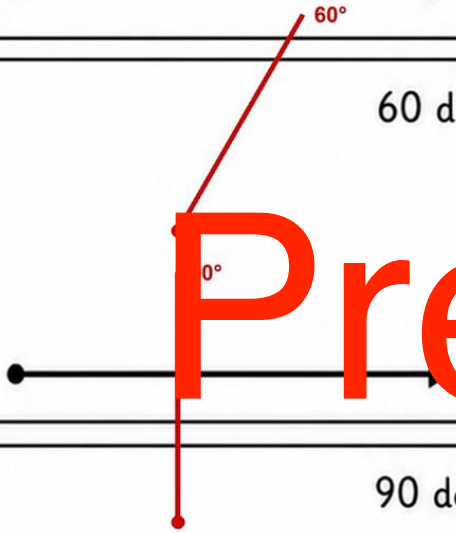
1 30 degrees



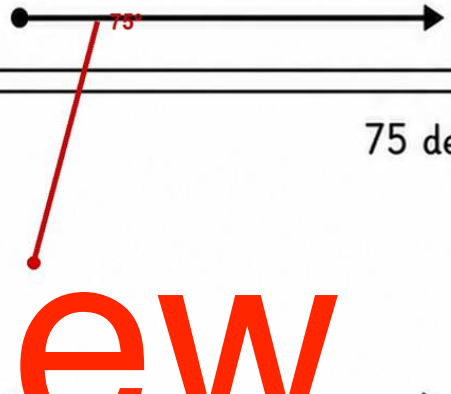
2 45 degrees



3 60 degrees

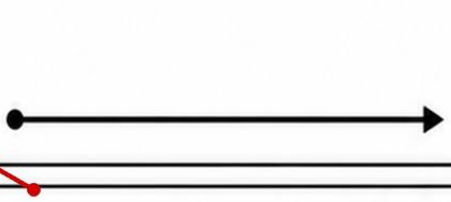


4 75 degrees



5 90 degrees

6 120 degrees



7 135 degrees

8 150 degrees

Self-check ☐ My vertex is clear. ☐ My ray begins at 0 degrees. ☐ My angle label is written.

Preview

Sukindi LEARNING

Name: _____

Constructing Angles

Construct each angle carefully.
Use the ray as one arm and mark the vertex clearly.

Measure from the 0 degree line.

1. 35 degrees

2. 50 degrees

3. 70 degrees

4. 95 degrees

Preview

5. 110 degrees

6. 125 degrees

7. 145 degrees

8. 160 degrees

Sukindi LEARNING

Answer Key

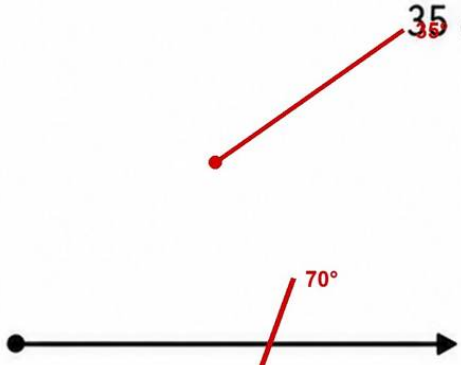
Name: _____

Constructing Angles

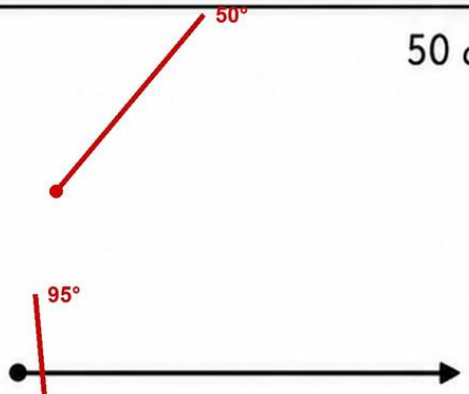
Construct each angle carefully.
Use the ray as one arm and mark the vertex clearly.

Measure from the 0 degree line.

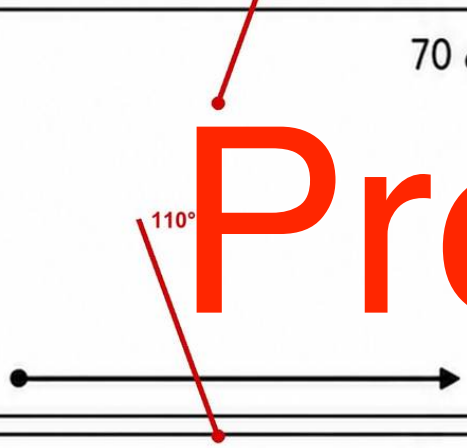
1 35 degrees



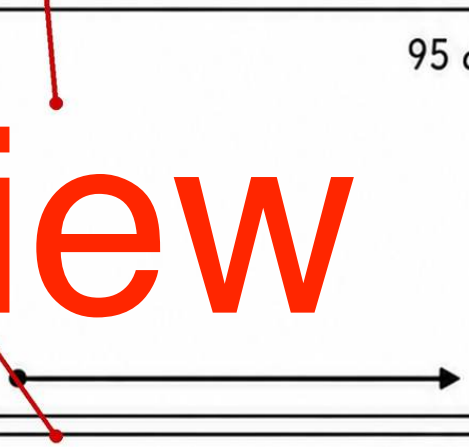
2 50 degrees



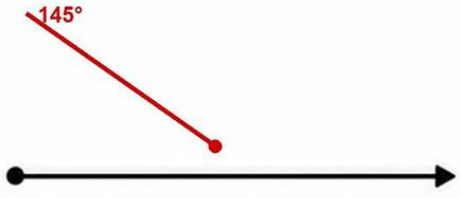
3 70 degrees



4 95 degrees



5 110 degrees



6 125 degrees

7 145 degrees

8 160 degrees

Preview

Sukindi LEARNING

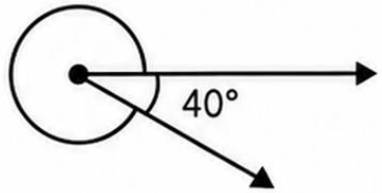
Name: _____

Reflex Angle Practice

Find each reflex angle. Measure or use 360 degrees minus the smaller angle.

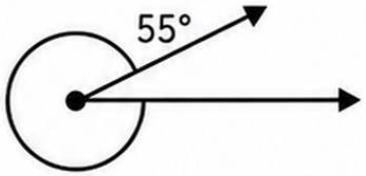
Example: smaller angle 80 degrees,
reflex angle = 360 degrees - 80 degrees = 280 degrees.

