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# Angles Worksheets 4th Grade

1. Name the angles marked in the following diagrams.

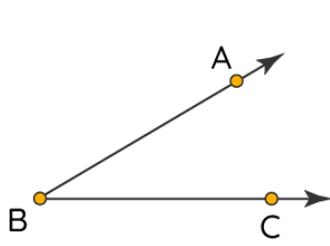


Figure 1

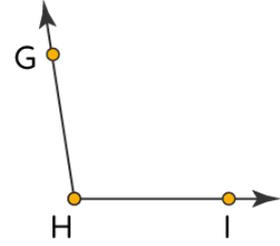
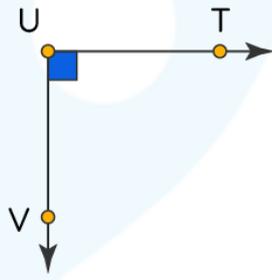
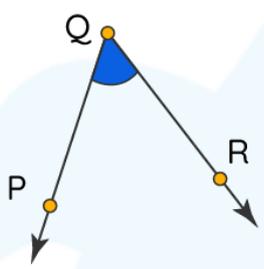


Figure 2

2. Name the smaller angle among the given figures.



3. Which of the following are angles?

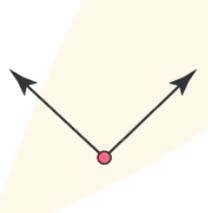


Figure 1

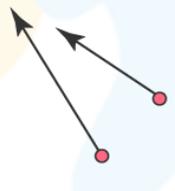


Figure 2

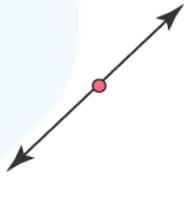


Figure 3

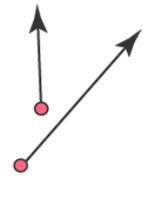


Figure 4

4. Which of the following are not angles?

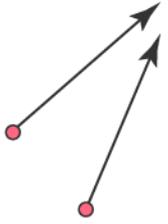


Figure 1

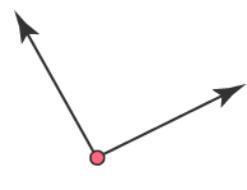


Figure 2



Figure 3

5. Construct the following angles:

- a)  $120^\circ$     b)  $150^\circ$     c)  $15^\circ$

6. Name the obtuse angle from the following diagrams.

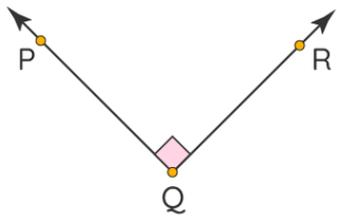


Figure 1

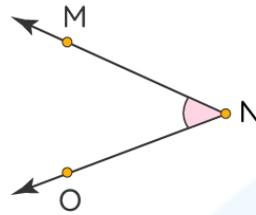


Figure 2

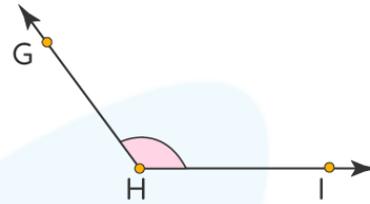
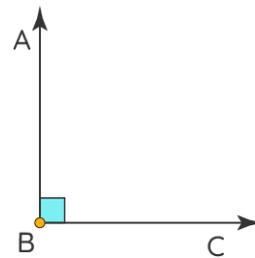
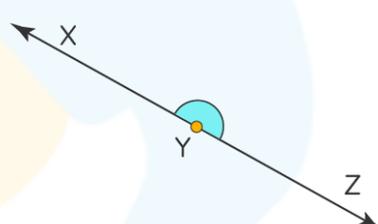
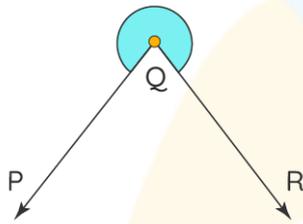


