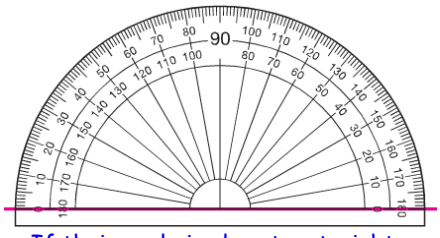
It Explore

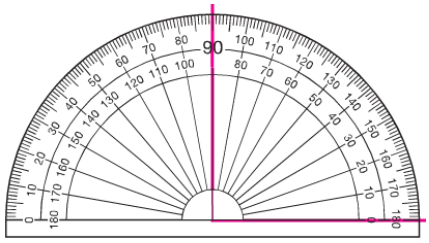
WHAT TO DO:

1) Use a ruler to draw 6 angles:
   - 2 Acute
   - 2 Obtuse
   - 2 Right
2) Trade with a partner guess how many degrees their angles are.

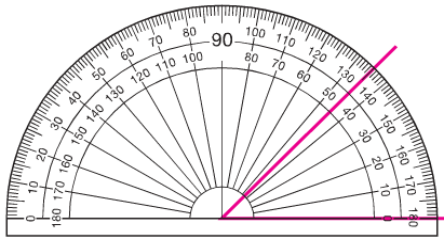
To help you estimate...remember the angles you already know:



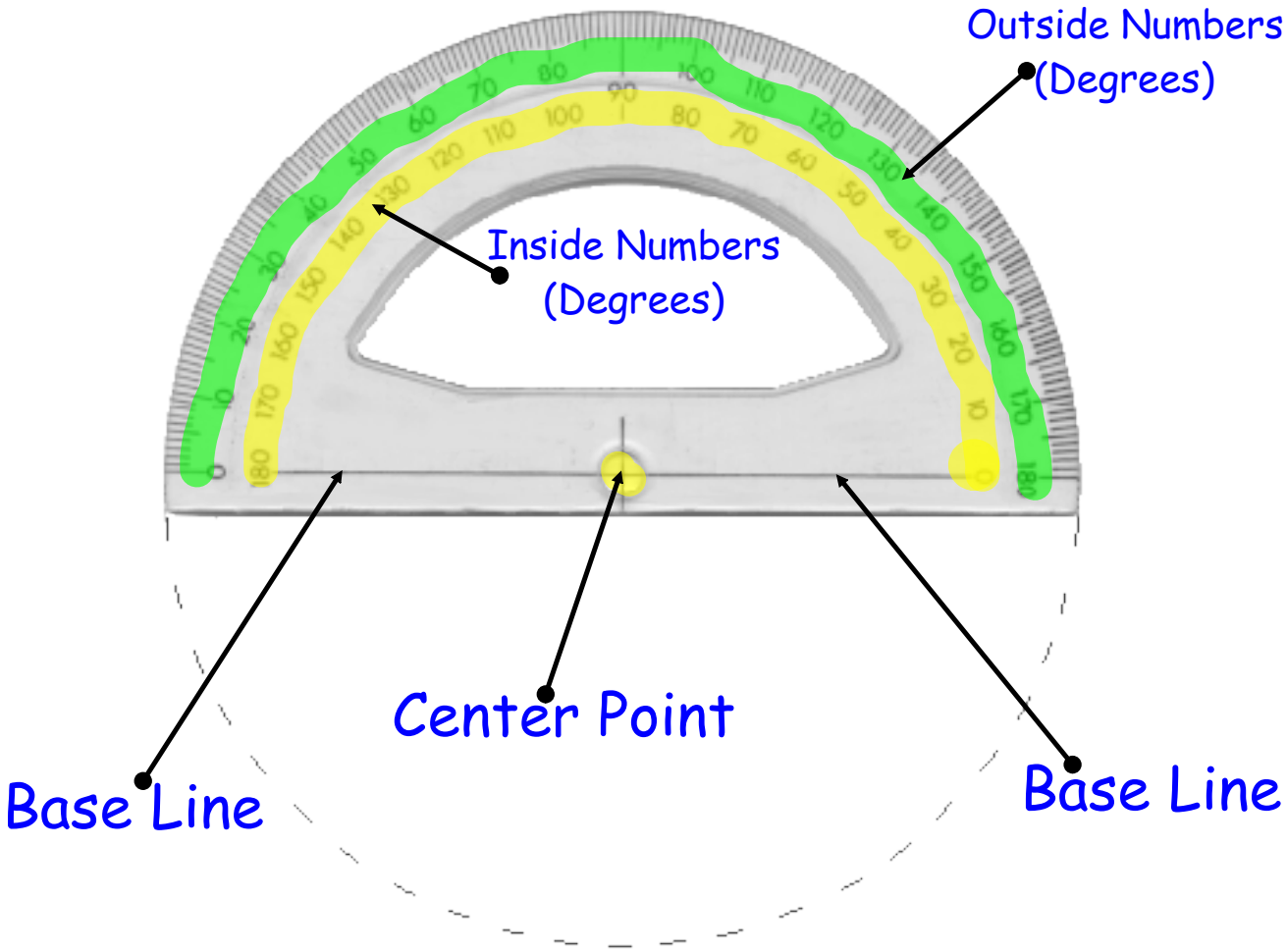
If their angle is almost a straight line, it must be close to 180° .



