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# Angles Worksheets 4th Grade

1. Name the angles marked in the following diagrams.

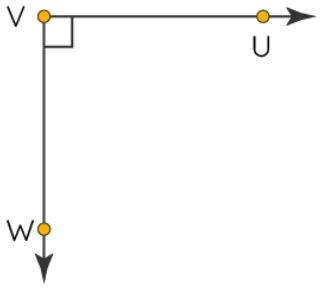



Figure 1

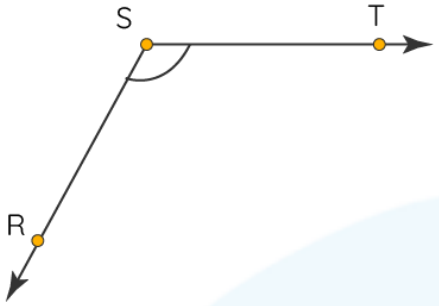
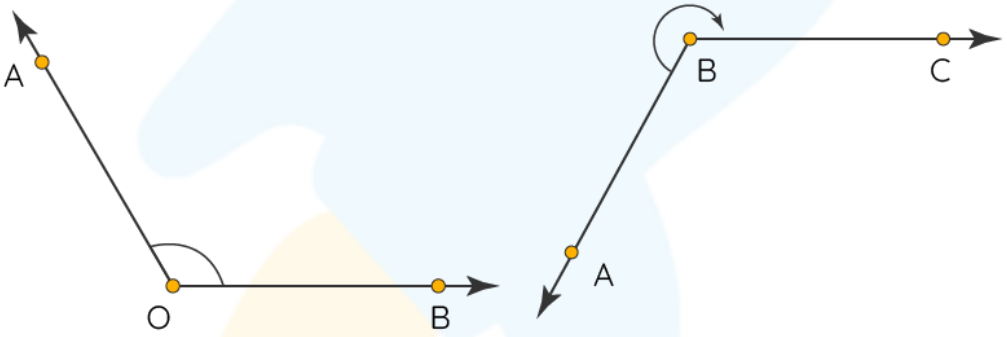



Figure 2

2. Name the larger angle among the given figures.




3. Which of the following is(are) angle(s)?

Figure 1

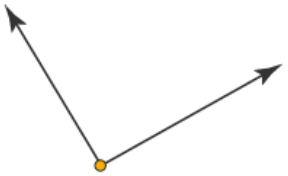


Figure 2

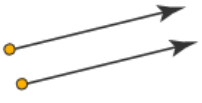
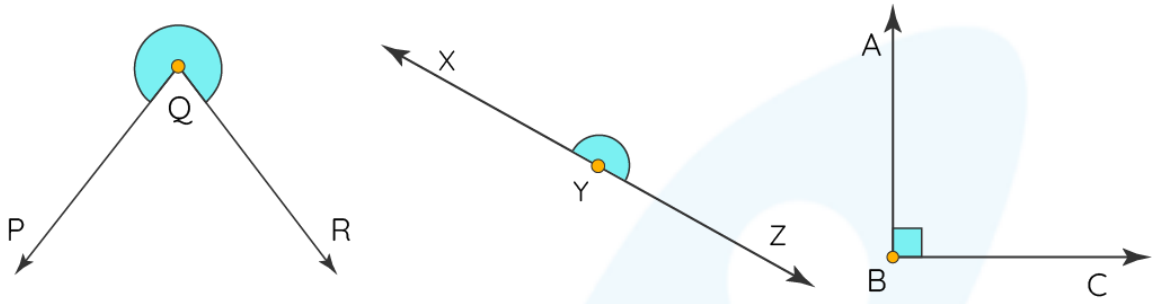


