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# Angles Worksheets 4th Grade

1. Name the angles marked in the following diagrams.

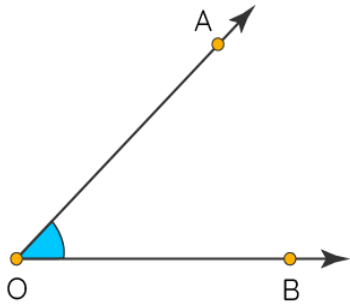


Figure 1

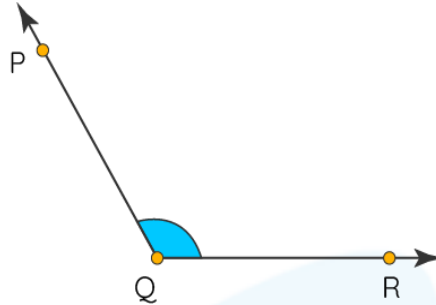
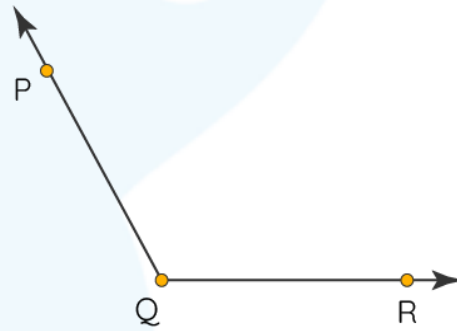
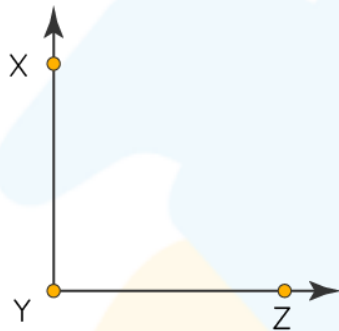


