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4.MD.C.5 Angles and Other Geometric Concepts

4.MD.C.5: Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint and understand concepts of angle measurement:

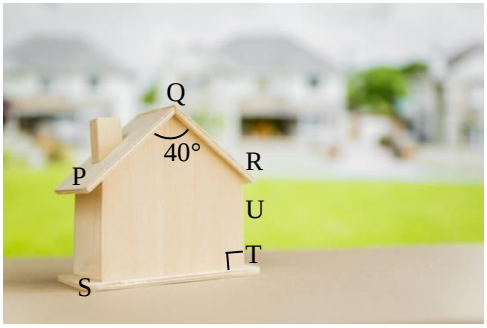
Give what is asked in each item and then write your answers on the space provided.

1. Answer the following questions related to the types of angles.
   _____ a. What is the largest possible whole number measure (in degrees) of an acute angle?
   _____ b. What is the range (in degrees) of the measurement of an obtuse angle?
   _____ c. What is the difference (in degrees) between a straight angle and a right angle?
   _____ d. I am an angle which, if 1° is added to me, will become an obtuse angle and if 1° is subtracted from me, I will become an acute angle. What angle am I?
   _____ e. Mitch subtracted 15° from a right angle and added 25° to it. What is the the measure (in degrees) of the resulting angle?
2. Draw what is being described.

a. an obtuse angle DEF
b. an acute angle STU
c. a right angle KLM
d. a line segment CD
e. a ray RS
f. a point Q

Answers:		
a.	b.	c.
d.	e.	f.

3. Refer to the image on your left and complete the following statements.



a. △PQR is (an) _____ triangle while △STU is a(n) _____ triangle.
b. What is the difference between $\angle STU$ and $\angle PQR$? _____
c. What is the complementary angle of $\angle PQR$? _____

4. Give real-life examples of the following:

a. intersecting lines
b. right angle
c. parallel lines
d. lines on different planes

Answers:
a.
b.
c.
d.

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Answer Key

4.MD.C.5: Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint and understand concepts of angle measurement:

Give what is asked in each item and then write your answers on the space provided.

1. Answer the following questions related to the types of angles.

89° a. What is the largest possible whole number measure (in degrees) of an acute angle?

91°-179° b. What is the range (in degrees) of the measurement of an obtuse angle?

90° c. What is the difference (in degrees) between a straight angle and a right angle?

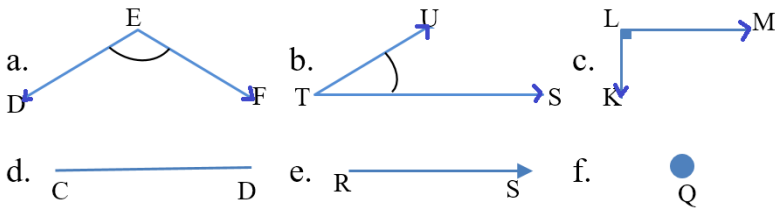
90° d. I am an angle which, if 1° is added to me, will become an obtuse angle and if 1° is subtracted from me, I will become an acute angle. What angle am I?

100° e. Mitch subtracted 15° from a right angle and added 25° to it. What is the the measure (in degrees) of the resulting angle?

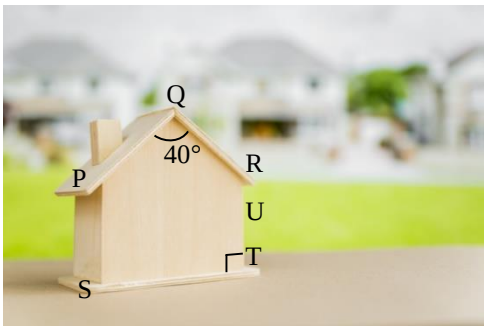
2. Draw what is being described.

a. an obtuse angle DEF
b. an acute angle STU
c. a right angle KLM
d. a line segment CD
e. a ray RS
f. a point Q

Answers:



3. Refer to the image on your left and complete the following statements.



a. △PQR is (an) acute triangle while △STU is a(n) right triangle.

b. What is the difference between $\angle STU$ and $\angle PQR$? 50°

c. What is the complementary angle of $\angle PQR$? 50°

4. Give real-life examples of the following:

a. intersecting lines
b. right angle
c. parallel lines
d. lines on different planes

Answers:
a. crossroads
b. corners of a book
c. sidewalks
d. lines on one wall and lines on the opposite wall of your room