Figure 3

4. State if the following angles are acute, obtuse, or right.

a) 190 °  b) 65 °  c) 90 °  d) 33 °  e) 91 °

5. Name the straight angle from the given figures.




6. What is meant by a reflex angle and a full angle?

7. Construct the following angles using a protractor.

a) 60 °
b) 90 °
c) 45 °

8. Choose the reflex angle from the following figures.

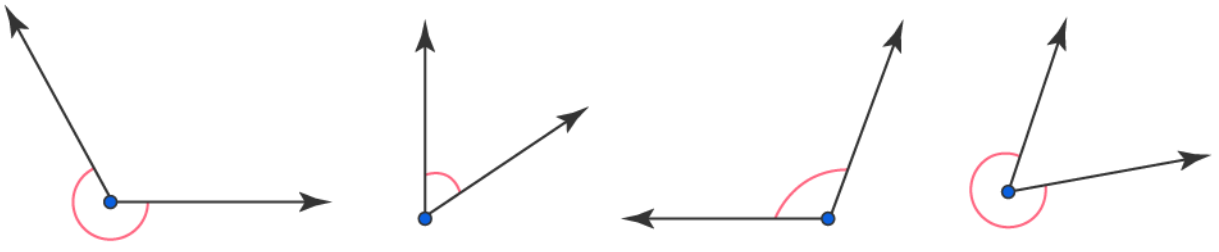


Figure 1  Figure 2  Figure 3  Figure 4

9. Arrange the following angles in ascending order.

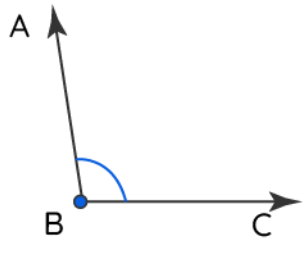



Figure 1

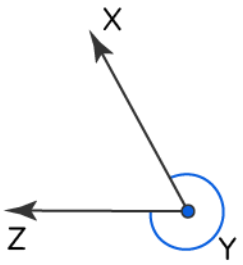



Figure 2

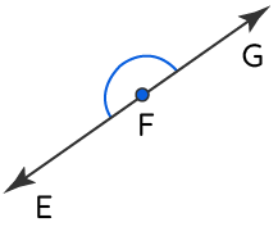



Figure 3

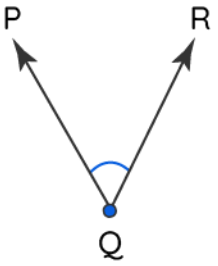



Figure 4

10. By observation, arrange the following angles in descending order.

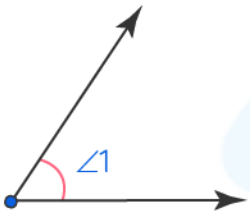



Figure 1

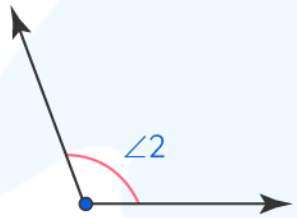



Figure 2

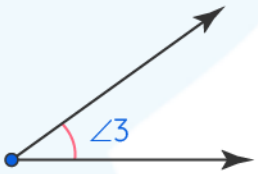



Figure 3

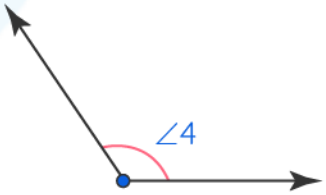
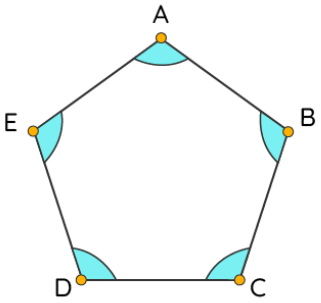



Figure 4

11. Write the measurement/range of the following angles.

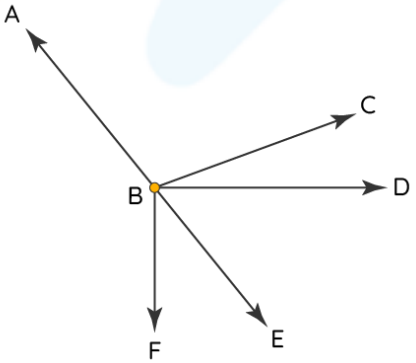
a) Acute
b) Obtuse
c) Right
d) Straight
e) Reflex
f) Full