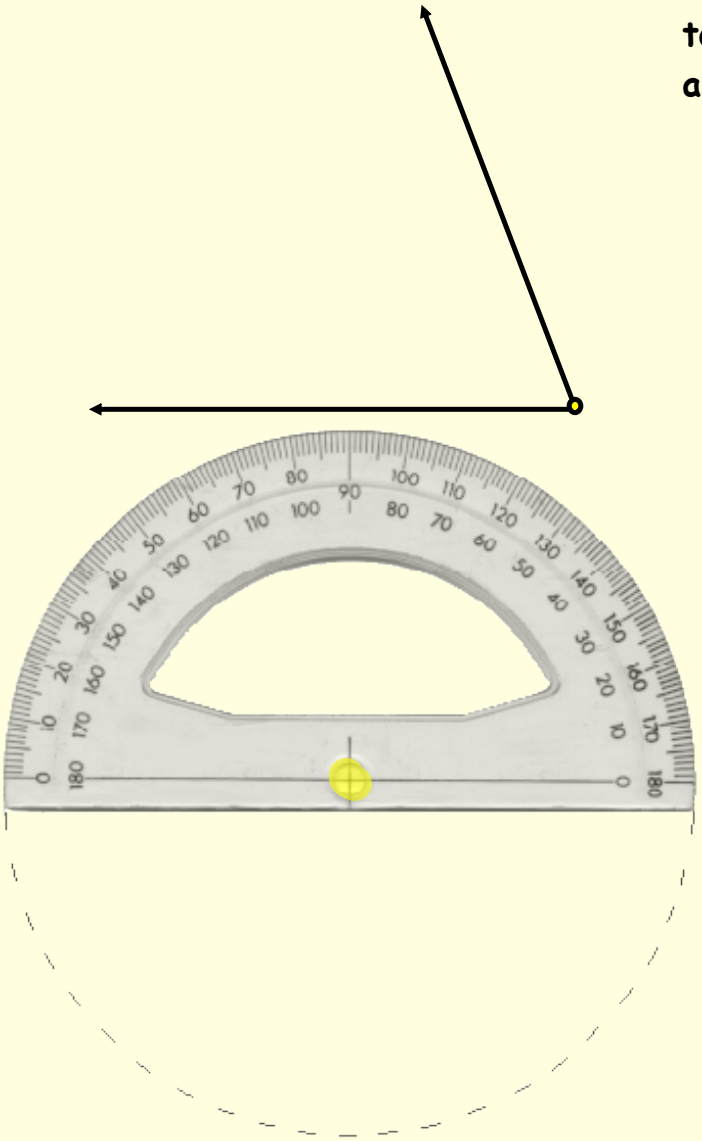
If their angle is almost a L shape, it must be close to 90° .



Half of 90° is 45° , so if their angle looks like it is about half of 90° it is likely close to 45° .


Outside Numbers
(Degrees)
Inside Numbers
(Degrees)
Center Point
Base Line
Base Line

We use a protractor to measure angles:



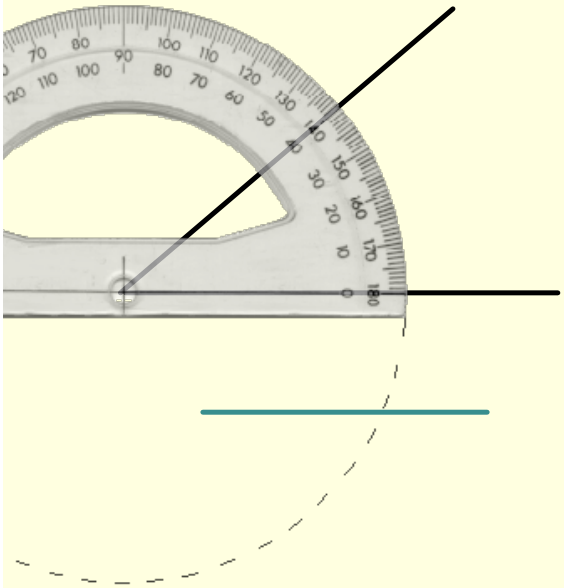
Step #1:
Move the protractor so that the highlighted area (center point) is on top of the vertex, where the angle arms meet.

