## tutorified

## 4.MD.C. 6 Angle Measurement and Classification - I

4.MD.C.6: Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.

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

1. Draw and label an example of each of the following angles.

## Answers:

a.
b.
c.
b. acute angle GHI
c. right angle MNO
d. an angle greater than $45^{\circ}$
but less than $90^{\circ}$
d.
2. How many of the angles are greater than $90^{\circ}$ ?

3. How many right angles are there in each of the following polygons?

$\qquad$

4. Which of the following statements is true? $\qquad$
a. A right angle can also be called an obtuse angle.
b. None of the angles in a square can be lesser than $90^{\circ}$.
c. The angles in a triangle are always an acute angle.
5. What type of angle is the angle $127^{\circ}$ ? $\qquad$
6. Measure the following angles and classify them as acute, right, or obtuse?




## tutorified

## 4.MD.C. 6 Angle Measurement and Classification - I

## Answer Key

4.MD.C.6: Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.

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

1. Draw and label an example of each of the following angles.
a. obtuse angle ABC
b. acute angle GHI
c. right angle MNO
d. an angle greater than $45^{\circ}$
but less than $90^{\circ}$

## Answers:


c.

2. How many of the angles are greater than $90^{\circ}$ ? $\qquad$

3. How many right angles are there in each of the following polygons?
$\square$ 4
 0

4. Which of the following statements is true? $\qquad$ b.
a. A right angle can also be called an obtuse angle.
b. None of the angles in a square can be lesser than $90^{\circ}$.
c. The angles in a triangle are always an acute angle.
5. What type of angle is the angle $127^{\circ}$ ? obtuse angle
6. Measure the following angles and classify them as acute, right, or obtuse?

$90^{\circ}$ - right

$45^{\circ}$ - acute

$60^{\circ}$ - acute