Figure 2

2. Name the larger angle among the given figures.



3. Choose the figures which form angles.

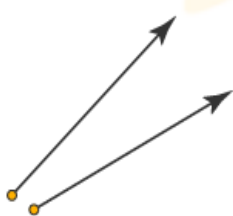


Figure 1

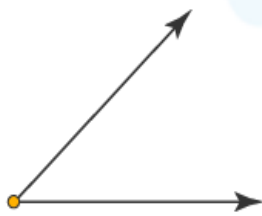


Figure 2

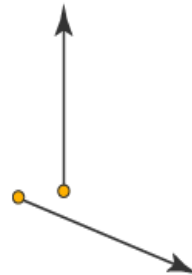


Figure 3

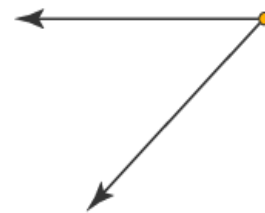


Figure 4

4. Choose and name the right angle from the given diagrams.

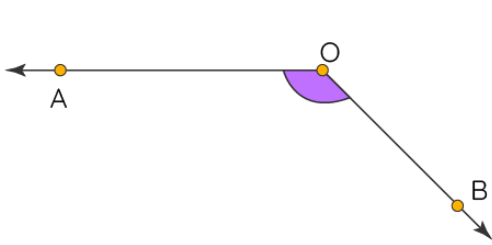


Figure 1

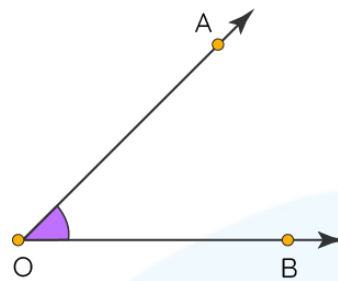


Figure 2

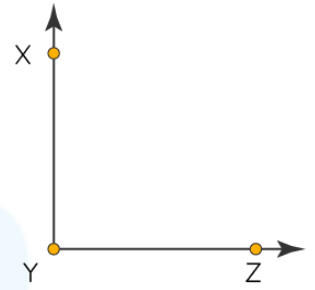


Figure 3

5. Which of the following is a straight angle?

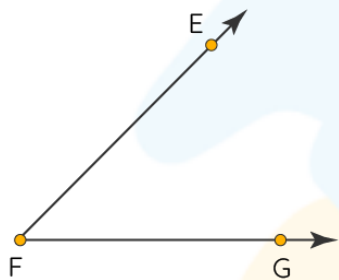


Figure 1

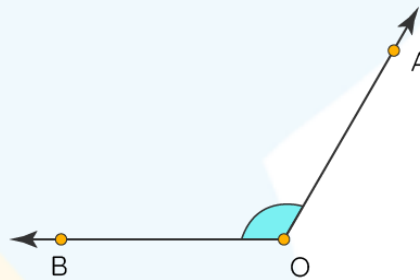


Figure 2

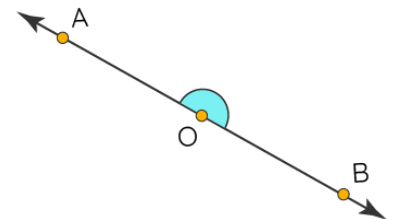


Figure 3

6. Name the acute angle from the given figures:

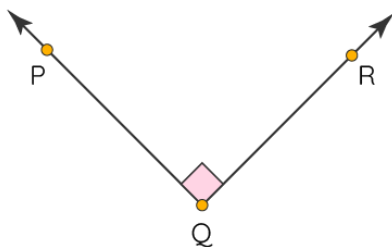


Figure 1

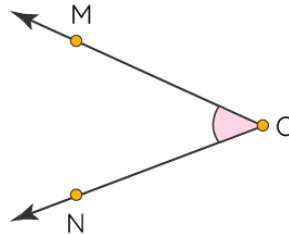


Figure 2

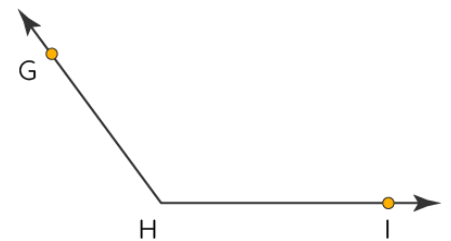
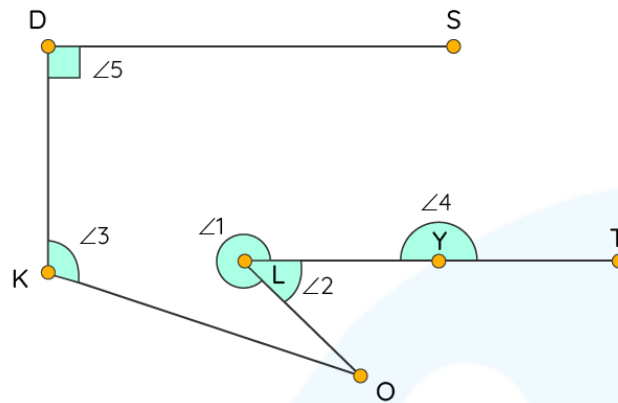
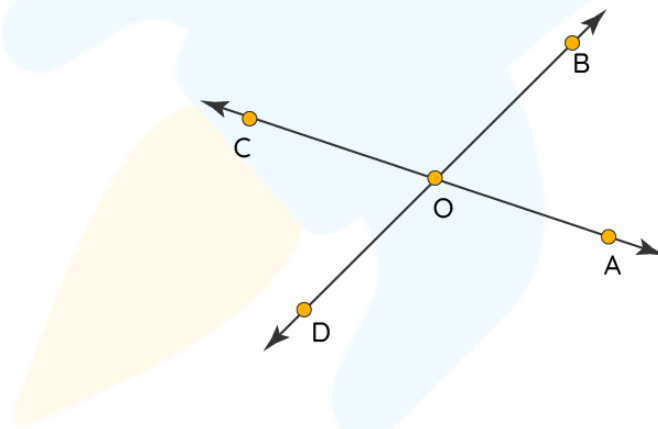


Figure 3

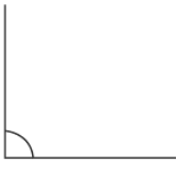

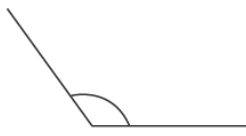
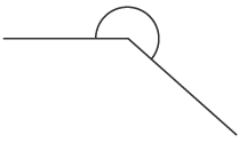
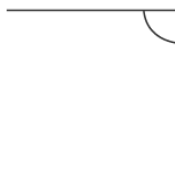
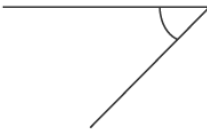
7. Name the obtuse angle and the reflex angle in the given figure.