1



Reflex angle = _____

2



Reflex angle = _____

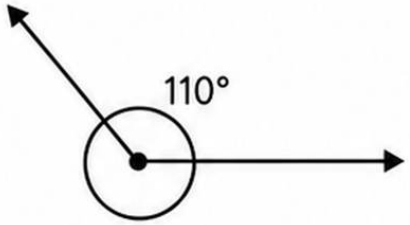
3

Reflex angle = _____

4

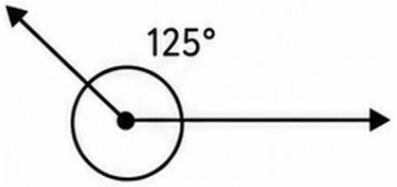
Reflex angle = _____

5



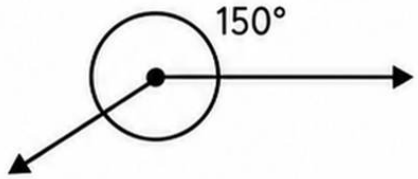
Reflex angle = _____

6



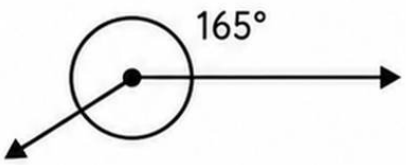
Reflex angle = _____

7



Reflex angle = _____

8



Reflex angle = _____

Preview

Tip: Reflex angles are greater than 180° and less than 360°.

Sukindi LEARNING

Na

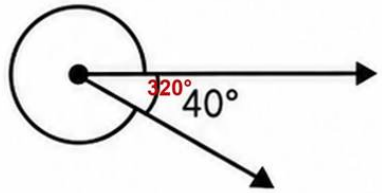
Answer Key

Reflex Angle Practice

Find each reflex angle. Measure or use 360 degrees minus the smaller angle.

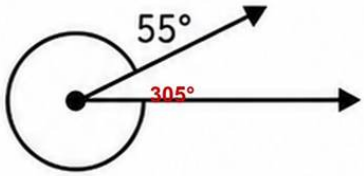
Example: smaller angle 80 degrees,
reflex angle = 360 degrees - 80 degrees = 280 degrees.

1



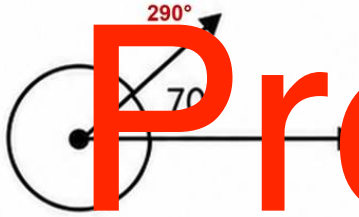
Reflex angle = _____

2



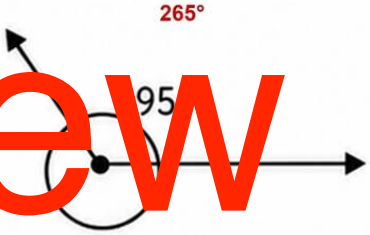
Reflex angle = _____

3



Reflex angle = _____

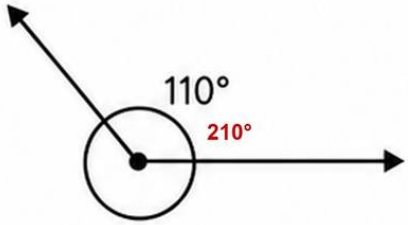
4



Reflex angle = _____

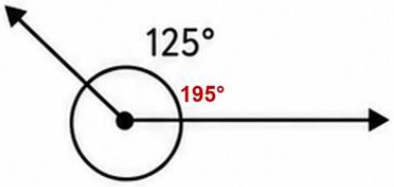
Preview

5



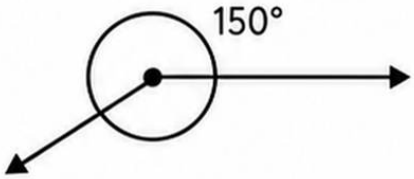
Reflex angle = _____

6



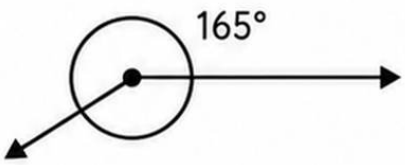
Reflex angle = _____

7



Reflex angle = _____

8



Reflex angle = _____

Tip: Reflex angles are greater than 180° and less than 360°.

Sukindi LEARNING

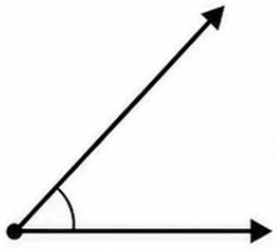
Name: _____

Estimate and Measure Angles

First estimate each angle to the nearest 5 degrees. Then measure with a protractor.

A quick estimate helps you choose the correct protractor scale.

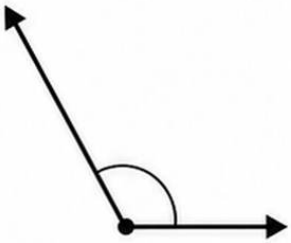
1



Estimate:

Measure:

2



Estimate:

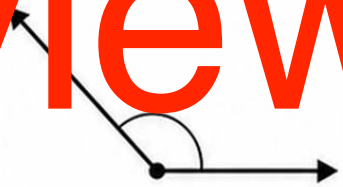
Measure:

3

Estimate:

Measure:

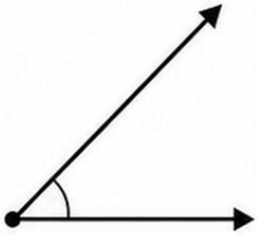
4



Estimate:

Measure:

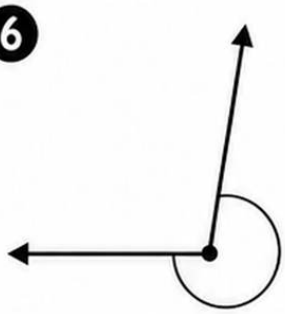
5



Estimate:

Measure:

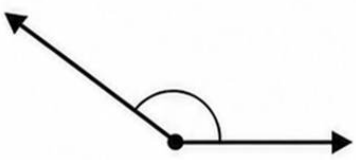
6



Estimate:

Measure:

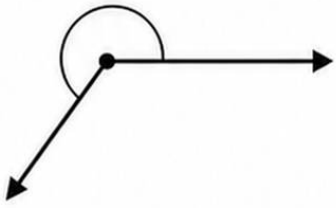
7



Estimate:

Measure:

8



Estimate:

Measure:

Remember to place the vertex on the centre of the protractor and line up one arm with the 0° line.

