WALT understand different types of angles and measure them
Success Criteria I know there are different types of angles and how to measure them

Takedown notes and draw and label

Angle type	Diagram	Description
Acute angle		between 0° and 90°
Right angle		equal to 90°
Obtuse angle		between 90° and 180°
Straight angle (line)		equal to 180°
Reflex angle		between 180° and 360°
Revolution		equal to 360°

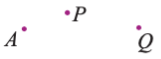
Types of Angles (This is to view from home in your own time)

You need to know the basics of arms, angles and vertex

Points, lines, intervals, rays and angles

We often use a dot to represent a **point** and name the point using a capital letter.

The points A, P and Q are shown.



A **line** is determined by any two points. Hence a line is named using any two points on it.

This line could be named AP or PA.

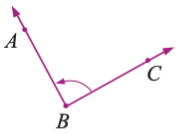
A line extends indefinitely in both directions. This is sometimes emphasised using arrowheads as shown. We cannot measure the length of the line.

An **interval** is a section of a straight line. The interval AP is shown. It is the set of points between and including the endpoints A and P.

An interval has finite length. Hence we can measure the length of an interval. Sometimes an interval is referred to as a **line segment**.

A **ray** is a part of a straight line that starts at a point and continues in one direction only. The ray shown would be named AP, as A is the endpoint of the ray. Always begin with the endpoint when naming a ray.

An **angle** is formed by two rays sharing a common endpoint. The diagram below shows the angle formed by the rays BA and BC. The common endpoint, B, is called the **vertex** and the rays BA and BC are called the **arms** of the angle.

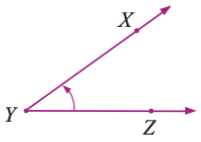


The size of the angle is the amount that the ray BC must be turned through to meet the ray BA.

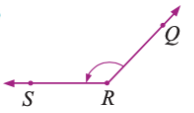
Take turns to give your answers

1 For each angle name the: **i** vertex **ii** arms **iii** angle.

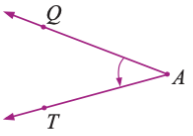
a



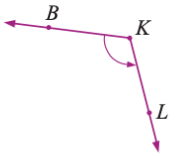
b



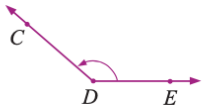
c



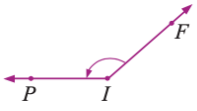
d



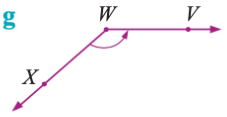
e



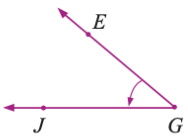
f



g

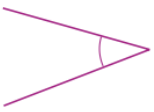


h



EXAMPLE 2

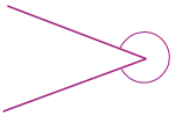
1 Classify the following angles.

a 

b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

g 

h 

i 

j 

k 

l 

m 

n 

o 

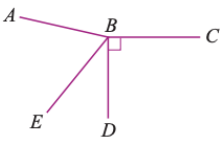
p 

2 Classify these angles given their sizes.

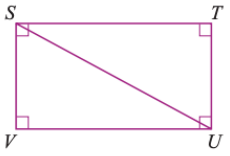
a 58°	**b** 175°	**c** 90°	**d** 108°	**e** 2°
f 89°	**g** 360°	**h** 149°	**i** 241°	**j** 93°
k 180°	**l** 224°	**m** 22°	**n** 305°	**o** 136°

3 Classify the angles shown in these diagrams.

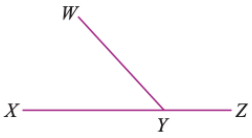
a **i** $\angle ABC$
ii $\angle CBD$
iii $\angle EBD$
iv $\angle ABE$



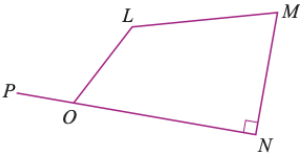
b **i** $\angle V$
ii $\angle T$
iii $\angle VSU$
iv $\angle TUS$



c **i** $\angle XYZ$
ii $\angle WYZ$
iii $\angle XYW$



d **i** $\angle L$
ii $\angle M$
iii $\angle N$
iv $\angle LOP$
v $\angle LON$
vi $\angle NOP$



EOMETRY

How to measure angles
Activity to measure angles all work on this

Estimating Angles