Measuring and constructing angles

Learn and practise | Free preview

A sample from this topic. The complete topic collection contains three different resources and worked solutions.

Show your thinking using words, working or a labelled drawing. Use the explanations and example first.

What you will practise

• Measuring and constructing angles

• Explain and check an answer with an appropriate representation.

Useful starting skills: Use objects, drawings or a number line to explain a simple idea.

An angle measures a turn between two rays with a common vertex. The lengths of the drawn rays do not determine the angle’s size.

A right angle is a quarter-turn. A straight angle is a half-turn, and a full revolution returns to the starting direction. Use these benchmarks before measuring or calculating.

Worked example

How do you recognise a right angle?

Use a square paper corner as a benchmark.

Match the vertex and one ray; the other ray matches the second edge for a right angle.

Answer: A quarter-turn, or 90°.

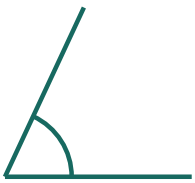
Try it yourself

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Estimate the angle, then measure it with a protractor. Record both values.



2. Estimate the angle, then measure it with a protractor. Record both values.



Answers and explanations

Check the method as well as the final answer. An alternative correct method is also valid.

1. 35°; allow a small printing/measurement tolerance

Put the protractor centre on the vertex, align the zero line with one ray, and read the scale starting at that ray’s zero.

2. 65°; allow a small printing/measurement tolerance

Put the protractor centre on the vertex, align the zero line with one ray, and read the scale starting at that ray’s zero.

Curriculum reference: VC2M5M04

Independent original resource. Not published or endorsed by VCAA. This focused set supports the listed skills; it is not a complete course or an official assessment.

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