Preview

Sukindi LEARNING

Answer Key

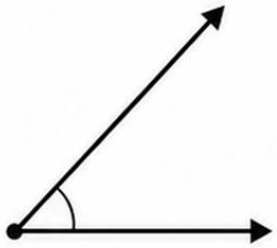
Name: _____

Estimate and Measure Angles

First estimate each angle to the nearest 5 degrees. Then measure with a protractor.

A quick estimate helps you choose the correct protractor scale.

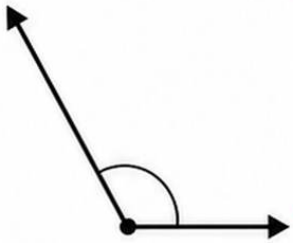
1



Estimate: est. 45° 45°

Measure: est. 90° 90°

2



Estimate: est. 120° 120°

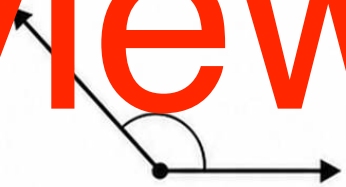
Measure: est. 135° 135°

3

Estimate: est. 55°

Measure: 55°

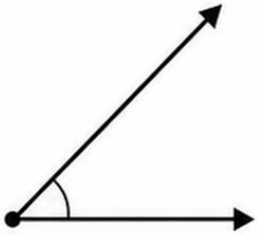
4



Estimate: est. 95°

Measure: 95°

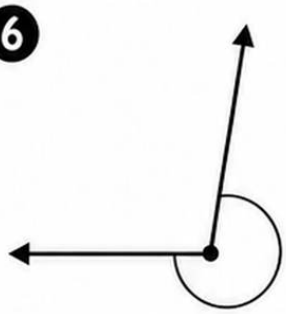
5



Estimate: est. 145° 145°

Measure:

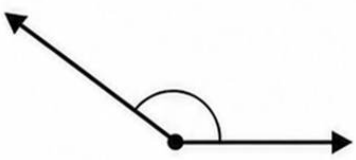
6



Estimate: est. 110° 110°

Measure:

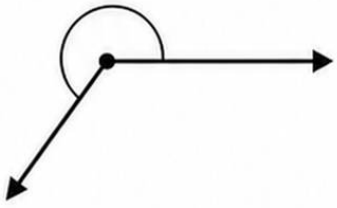
7



Estimate:

Measure:

8



Estimate:

Measure:

Remember to place the vertex on the centre of the protractor and line up one arm with the 0° line.

Preview

Sukindi LEARNING

Name: _____

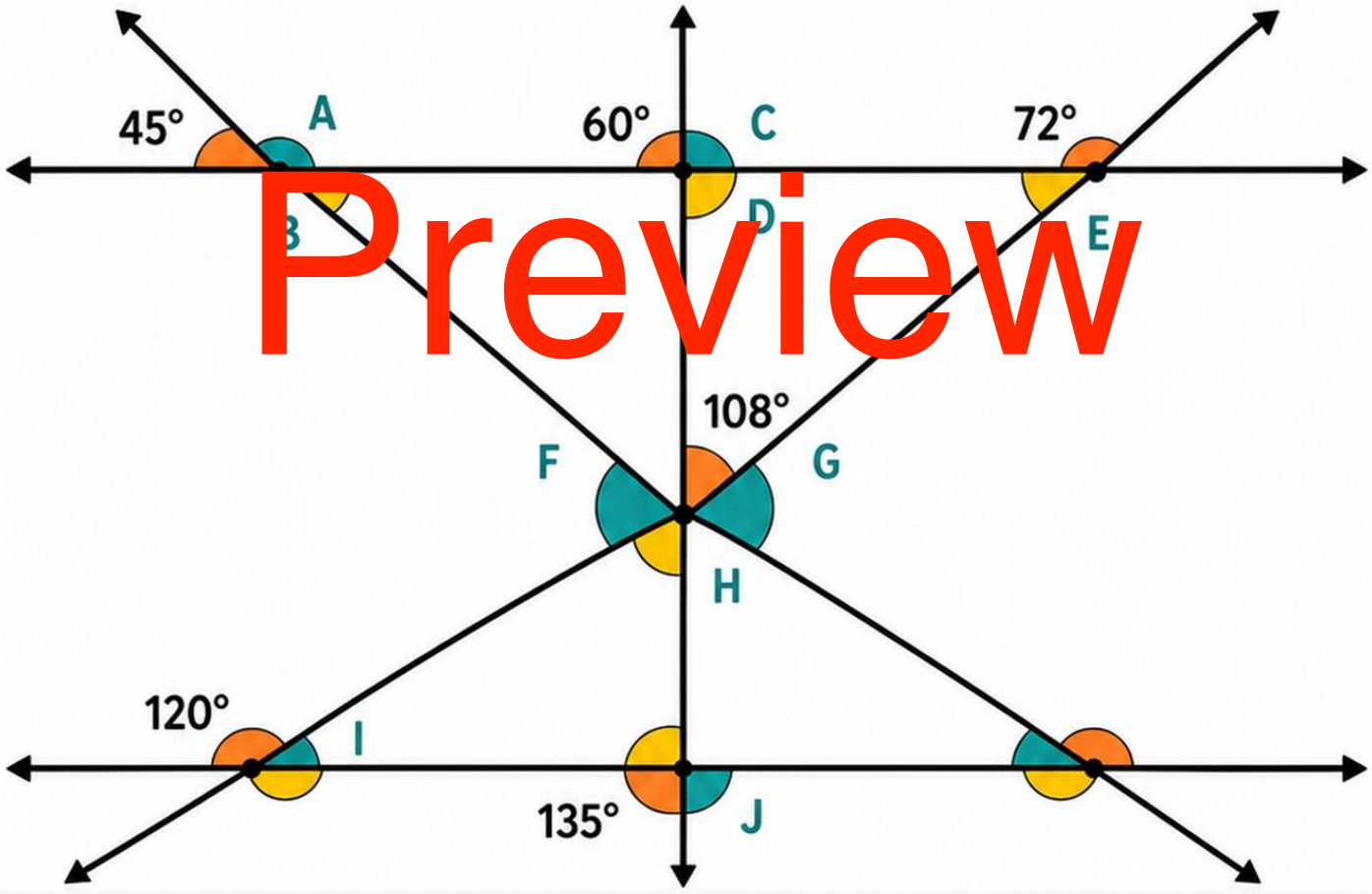
ANGLE DETECTIVE: INTERSECTING LINES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Use angle facts to find the missing angles.
- Angles on a straight line add to 180 degrees.
- Angles around a point add to 360 degrees.
- Opposite angles are equal.