12. What kind of angles do you observe on all the vertices of the following figure?




13. Identify the type of angle formed by the hands of each clock.


14. Identify the acute, obtuse, right, and straight angles in the given figure.




15. Write the measures of the smaller angles, if any, formed between the hands of a clock at

a) 6 o'clock b) 9 o'clock

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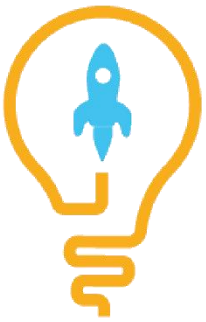
# ANSWERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. ∠UVW, ∠TSR | 6. Reflex: greater than 180 degrees and lesser than 360 degree<br><br>Full Angle: 360 degree | 11. a) 0° < Acute angle< 90°<br>b) 90° < Obtuse angle< 180°<br>c) Right angle: 90°<br>d) Straight angle: 180°<br>e) 180° < Reflex angle <360°<br>f) Full angle: 360° |
| 2. ∠ABC | 7. Make the constructions using a protractor | 12. Obtuse angle |
| 3. Figure 2 | 8. Figure 1 and Figure 4 | 13. Figure 1: Obtuse Angle<br>Figure 2: Acute angle |
| 4.<br>a) Obtuse<br>b) Acute<br>c) Right<br>d) Acute<br>e) Obtuse | 9. ∠PQR < ∠ABC < ∠EFG < ∠XYZ | 14. Acute Angles: ∠CBD, ∠DBE, ∠CBE, ∠EBF<br>Obtuse Angles: ∠ABD, ∠CBF, ∠ABF<br>Right Angle: ∠DBF<br>Straight Angle: ∠ABE |
| 5. ∠XYZ | 10. ∠4 > ∠2 > ∠1 > ∠3 | 15. a) Straight angle<br>b) Right angle |



# SOLUTIONS

Complete solution/explanation

1. Figure 1- ∠UVW, Figure 2- ∠TSR

2. Outer ∠ABC is the larger angle as it's a reflex angle

3. Figure 2 is an angle as the two rays are meeting at a point to form an angle whereas, in Figure 1 and Figure 3 the rays are not meeting.

4. a) Obtuse b) Acute c) Right d) Acute e) Obtuse

5. ∠XYZ is the straight angle

6. A reflex angle is the one which is greater than a straight angle but lesser than a full angle. It's range is 180° < Reflex angle < 360°.
   A full angle also known as a complete angle is a whole angle on a point. A full angle measures 360°

7. Make the following constructions

8. Figure 1 and Figure 4 are reflex angles

9. ∠PQR < ∠ABC < ∠EFG < ∠XYZ
   Since, ∠PQR = Acute angle, ∠ABC = Obtuse angle, ∠EFG = Straight angle, ∠XYZ = Reflex angle

10. ∠4 > ∠2 > ∠1 > ∠3

11. a) Acute = 0° to 89° b) Obtuse = 91° to 179° c) Right = 90°
    d) Straight = 180° e) Reflex = 181° to 359° f) Full = 360°

12. The angle formed on all the vertices of the given figure is obtuse.

13. Figure 1: Obtuse angle , Figure 2 : Acute angle

14. Acute Angles: ∠CBD, ∠DBE, ∠CBE, ∠EBF
    Obtuse Angles: ∠ABD, ∠CBF, ∠ABF
    Right Angle: ∠DBF
    Straight Angle: ∠ABE

15. a) Straight angle (180 degree) at 6 o'clock
    b) Right angle (90 degree) at 9 o'clock

## FUN FACT

1) The sum of angles of a triangle is equal to 180°.

2) The letter 'E' has 90° between it's standing and sleeping line.

3) The word complementary comes from Latin completum (meaning completed) because the right angle is thought of as a complete angle.