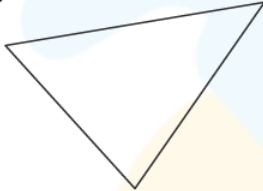
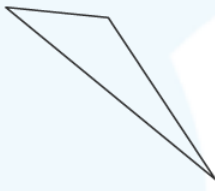
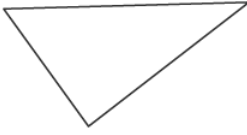

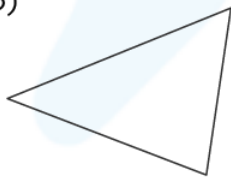
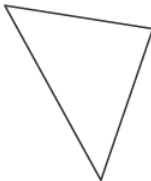
8. Name the acute, obtuse and straight angles from the given diagram.



9. For each of the given angles, state if they are acute, obtuse, straight, right, or reflex angle.

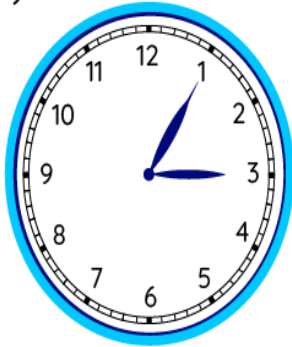
 <p>Angle:</p>	 <p>Angle:</p>	 <p>Angle:</p>
 <p>Angle:</p>	 <p>Angle:</p>	 <p>Angle:</p>

10. In each of the given triangles, state, whether the angles are acute, obtuse, or right, angled indicating them with blue, red, and green respectively.

<p>1)</p>  <p>Type:</p>	<p>2)</p>  <p>Type:</p>	<p>3)</p>  <p>Type:</p>
<p>4)</p>  <p>Type:</p>	<p>5)</p>  <p>Type:</p>	<p>6)</p>  <p>Type:</p>

11. Name the type of angles being formed between the hour and the minute hand in each of the following figures.

i)



ii)



iii)



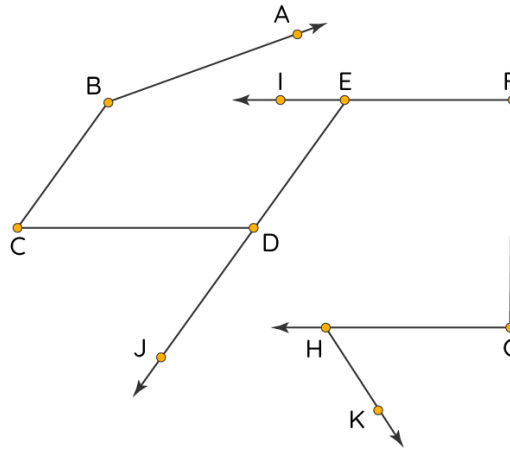
iv)



12. In the given figures below, exactly at what time do we see a right angle between the hour and the minute hand?



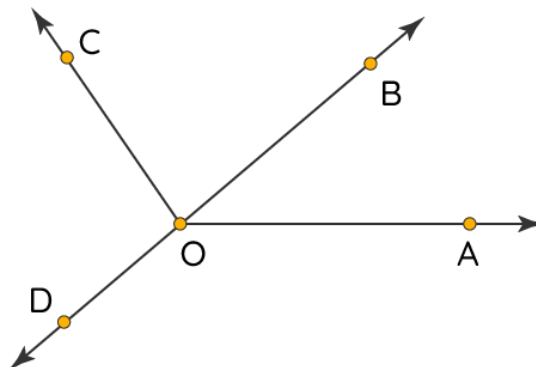
13. Write the names of any two angles that are acute and involve either point D or point H.



14. What is the measure of the smaller angle formed by the hour and the minute hands are shown in the clock below?



15. Name the acute, obtuse, straight, and straight angles in the given diagram.





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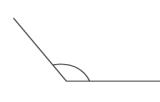
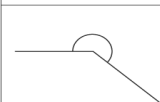
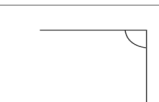
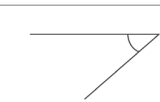


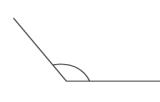
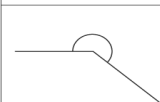
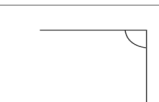
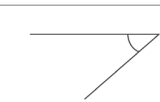