CLUE CARD

- Straight line = 180°
- Around a point = 360°
- Opposite angles are equal



Preview

YOUR ANSWERS

A	B	C	D	E

F	G	H	I	J

Sukindi LEARNING

Answer Key

ANGLE DETECTIVE: INTERSECTING LINES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Use angle facts to find the missing angles.
- Angles on a straight line add to 180 degrees.
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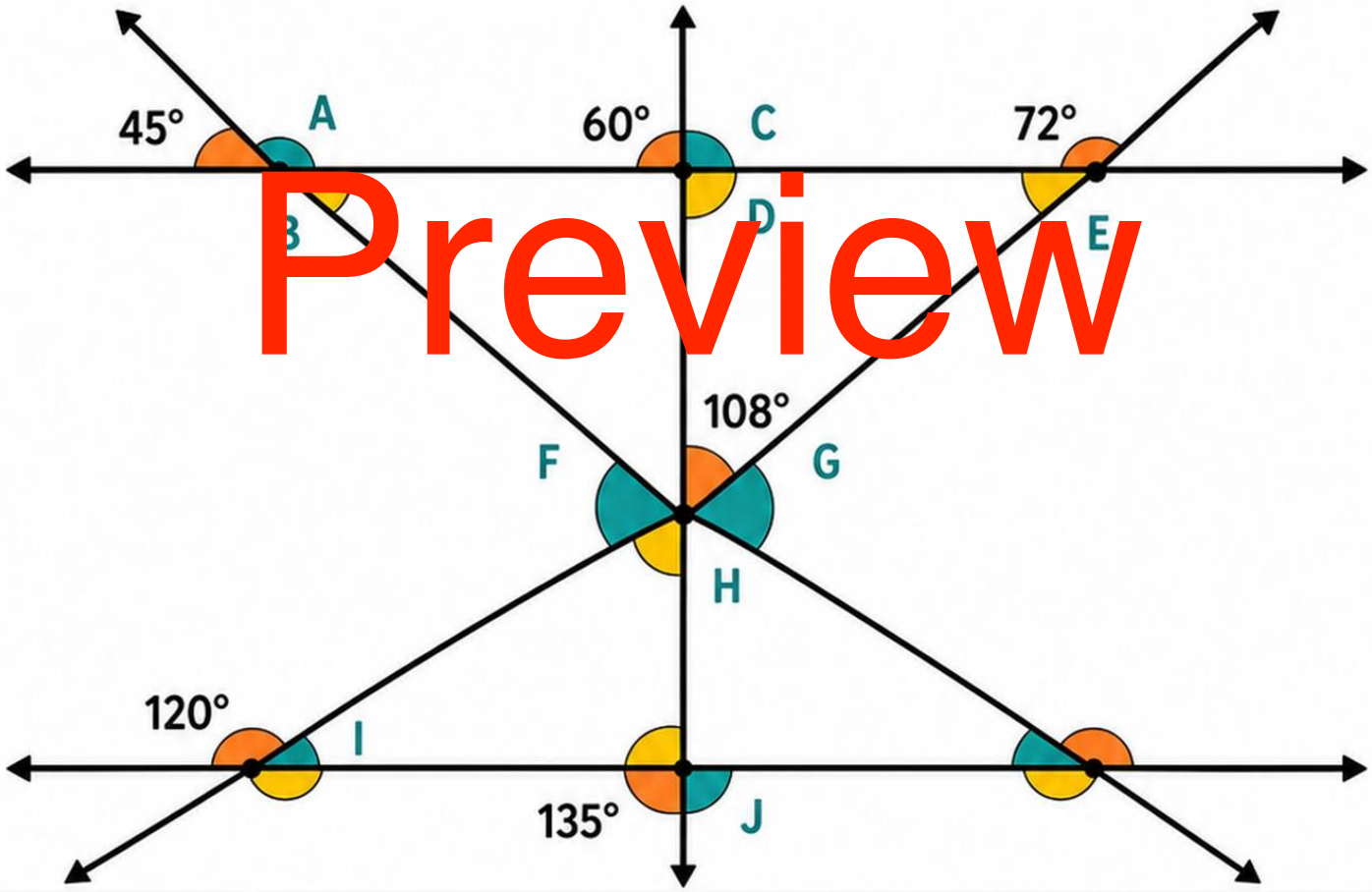


