

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

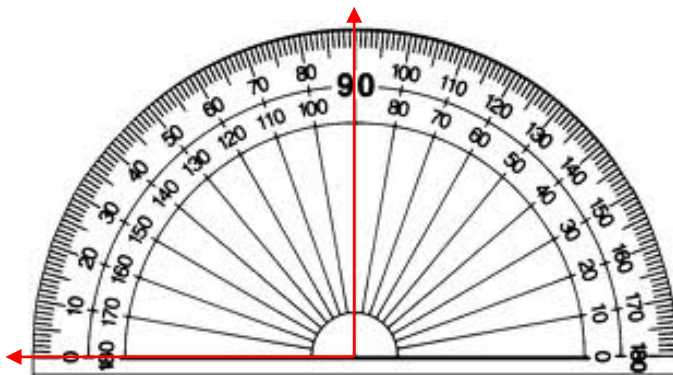
## Measure Angles with a Protractor - Guided Lesson Explanation

### Explanation to #1

An acute angle measures less than  $90^\circ$ , but more than  $0^\circ$ .

A right angle measures exactly  $90^\circ$ .

An obtuse angle measures more than  $90^\circ$ , but less than  $180^\circ$ .



One ray is already lined up with  $0^\circ$ . Follow the other ray to find the angle measurement.

This angle measures exactly  $90^\circ$ . This angle is a right angle.



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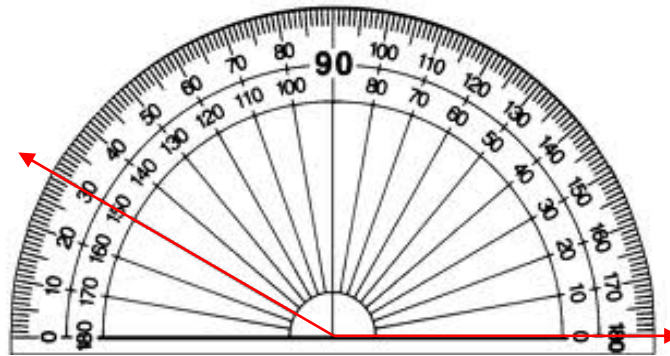
## Explanation to #2

Using the same concepts:

An acute angle measures less than  $90^\circ$ , but more than  $0^\circ$ .

A right angle measures exactly  $90^\circ$ .

An obtuse angle measures more than  $90^\circ$ , but less than  $180^\circ$ .



One ray is already lined up with  $0^\circ$  on the inside ring, which is the same as  $180^\circ$  on the outside ring. Read the angle measurement on the inner ring where the other ray crosses the protractor.

This angle measures more than  $150^\circ$ .

$150^\circ$  is greater than  $90^\circ$

This angle is an obtuse angle.



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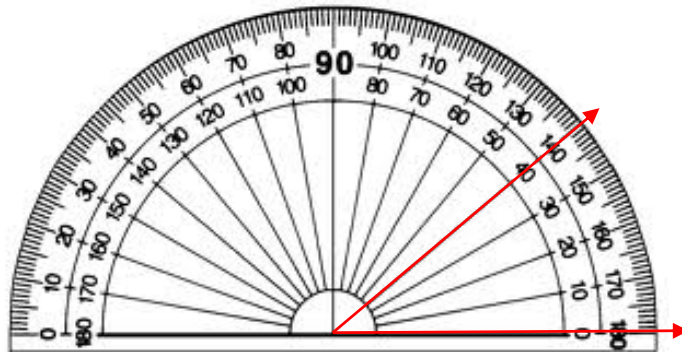
### Explanation to #3

One more time, just for fun...

An acute angle measures less than  $90^\circ$ , but more than  $0^\circ$ .

A right angle measures exactly  $90^\circ$ .

An obtuse angle measures more than  $90^\circ$ , but less than  $180^\circ$ .



One ray is already lined up with  $0^\circ$  on the inside ring, which is the same as  $180^\circ$  on the outside ring. Read the angle measurement on the inner ring where the other ray crosses the protractor.

This angle measures less than  $40^\circ$ . This angle is an acute angle.

