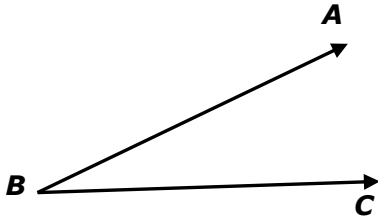




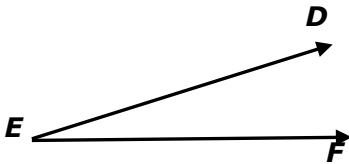
## Measuring and Applying Angles

Elaborate

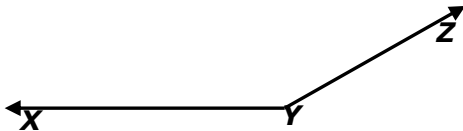
1. Record each measurement in degrees, to the nearest whole number degree. Identify each angle as an acute, obtuse, or right angle.



Measurement: \_\_\_\_\_  
(to nearest whole number)  
Type of angle: \_\_\_\_\_



Measurement: \_\_\_\_\_  
(to nearest whole number)  
Type of angle: \_\_\_\_\_



Measurement: \_\_\_\_\_  
(to nearest whole number)  
Type of angle: \_\_\_\_\_



Measurement: \_\_\_\_\_  
(to nearest whole number)  
Type of angle: \_\_\_\_\_



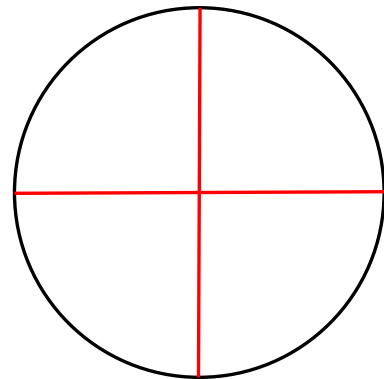
2. A truck is climbing a hill with a 15 degree grade. The grade is the pitch or steepness of the road. Draw a picture of the hill using your protractor.

3. A pizza is a circle. A circle measures  $360^\circ$ . Assume the center of the pizza is the vertex. Divide the pizza into four equal slices.

What is the measurement of each angle?

What types of angles are created?

Explain how you know your answer is correct.



### Debriefing Questions

1. On the protractor, there are two sets of numbers for each angle mark. How did you know which of the two numbers represents the measure of your angle?
2. If the ray is too short to reach the angle marks on your protractor, what can you do to the ray so that you can use your protractor?