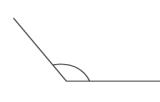
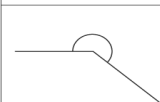
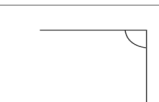
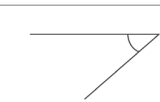
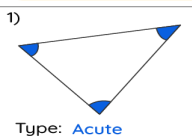
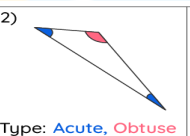
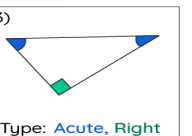
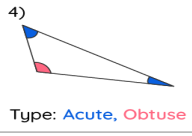
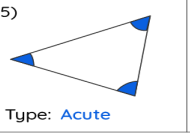
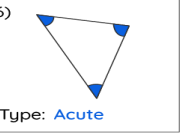
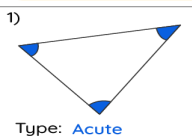
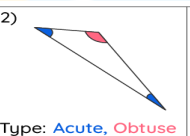
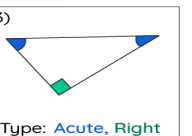
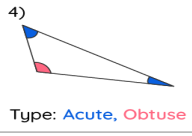
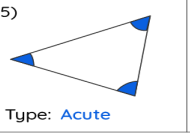
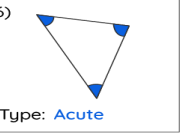
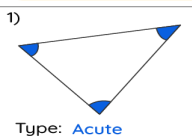
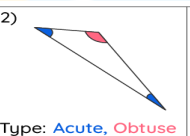
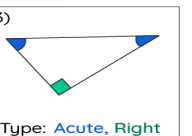
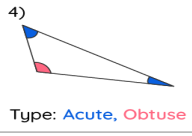
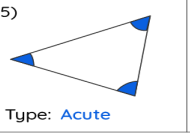
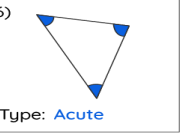
- Barbara Cabrera

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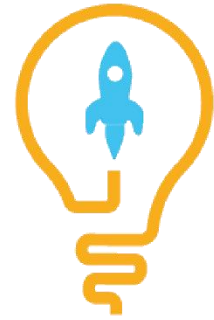


**ANSWERS**

1. $\angle AOB$ , $\angle PQR$	6. Figure 2- $\angle MNO$	11. i) Acute Angle ii) Right Angle iii) Obtuse Angle iv) Straight Angle						
2. $\angle PQR$	7. Obtuse Angle: $\angle 3 = \angle DKO$ Reflex Angle: $\angle 1 = \angle TLO$	12. 3 pm						
3. Figure 2 and Figure 4	8. Acute Angles: $\angle BOA, \angle COD$ Obtuse Angles: $\angle COB, \angle AOD$ Straight Angles: $\angle COA, \angle BOD$	13. $\angle CDJ, \angle GHK$						
4. Figure 3- $\angle XYZ$	<p>9.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> Angle: <b>Right</b></td> <td style="width: 33%;"> Angle: <b>Acute</b></td> <td style="width: 33%;"> Angle: <b>Obtuse</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Angle: <b>Reflex</b></td> <td> Angle: <b>Right</b></td> <td> Angle: <b>Acute</b></td> </tr> </table>	 Angle: <b>Right</b>	 Angle: <b>Acute</b>	 Angle: <b>Obtuse</b>	 Angle: <b>Reflex</b>	 Angle: <b>Right</b>	 Angle: <b>Acute</b>	14. $150^\circ$
 Angle: <b>Right</b>	 Angle: <b>Acute</b>	 Angle: <b>Obtuse</b>						
 Angle: <b>Reflex</b>	 Angle: <b>Right</b>	 Angle: <b>Acute</b>						
5. Figure 3- $\angle AOB$	<p>10.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1)  Type: <b>Acute</b></td> <td style="width: 33%;">2)  Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b></td> <td style="width: 33%;">3)  Type: <b>Acute, Right</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4)  Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b></td> <td>5)  Type: <b>Acute</b></td> <td>6)  Type: <b>Acute</b></td> </tr> </table>	1)  Type: <b>Acute</b>	2)  Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b>	3)  Type: <b>Acute, Right</b>	4)  Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b>	5)  Type: <b>Acute</b>	6)  Type: <b>Acute</b>	15. Acute Angles: $\angle BOA, \angle COB$ Obtuse Angles: $\angle COA, \angle COD$ Straight Angles: $\angle BOD$
1)  Type: <b>Acute</b>	2)  Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b>	3)  Type: <b>Acute, Right</b>						
4)  Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b>	5)  Type: <b>Acute</b>	6)  Type: <b>Acute</b>						