Preview

YOUR ANSWERS

A	B	C	D	E
135°	45°	120°	60°	108°

F	G	H	I	J
72°	108°	252°	60°	90°

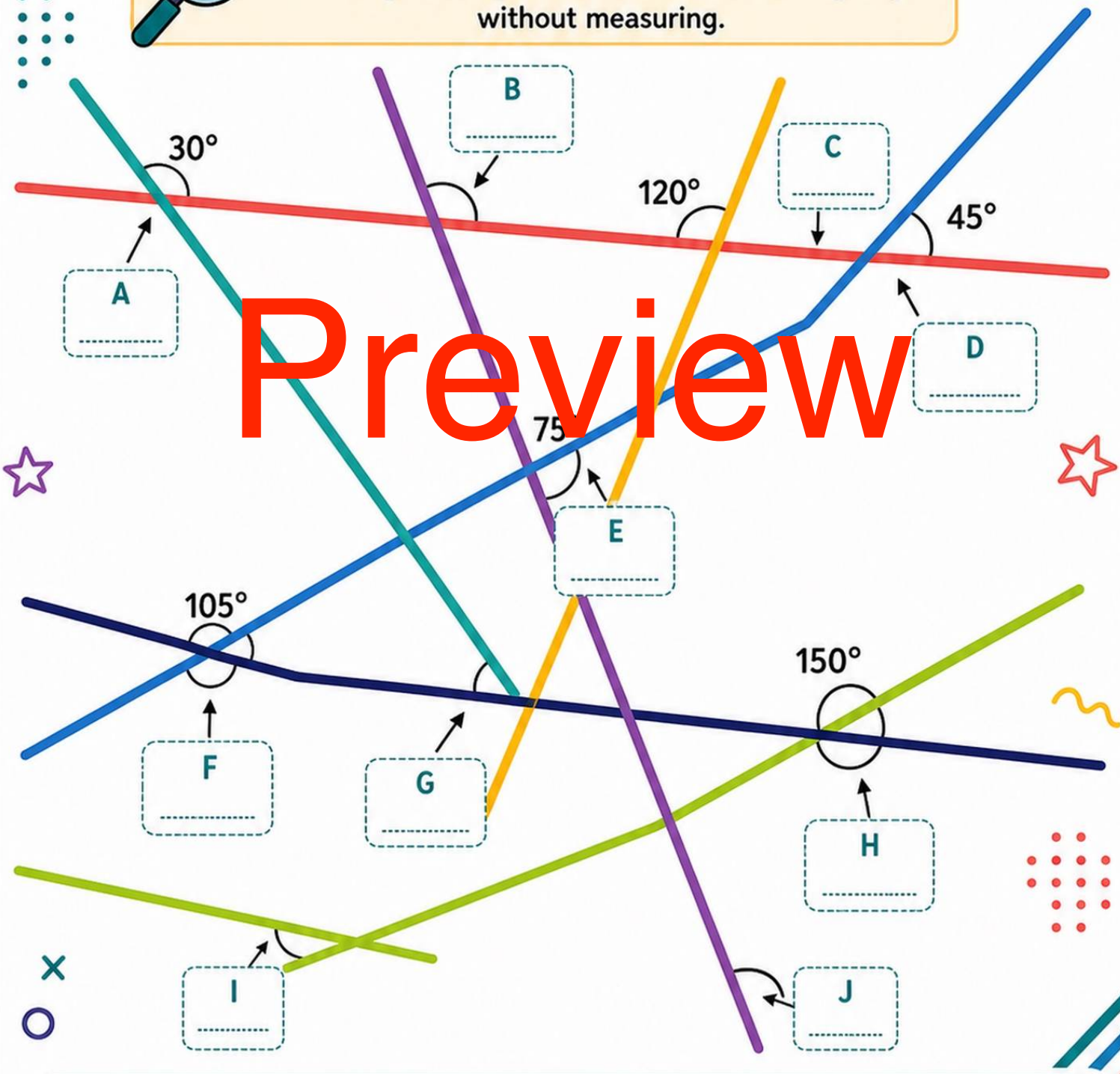
Sukindi LEARNING

Name: _____

PICKUP STICKS

ANGLE CHALLENGE

The sticks have crossed and made angles.
Use the given angle clues to find the missing angles without measuring.



Preview

Use:

straight line = 180 degrees	around a point = 360 degrees	opposite angles = equal

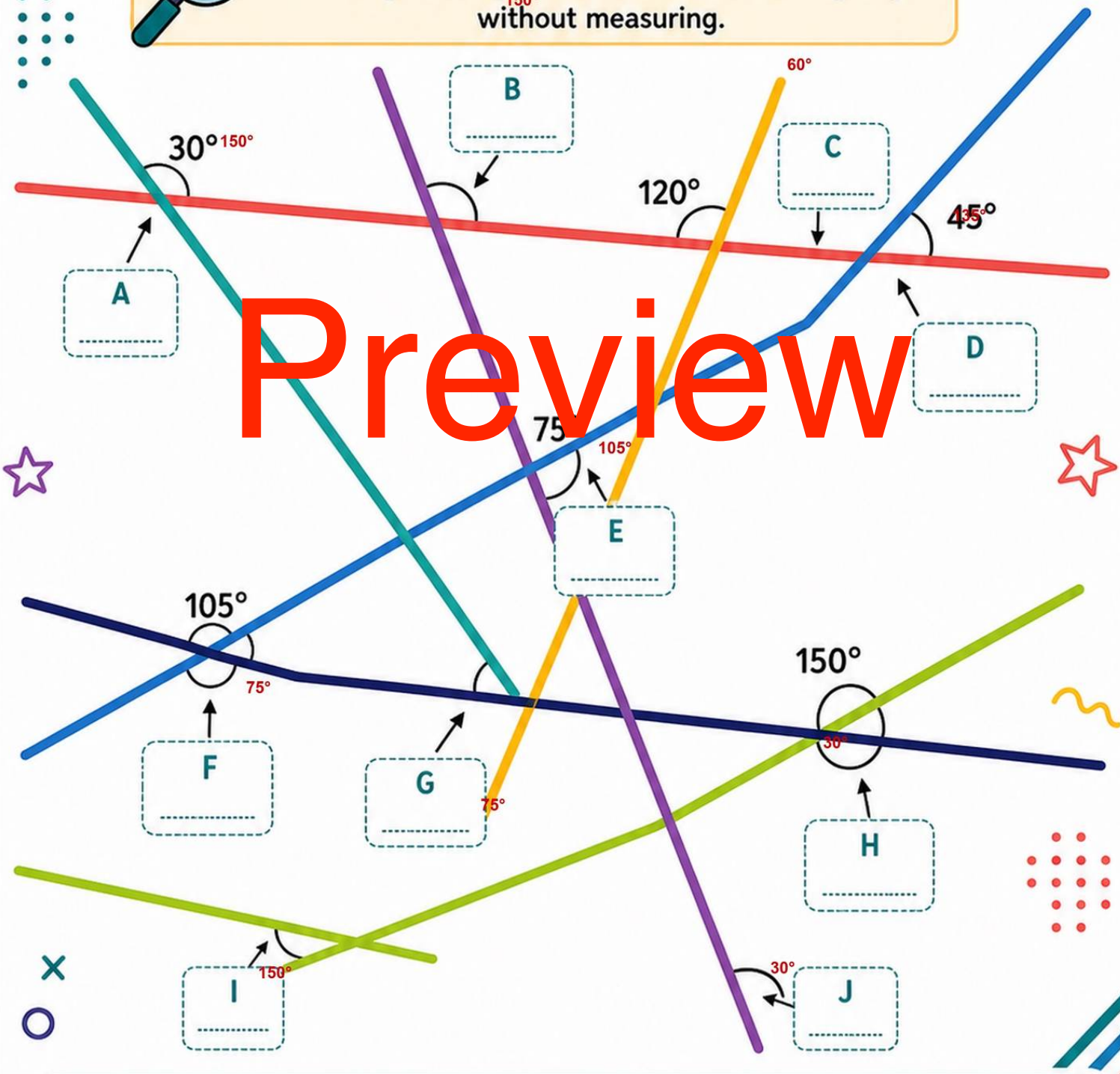
Sukindi LEARNING

Answer Key

PICKUP STICKS

ANGLE CHALLENGE

The sticks have crossed and made angles.
Use the given angle clues to find the missing angles without measuring.