Figure 3

7. State each of the following as right, straight or reflex angle.

- a)  $1^\circ$     b)  $92^\circ$     c)  $179^\circ$     d)  $314^\circ$

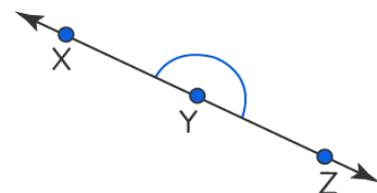
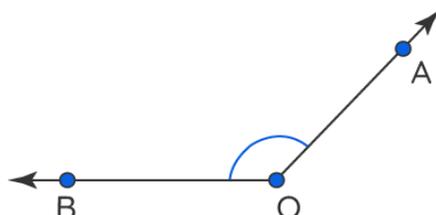
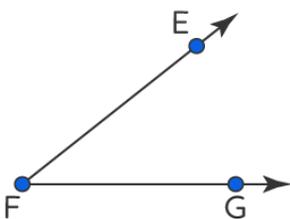
8. Name the reflex angles from the given figures.



9. Construct the following angles using a protractor.

- a)  $180^\circ$     b)  $89^\circ$     c)  $35^\circ$

10. Arrange the given angles in ascending order:

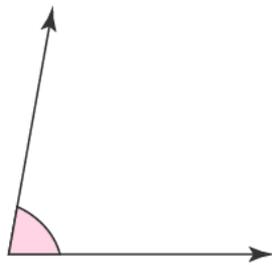


11. Draw and label the angle using the given information.

a) An acute angle  $\angle PQR$

b) A straight angle  $\angle XYZ$

12. Measure the following angles using a protractor.



Angle:

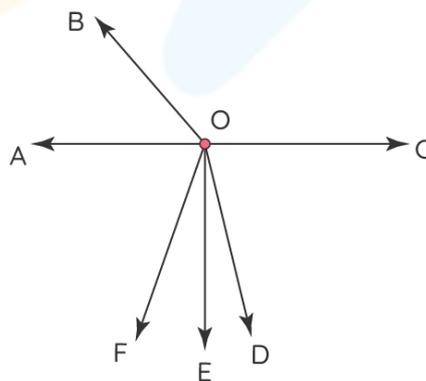


Angle:

13. What's the type of angle formed between the hands of a clock at 5:35pm?

14. Draw an acute, obtuse, right, straight and reflex angles and also name them.

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



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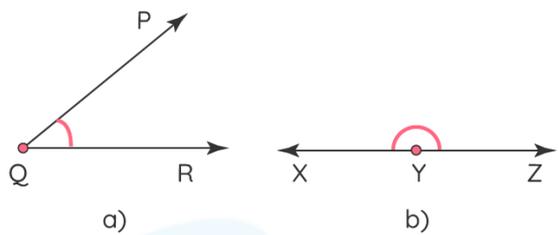
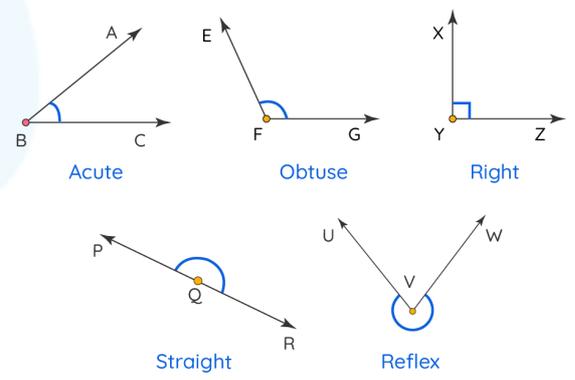
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- Barbara Cabrera

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## ANSWERS

1. $\angle ABC, \angle GHI$	6. $\angle GHI$	11 
2. $\angle PQR$	7. a) Acute angle b) Obtuse angle c) Obtuse angle d) Reflex angle	12. $80^\circ, 160^\circ$
3. Figure 1 and Figure 3	8. $\angle PQR$	13. Acute angle
4. Figure 1 and Figure 3	9. Construct the angles using a protractor	14. 
5. Construct the angles using a protractor	10. $\angle EFG < \angle AOB < \angle XYZ$	15. Acute angles: $\angle COD, \angle DOE, \angle EOF, \angle DOF, \angle FOA, \angle BOA$ Obtuse angles: $\angle BOC, \angle COF, \angle AOD, \angle BOF, \angle BOE, \angle BOD$ Right angles: $\angle COE, \angle AOE$ Straight angles: $\angle AOC$