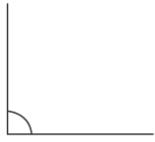

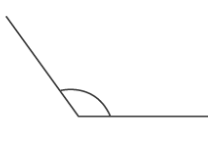
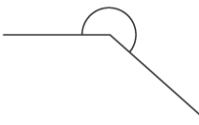


## SOLUTIONS

Complete solution/explanation

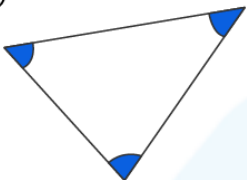
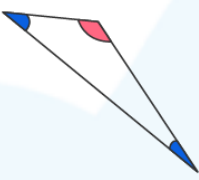
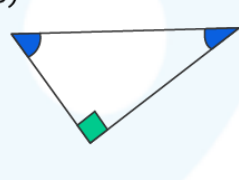
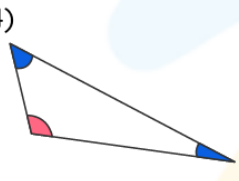
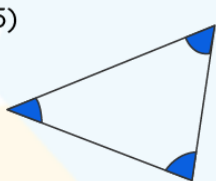
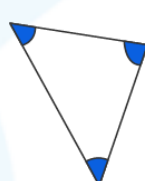


1. Figure 1:  $\angle AOB$ , Figure 2:  $\angle PQR$
2.  $\angle XYZ =$  right angle  
 $\angle PQR =$  obtuse angle  
Thus,  $\angle PQR > \angle XYZ$   
Hence,  $\angle PQR$  is the greater angle
3. Figure 2 and Figure 4 are forming angles as the two rays are meeting at a common point making an angle between them.  
Figure 1 and Figure 3 are not forming angles as they do not have the rays meeting at a common point.
4. Figure 3-  $\angle XYZ$  is the right angle
5. Figure 3-  $\angle AOB$  is the straight angle
6. Figure 2-  $\angle MNO$  is the acute angle
7. Obtuse Angle :  $\angle 3 = \angle DKO$   
Reflex Angle:  $\angle 1 = \angle TLO$
8. Acute Angles :  $\angle BOA, \angle COD$   
Obtuse Angles :  $\angle COB, \angle AOD$   
Straight Angles :  $\angle COA, \angle BOD$

9.

		
Angle: <b>Right</b>	Angle: <b>Acute</b>	Angle: <b>Obtuse</b>
		
Angle: <b>Reflex</b>	Angle: <b>Right</b>	Angle: <b>Acute</b>

10.

1) 	2) 	3) 
Type: <b>Acute</b>	Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b>	Type: <b>Acute, Right</b>
4) 	5) 	6) 
Type: <b>Acute, Obtuse</b>	Type: <b>Acute</b>	Type: <b>Acute</b>

11. i) Acute Angle  
 ii) Right Angle  
 iii) Obtuse Angle  
 iv) Straight Angle

12. Right angle is exactly seen at 3pm between the hour and the minute hand

13. At point D:  $\angle CDJ$   
 At point H:  $\angle GHK$

14. We know that,

The angle at the center =  $360^\circ$  (Full angle)

Thus, angle between every two consecutive units (numbers) in the clock

is  $360^\circ/12 = 30^\circ$

At 7 o'clock the number of units between the hour and the minute hand is 5

Thus, angle between the hour and the minute hand =  $30^\circ \times 5 = 150^\circ$

Hence, the measure of the smaller angle formed by the hour and the minute hand is  $150^\circ$ .

15. Acute Angles:  $\angle BOA$ ,  $\angle COB$

Obtuse Angles:  $\angle COA$ ,  $\angle COD$

Straight Angles:  $\angle BOD$

## FUN FACT

- 1) Did you know walking on a straight road forms a  $180^\circ$  angle.
- 2) The letter 'L' forms a  $90^\circ$  between its standing and sleeping line.
- 3) Every letter in the alphabet series sets an example of angles being formed.