Preview

Use:

straight line = 180 degrees	around a point = 360 degrees	opposite angles = equal

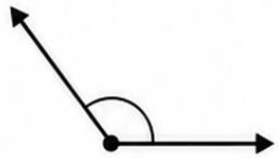
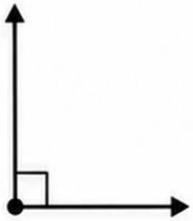
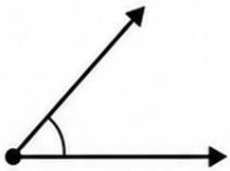
Sukindi LEARNING

Name: _____

Angle Skills Check

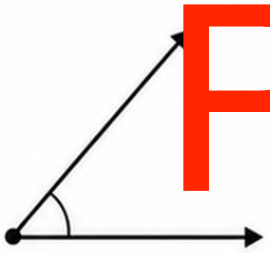
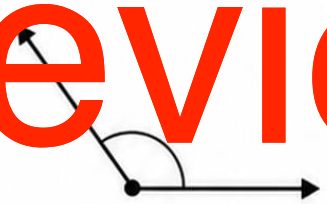
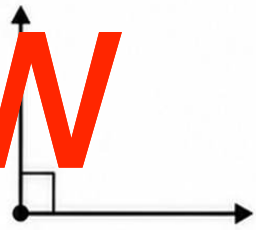
Show what you know about comparing, classifying, measuring and drawing angles.

A. Classify each angle as acute, right, obtuse, straight or reflex.

1. 
   Type: _____
2. 
   Type: _____
3. 
   Type: _____
4. 
   Type: _____

B. Measure each angle. Write your answer in degrees.

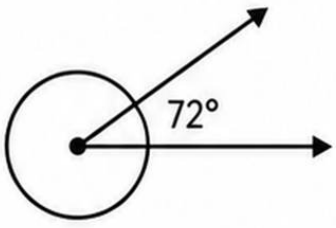
Preview

1. 
   Measure: _____°
2. 
   Measure: _____°
3. 
   Measure: _____°

C. Draw each angle from the starting ray.

1. Draw an angle of 65 degrees.
2. Draw an angle of 135 degrees.

D. Solve the reflex angle problem.



The smaller angle is 72 degrees.
What is the reflex angle?

_____ °

Tip

The reflex angle is greater than 180° and less than 360°.

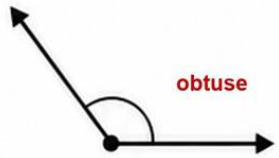
Sukindi LEARNING

Answer Key

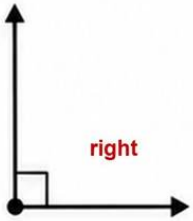
Angle Skills Check

Show what you know about comparing, classifying, measuring and drawing angles.

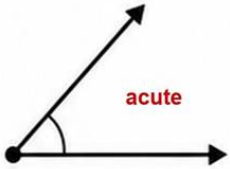
A. Classify each angle as acute, right, obtuse, straight or reflex.

1. 

Type: obtuse

2. 

Type: right

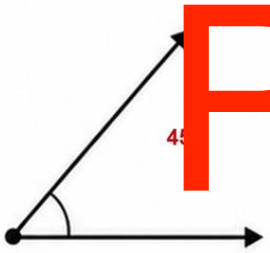
3. 

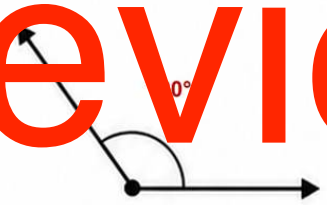
Type: acute

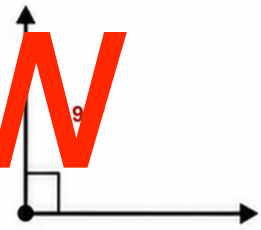
4. 

Type: straight

B. Measure each angle. Write your answer in degrees.

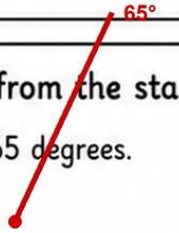
1. 
Measure: 45 °

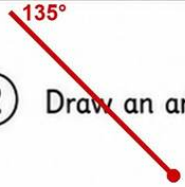
2. 
Measure: 120 °

3. 
Measure: 90 °

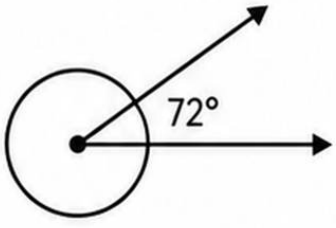
Preview

C. Draw each angle from the starting ray.

1. Draw an angle of 65 degrees.


2. Draw an angle of 135 degrees.


D. Solve the reflex angle problem.



The smaller angle is 72 degrees.
What is the reflex angle?

288°

288 °

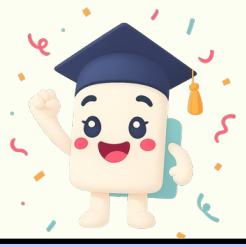
Tip
The reflex angle is greater than 180° and less than 360°.

Sukindi LEARNING

Angles

Understanding angles for Year 5 and 6

Preview



Sukindi
LEARNING

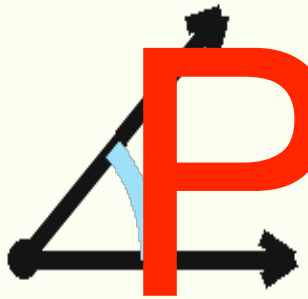
What Do We Already Know?

- An angle is made when two arms or rays meet at one point.
- The point where the arms meet is called the vertex.
- A right angle is exactly 90°.
- We can compare angles by asking if they are smaller than, equal to, or greater than a right angle.

Preview

Sukindi
LEARNING

Parts of an Angle



Preview

- The arms or rays are the two straight sides.
- The vertex is the point where the arms meet.
- The arc shows which opening is being measured.

Key term

Vertex means the corner point.

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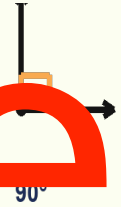
LEARNING

Classifying Angles

Acute

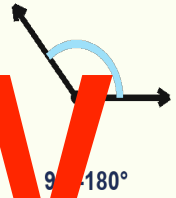
Greater than [illegible] and less than [illegible]°

Right



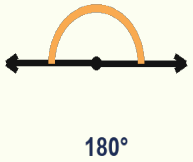
Exactly 90°

Obtuse



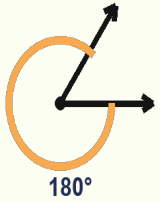
Greater than 90° and less than 180°

Straight



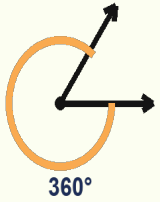
Exactly 180°

Reflex



Greater than 180° and less than 360°

Full Turn



A complete rotation

Preview

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LEARNING

Quick Check

Look at each angle and decide whether it is smaller than, equal to, or greater than a right angle.

