

Angles

An **Angle** is a Measure of **Turn**

What's an Angle?

The **angle** between two lines is how much you have to **turn** one of the lines so it matches up with the other one.

If you turn a line **all the way round**, then it will turn through an angle of **360°** ("360 degrees").



No, I said an angle.

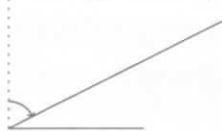
EXAMPLE:

Below is a pair of lines. I can **turn** one until they match up. The angle is **how much** I've turned it. This time, it's $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full turn, or **90°**.

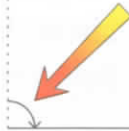
The lines.



Here I've started turning one...



...and here I've finished. This amount of turn is 90°.



Watch out — the lines don't have to be the same length...

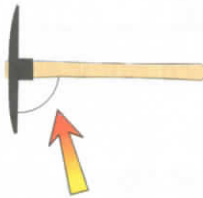
...and it doesn't matter which line you turn. You'll get the same answer.

Angles are given different **names** according to how **big** they are:

If it's less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn, then it's an **ACUTE** angle.

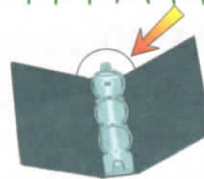


No, not a cute angle.



If it's exactly a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn, then it's a **RIGHT** angle.

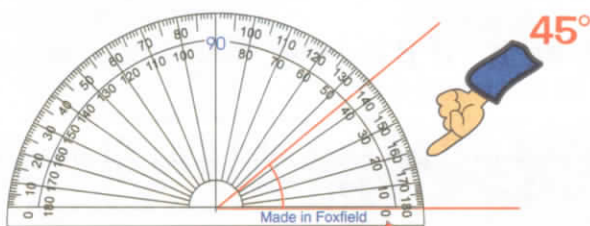
If it's between a $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ turn, then it's an **OBTUSE** angle.



If it's more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ turn, then it's a **REFLEX** angle.



You Can Use a **Protractor** to **Measure Angles**



If it's a reflex angle, then measure the one on the other side, and take it away from 360°.

Use this scale.

- 1) Put the cross on the protractor over the **corner** of the angle you want to measure.
- 2) **Line up** the bottom line of the protractor with one of the lines.
- 3) Find the scale of degrees that has **0** on the line of the angle.
- 4) Just **read off** the angle.