



Measuring an Angle

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The size of an angle is measured in degrees ($^{\circ}$).

A protractor is used to measure angles.

Example:

- The angle between the hands of a clock at 3:00 is 90° .
- A straight road makes a 180° angle.

Steps to Measure an Angle Using a Protractor

- Place the protractor's center point on the vertex of the angle.
- Align the baseline of the protractor with one arm of the angle.
- Read the degree marking where the second arm passes through the protractor's scale.
- Note the angle's measure in degrees ($^{\circ}$).

Types of Angles Based on Measurement

Angle	Steps to Draw	Example
Acute Angle	Less than 90°	45°
Right Angle	Exactly 90°	A square's corner
Obtuse Angle	More than 90° but less than 180°	120°
Straight Angle	Exactly 180°	A straight line
Reflex Angle	More than 180° but less than 360°	270°
Complete Angle	Exactly 360°	A full turn

Properties of Measuring Angles

- Angles are measured in degrees ($^{\circ}$).
- A full rotation around a point is 360° .
- A right angle is always 90° .
- A straight angle is always 180° .
- Adjacent angles on a straight line add up to 180° .
- Angles around a point sum up to 360° .