Preview

=

Smaller

=

Equal

=

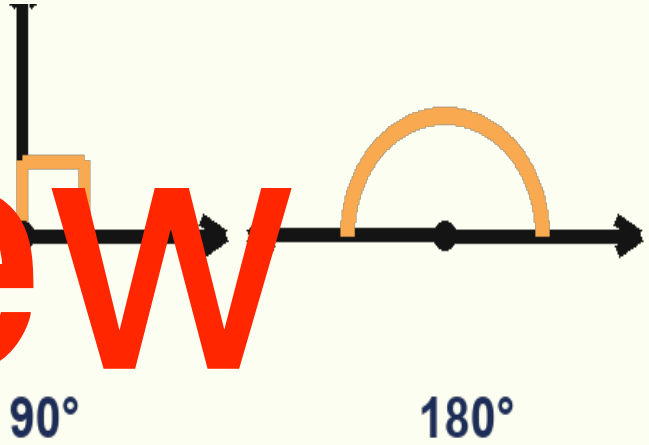
Greater

Sukindi
LEARNING

Measuring Angles

- Angles are measured in degrees, written with the ° symbol.
- A full turn is 360°.
- A straight line is 180°.
- A right angle is 90°.

Preview



Think

Why do we need everyone to use the same unit?

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LEARNING

Why 360 Degrees?

Ancient mathematicians studied turns and circles when they watched the movement of the Sun, Moon and stars. They divided a full circle into 360 equal parts. Each part is one degree.

Preview

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LEARNING

Using a Protractor

- Place the centre mark on the vertex.
- Line one arm up with the 0° line.
- Read the scale where the other arm crosses.
- Check whether the angle should be acute, obtuse or reflex.

Preview

60°

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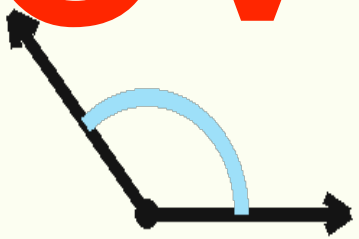
LEARNING

Reading the Correct Scale

Most protractors show two sets of numbers because angles can open in different directions. Before choosing a number, ask: is this angle less than 90° or greater than 90°?

Preview



120°

Check

An obtuse angle cannot measure 60°.
It must be greater than 90°.

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Drawing Angles

- Draw a starting ray.
- Place the protractor centre on the vertex.
- Find and mark the target degree.
- Use a ruler to draw the second ray through the mark.

Preview

45°

Accuracy

Small placement errors can change the measurement. Slow setup matters.

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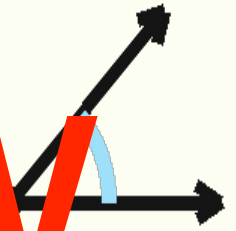
LEARNING

Step 1: Starting Ray

Use a ruler to draw a clean straight ray from the vertex.

Preview



Teacher cue

Start with the base line.

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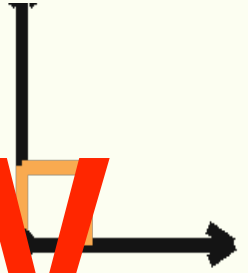
Step 2: Line Up the Protractor

Put the protractor centre exactly on the vertex and line the baseline up with 0°.



Preview

Teacher cue

Centre and baseline first.

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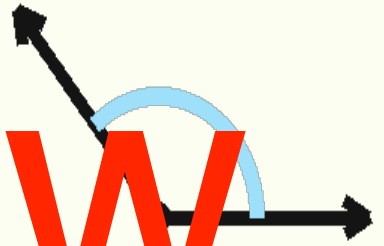
Step 3: Mark the Degree

Find the target number on the correct scale and make a small pencil mark.

Preview



125°

Teacher cue

Choose the correct scale.

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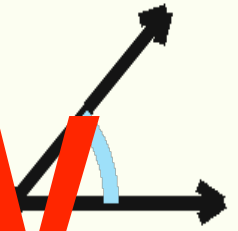
Step 4: Draw and Check

Join the vertex to the mark with a ruler, then measure again to check.

Preview



75°

Teacher cue

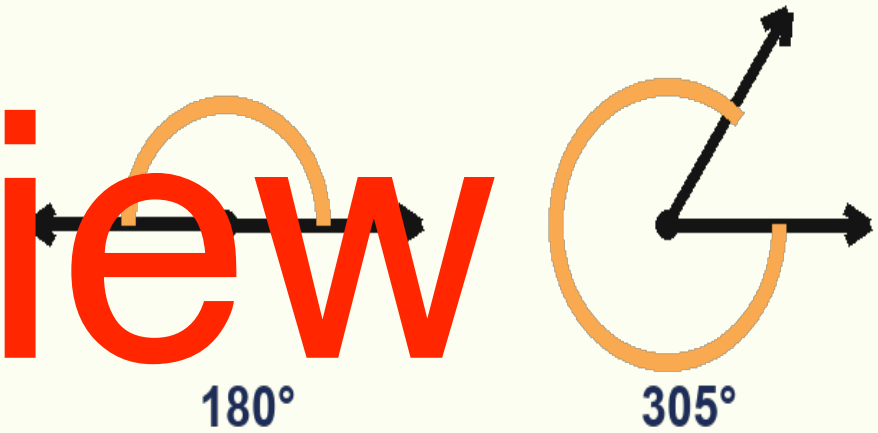
Check before moving on.

Sukindi LEARNING

New Angle Types

- Straight angle: exactly 180°.
- Full turn: exactly 360°.
- Reflex angle: greater than 180° and less than 360°.

Preview



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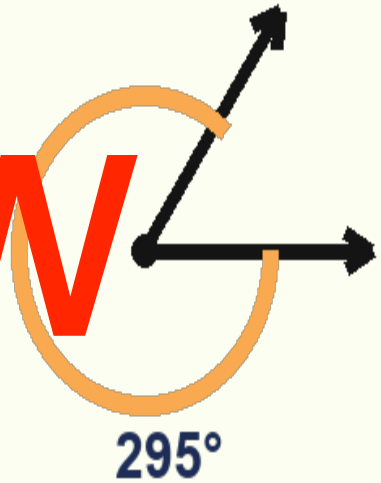
LEARNING

Reflex Angles

A reflex angle opens more than a straight line but less than a full turn. The easiest method is often to measure the smaller angle first, then subtract from 360°.