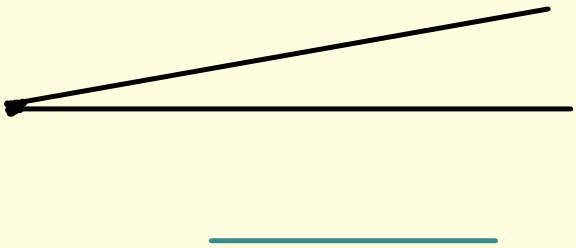
Step #2:
Move the protractor so the base line sits on the bottom arm of the angle.

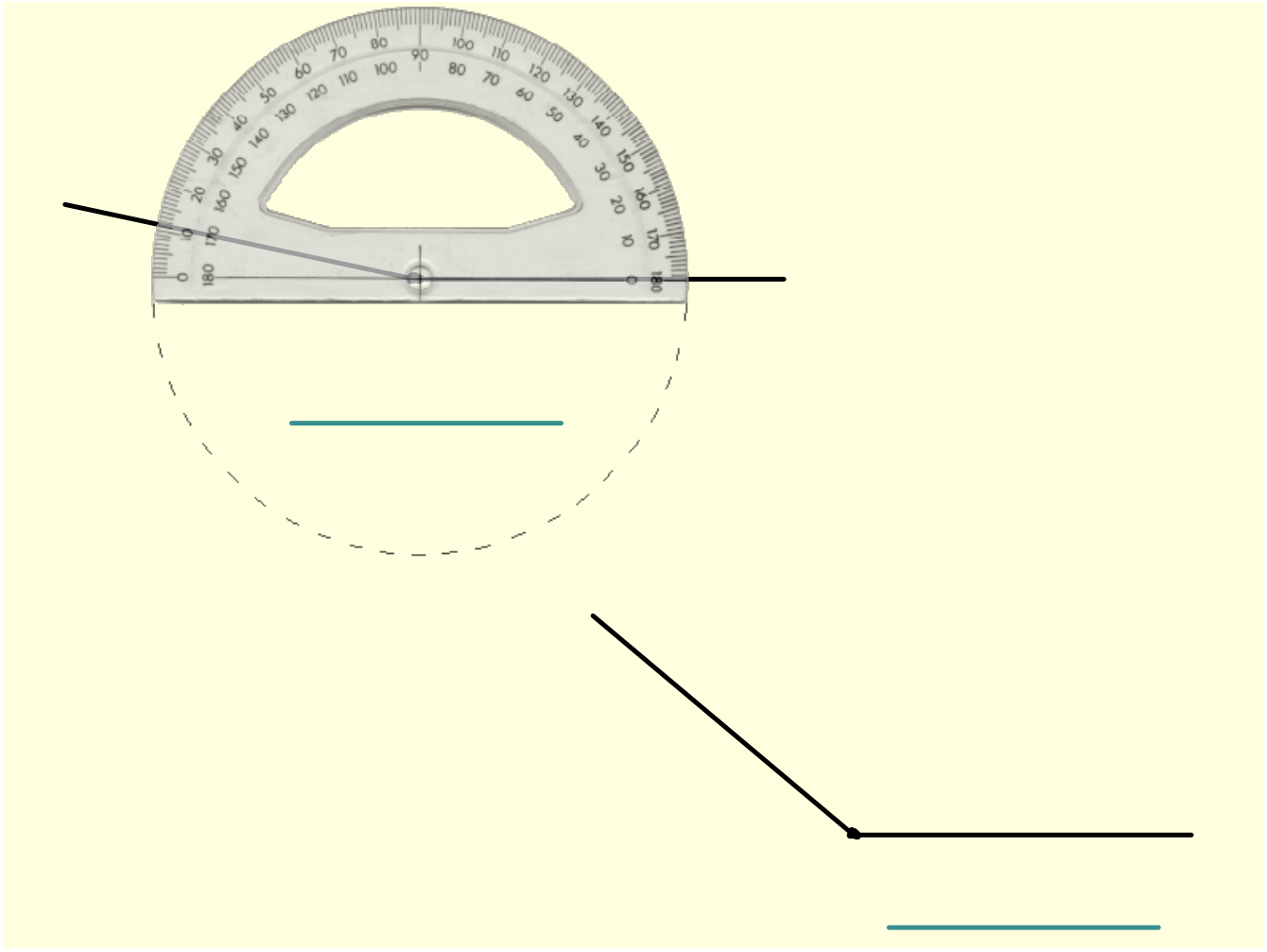
Step #3:
Start at the zero, and follow those numbers up until you come to the other angle arm.

