

**Key Idea**

A number can be used to describe the size of an angle's opening.

**Vocabulary**

- angle
- vertex
- sides
- interior
- exterior
- degrees
- protractor
- acute angle
- right angle
- obtuse angle
- straight angle

**Materials**

- ruler or straightedge
- protractor

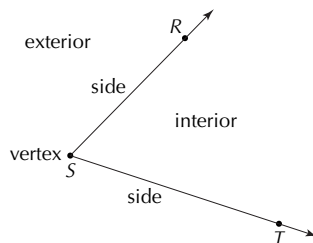
# Measuring and Classifying Angles

## LEARN

### How can you measure angles?

An **angle** is formed by two rays that have the same endpoint. The common endpoint is called the **vertex** (plural: vertices). The rays are the **sides** of the angle.

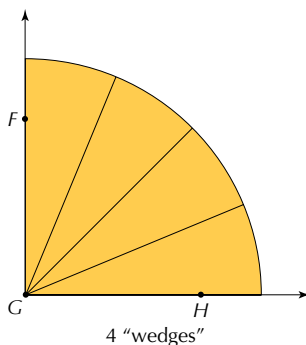
Angle  $RST$  is shown at the right. We write this as  $\angle RST$ . It can also be named  $\angle TSR$  or just  $\angle S$ . When three letters are used, the middle letter names the vertex. The **interior** and **exterior** of the angle are also shown.



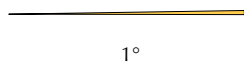
There are various ways to measure an angle's opening. For example, if we measure it in "wedges," we could say that the measure of  $\angle FGH$  is 4 wedges.



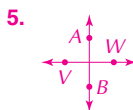
1 "wedge"



In math, we usually measure angles in **degrees** ( $^\circ$ ). One degree is a very skinny wedge. It takes 90 degrees, written  $90^\circ$ , to fill a square corner. The measure of  $\angle XYZ$  is  $90^\circ$ .



1°



## WARM UP

Draw an example of each figure. See below.

1.  $\overleftrightarrow{EK}$

2.  $\overleftrightarrow{SF}$

3.  $\overrightarrow{DM}$

4.  $\overrightarrow{MD}$

5. perpendicular lines  
 $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overleftrightarrow{VW}$