Preview



Example

Smaller angle = 65°
360° - 65° = 295°

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Measuring Reflex Angles

- Use a 360° protractor if one is available
- Use a 180° protractor by splitting the angle
- Use maths: reflex angle = 360° – smaller angle

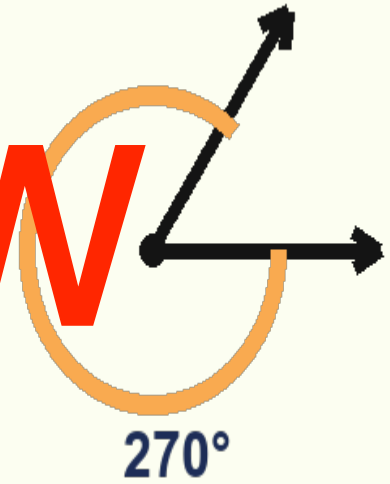
Preview

Sukindi
LEARNING

Drawing Reflex Angles

If you need to draw 270° with a 180° protractor, draw the smaller angle on the other side: 360° − 270° = 90°. Then clearly mark the reflex angle.

Preview



Watch out

The small angle and the reflex angle use the same arms.

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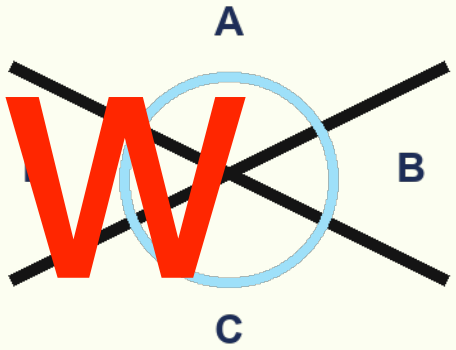
LEARNING

Angles Around Us

- Angles are not only at the ends of rays.
- Whenever two straight lines cross, angles are formed.
- Angle facts let us find missing measurements without measuring every angle.



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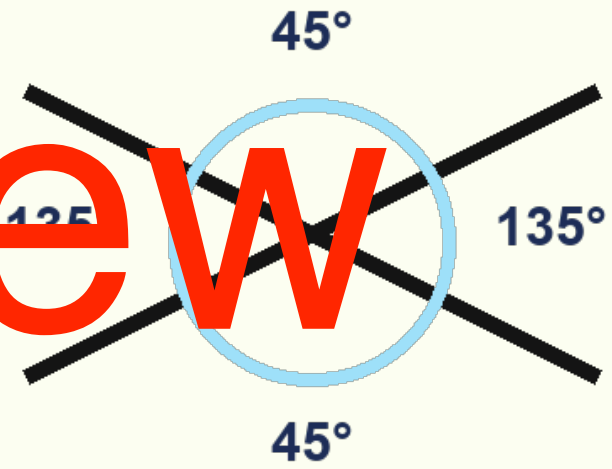
Vertically Opposite Angles

- Opposite angles are equal.
- Angles on a straight line add to 180°.
- Angles around a point add to 360°.

Preview



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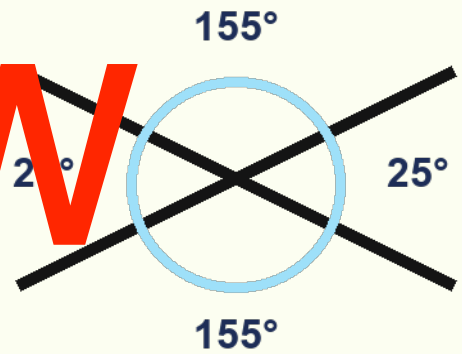
Solve Together

If one angle is 155°, the angle beside it on a straight line is 180° – 155° = 25°. The angle opposite 155° is also 155°, and the angle opposite 25° is also 25°.



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What To Do Now

- Complete the measuring and drawing worksheets.
- Try the reflex angle practice.
- Use the Pick up Sticks challenge to apply angle facts.
- Explain your thinking using angle vocabulary.

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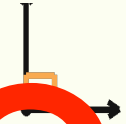
Angle Review

Vertex

The point w ere arms me

=

Degrees



The u it u ed fo ang s

=

Protractor

The measuring tool

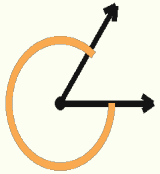
=

Straight

180°

A straight line

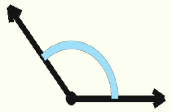
Full Turn



360°

All the way around

Opposite



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Opposite angles match

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Preview

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Angles Quiz

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Quiz Instructions

Read each question carefully. Some questions are multiple choice, some are true or false, and some need a short answer. Use angle facts and check that your answer makes sense.

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Remember

Right angle = 90°
Straight line = 180°
Full turn = 360°

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Question 1

Which angle is greater than 90° but less than 180°?

A. Acute angle

B. Right angle

C. Obtuse angle

D. Full turn

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Answer 1

Which angle is greater than 90° but less than 180°?

A. Acute angle

B. Right angle

C. Obtuse angle

D. Full turn

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Question 2

True or false: a straight angle is exactly 180°.

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True

False

Answer 2

True or false: a straight angle is exactly 180°.

Preview

True

False

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Question 3

What is the point where two arms of an angle meet called?

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Answer: _____

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Answer 3

What is the point where two arms of an angle meet called?

Preview

The vertex

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Question 4

An angle measures 65°. What type of angle is it?

A. Acute

B. Right

C. Obtuse

D. Reflex

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Answer 4

An angle measures 65°. What type of angle is it?

A. Acute

B. Right

C. Obtuse

D. Reflex

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Question 5

A smaller angle is 40°. What is the matching reflex angle?

Answer: _____

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Answer 5

A smaller angle is 40°. What is the matching reflex angle?

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320

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Question 6

True or false: opposite angles made by two crossing straight lines are equal.

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True False

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Answer 6

True or false: opposite angles made by two crossing straight lines are equal.

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True

False

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Question 7

Two angles sit on a straight line. One is 115°.
What is the other angle?

Answer: _____

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Answer 7

Two angles sit on a straight line. One is 115°.
What is the other angle?

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65°

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Question 8

Which tool is used to measure angles accurately?

A. Compass

B. Protractor

C. Ruler only

D. Calculator

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Answer 8

Which tool is used to measure angles accurately?

A. Compass

B. Protractor

C. Ruler only

D. Calculator

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Question 9

Preview

A full turn measures:

A. 90°

B. 180°

C. 270°

D. 360°

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Answer 9

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A full turn measures:

A. 0°

B. 180°

C. 270°

D. 360°

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Question 10

When using a protractor, where should the centre mark be placed?

Answer: _____

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Answer 10

When using a protractor, where should the centre mark be placed?

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On the vertex

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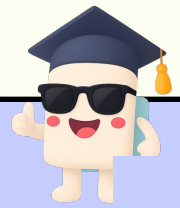
Quiz Complete!

Preview



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