

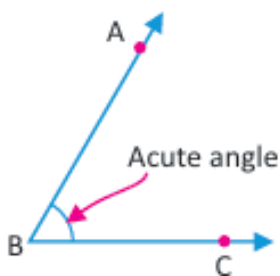
Classification of Angles

Understanding the Topic

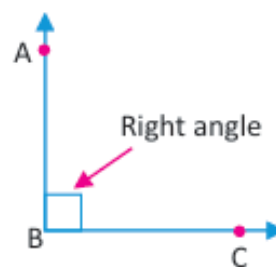
- Angles are classified based on their measure in degrees ($^{\circ}$)
- Angles help us understand the opening between two lines or rays
- The angle is measured from one arm to another around the vertex

Types of Angles

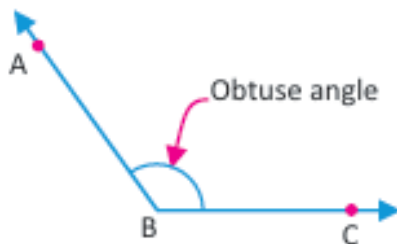
Acute Angle – Less than 90°



Right Angle – Exactly 90°



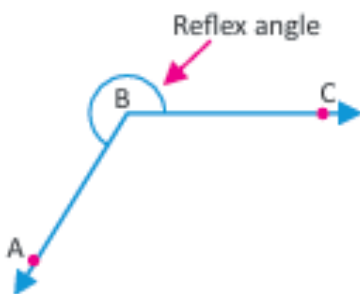
Obtuse Angle – More than 90° but less than 180°



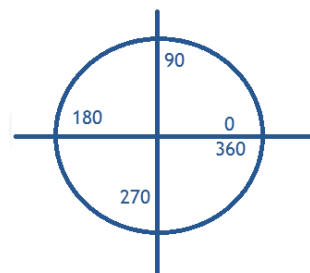
Straight Angle – Exactly 180°



Reflex Angle – More than 180° but less than 360°



Full Angle – Exactly 360°

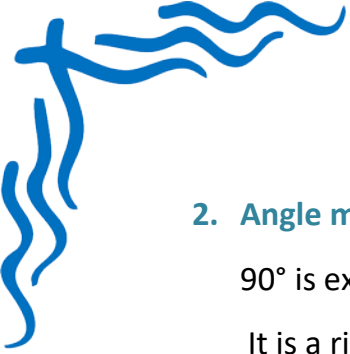


Examples with Solutions

1. Angle measuring 60°

60° is less than 90°

It is an acute angle



2. Angle measuring 90°

90° is exactly a right angle

It is a right angle

3. Angle measuring 135°

135° is more than 90° but less than 180°

It is an obtuse angle

4. Angle measuring 180°

A straight line forms a 180° angle

It is a straight angle

5. Angle measuring 250°

250° is more than 180° but less than 360°

It is a reflex angle

Summary Points

- Angles are named based on how wide they open
- Acute $< 90^\circ$, Right $= 90^\circ$, Obtuse $> 90^\circ$ and $< 180^\circ$
- Straight $= 180^\circ$, Reflex $> 180^\circ$ and $< 360^\circ$, Full $= 360^\circ$
- Knowing types of angles helps us understand shapes and geometry
- Example: Angle of 135° is obtuse because it is more than 90° but less than 180°