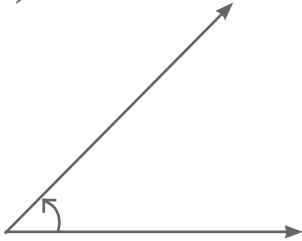# Construction
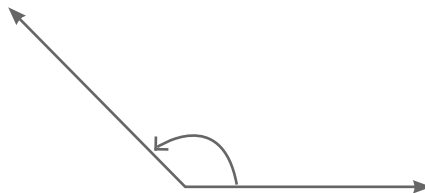## Measuring angles

1. Using a protractor, measure each of the angles and label whether it is acute, right, obtuse, reflex or straight.
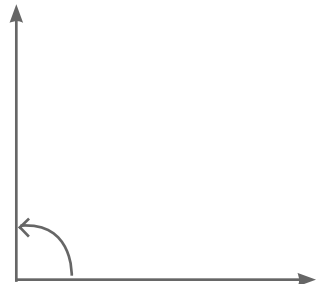
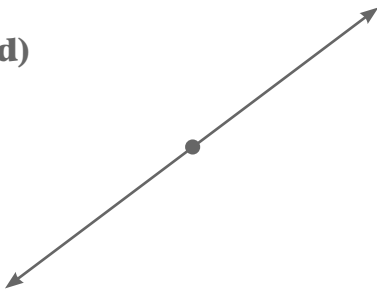**a)**

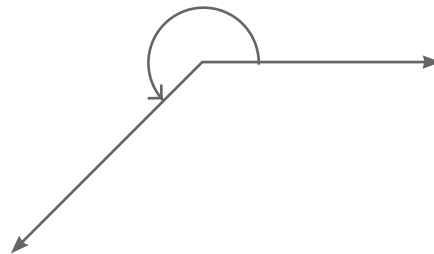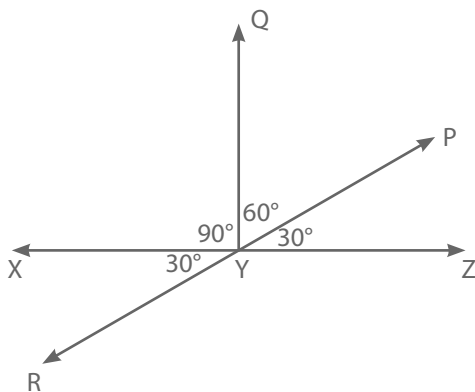**b)**

c)

d)

e)

2. Use the figure below to complete the following statements.

a) XYQ measures _____. It is a _____ angle.

b) QYP measures _____. It is an _____ angle.

c) RYQ measures _____. It is an _____ angle.

d) XYZ measures 90° + 60° + 30° or _____.
It is a _____.

3. Measure the size of the interior (inside) angles of the figures below.

a)
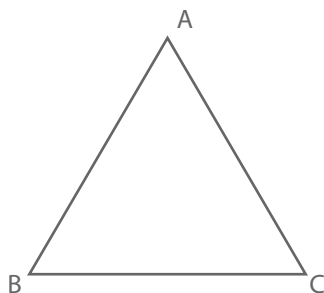
A	B	C

b)
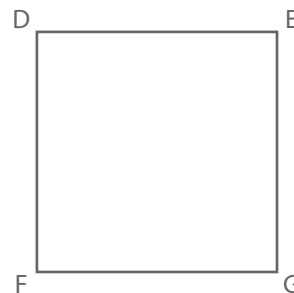
D	E	F	G

Construction
Constructing angles

1. Match Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Compass	a) The distance from the centre of a circle to the edge of the circle
2. Equidistant	b) A point at which two or more sides meet
3. Perpendicular	c) Lines that are always the same distance apart
4. Protractor	d) Same distance apart
5. Radius	e) Instrument for measuring angles
6. Vertex	f) Lines that meet at a 90º angle
7. Parallel	g) Instrument for drawing circles and arcs

⭐ Reminder

Steps to draw an angle, using ∠ CAB of 30°, as an example.
Step1: Draw a straight line using a ruler.
Step 2: Mark two points, A and B, on the line.
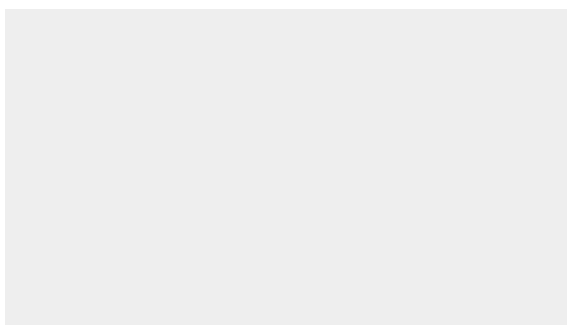Step 3: Place the origin, the small hole on the protractor, on point A, the vertex.
Step 4: From A, measure an angle of 30º on line AB and mark it C.
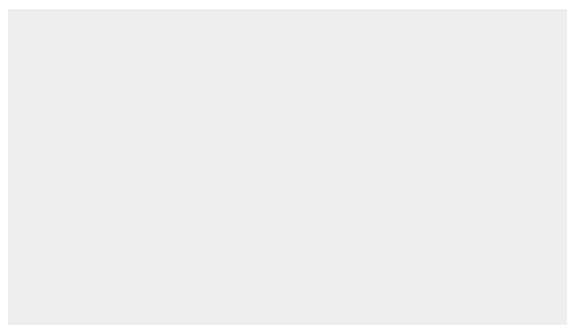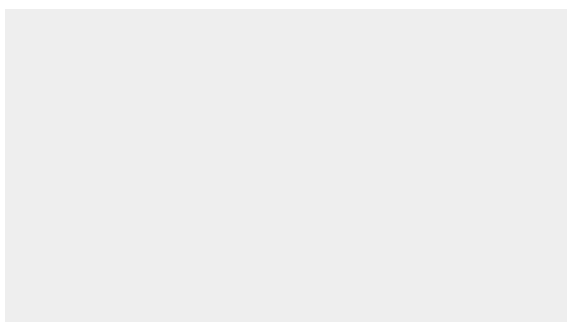Step 6: Join A to C using a ruler.

2. Draw the following angles:

a) ∠PQR = 25°

b) ∠NMP = 135°

c) ∠XYZ = 108°

d) ∠FGH = 388°