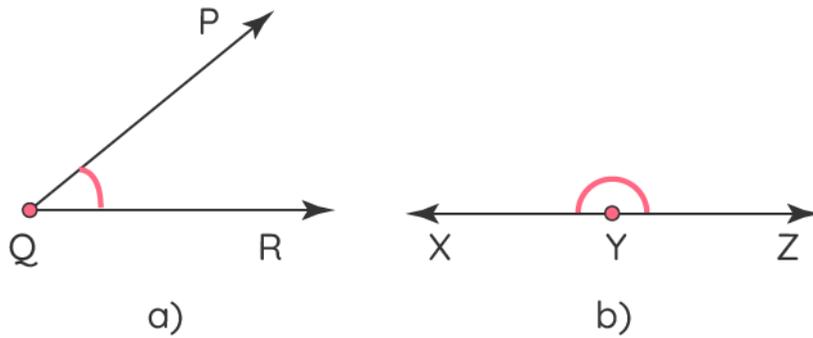


## SOLUTIONS

Complete solution/explanation

1. Figure 1:  $\angle ABC$ , Figure 2:  $\angle GHI$
2.  $\angle PQR$  is smaller than  $\angle TUV$ .
3. Figure 1 and Figure 3 are angles as the rays meet at a common point to form an angle.
4. Figure 1 and Figure 3 are not angles as the rays do not meet at a common point.
5. a) <<Make a 120 degree angle>> b) <<Make a 120 degree angle>>  
c) <<Make a 15degree angle>>
6.  $\angle GHI$  is an obtuse angle
7. a) Acute angle    b) Obtuse angle    c) Obtuse angle  
d) Reflex angle
8. Outer  $\angle PQR$  is the reflex angle
9. a) <<Make a 180degree angle>> b) <<Make a 89 degree angle>>  
c) <<Make a 3degree angle>>
10. Ascending order is smallest to largest angle  
 $\angle EFG < \angle AOB < \angle XYZ$

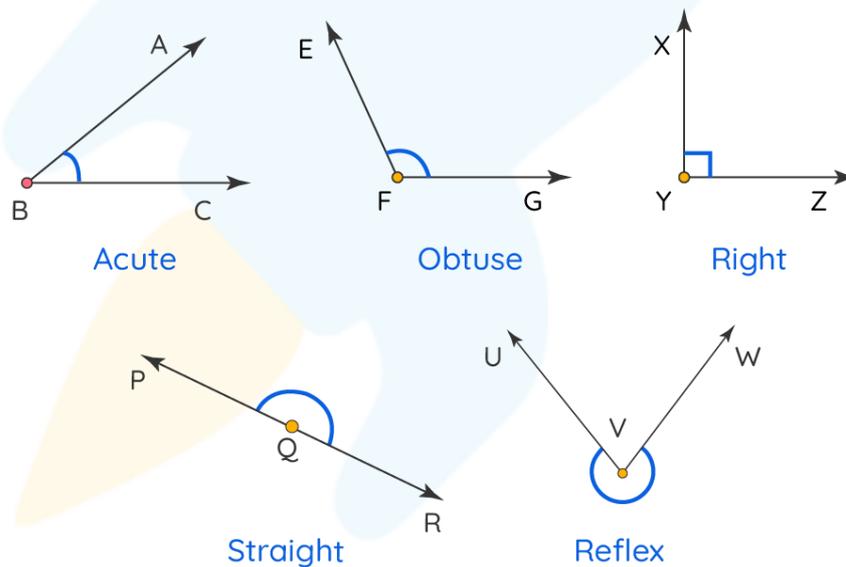
11.



12.  $80^\circ, 160^\circ$

13. At 5:35pm, the angle between the hands of a clock will be acute.

14.



15. Acute angles:  $\angle COD, \angle DOE, \angle EOF, \angle DOF, \angle FOA, \angle BOA$

Obtuse angles:  $\angle BOC, \angle COF, \angle AOD, \angle BOF, \angle BOE, \angle BOD$

Right angles:  $\angle COE, \angle AOE$

Straight angles:  $\angle AOC$

## FUN FACT

- 1) Did you know walking on a straight road forms a  $180^\circ$  angle?
- 2) The sum of angles of a triangle is equal to  $180^\circ$
- 3) When two lines don't meet each other, they never form angles.