Step #4:
Take your measurement!

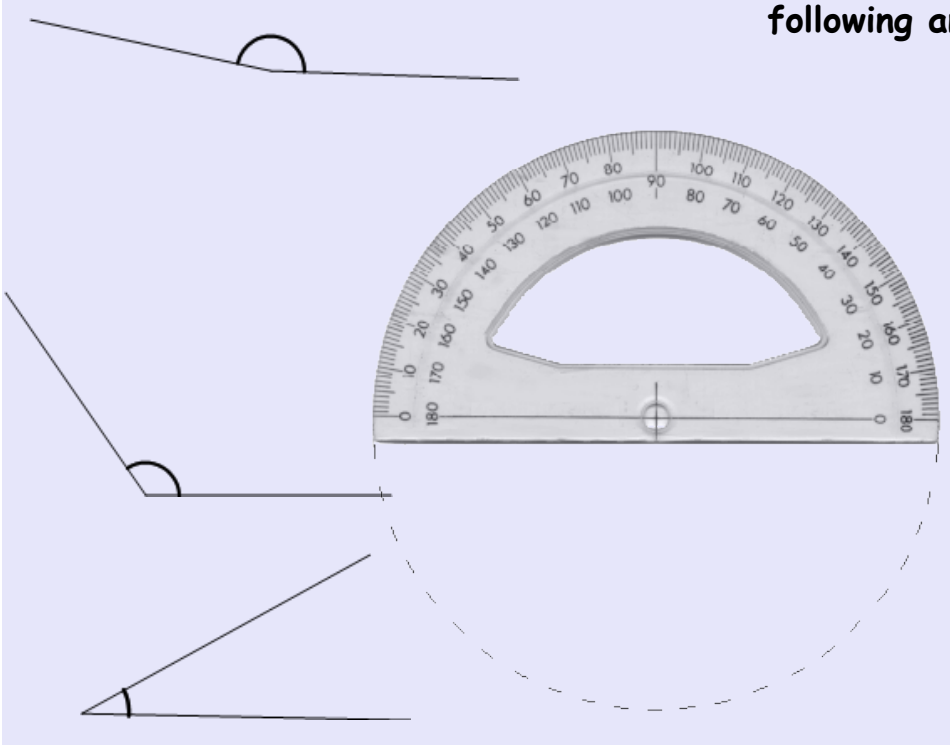
Using the protractor, measure each angle to determine if it is acute, obtuse or right. Write the answer below the angle.



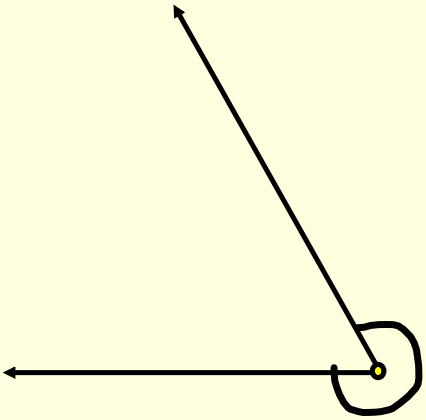




Measure and classify the following angles.



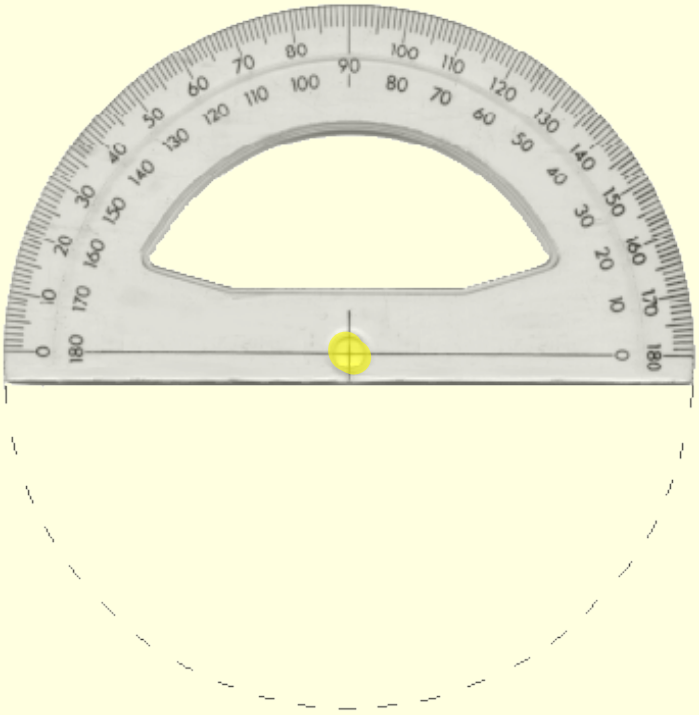
How we use a protractor to measure reflex angles:



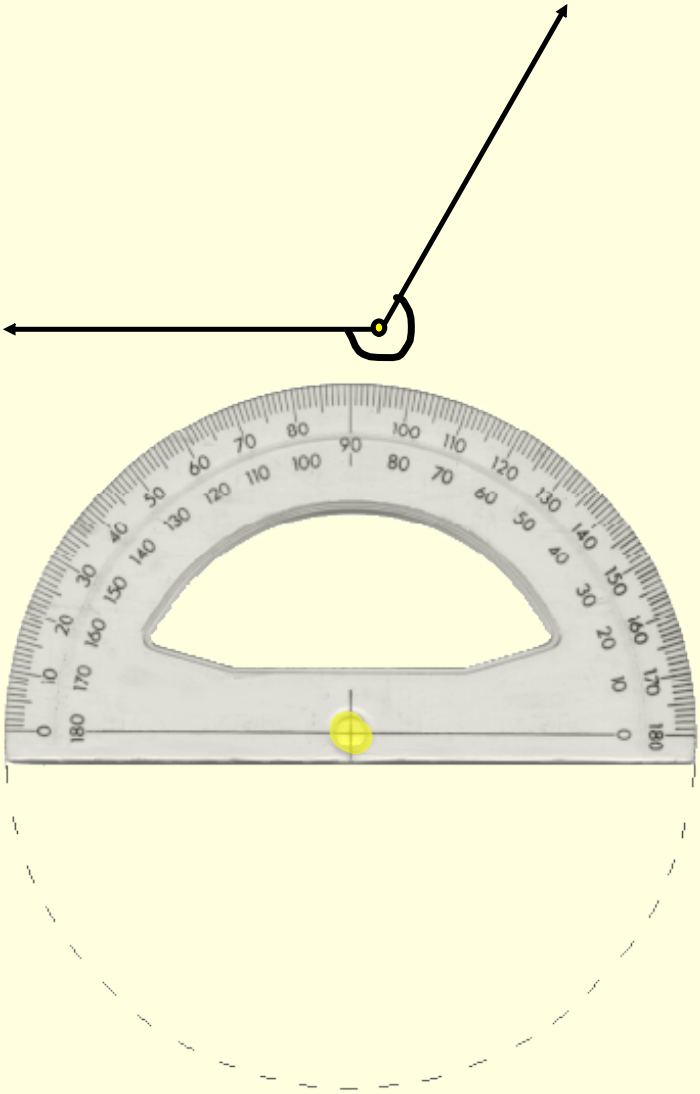
Step #1:
Measure the interior angle.

Step #2:
Subtract your measurement from 360^{o} .

Step #3:
This gives us what is left in a 360^{0} circle.



How we use a protractor to measure reflex angles:



Step #1:
Measure the interior angle.

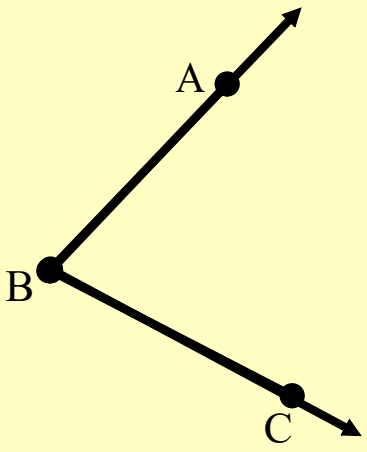
Step #2:
Subtract your measurement from 360^{o} .

Step #3:
This gives us what is left in a 360^{o} circle.

We can name an angle by using a point on each ray and the vertex

The angle below can be named as angle ABC or as angle CBA.
Do you see how the vertex point is always given in the middle.

B= vertex



We can use many different names for the same angle.
Look at the angle below. We can say ABC, CBA, TBC, CBT, and PBA are all names for the same angle.