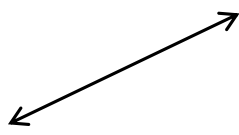
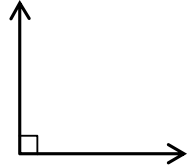


Classifying angles

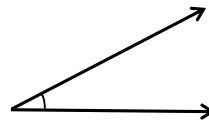
Grade 3 Geometry Worksheet



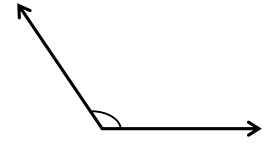
Straight



Right

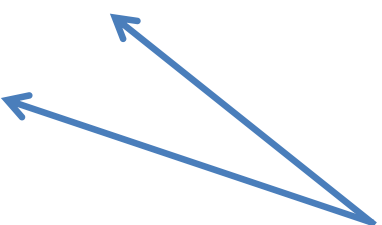
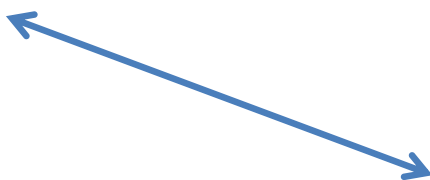
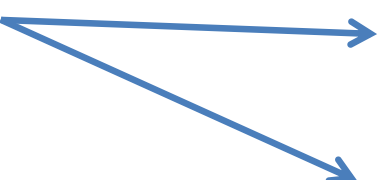
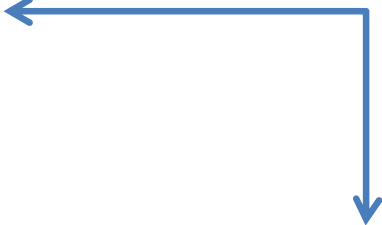
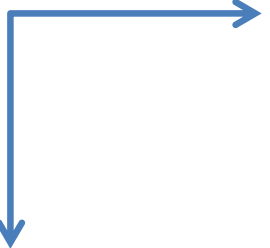
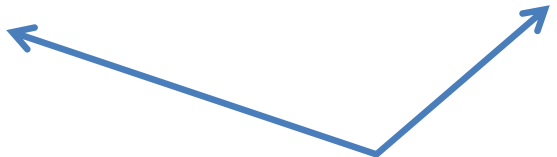


Acute



Obtuse

Write "straight", "right", "acute" or "obtuse" below each angle.

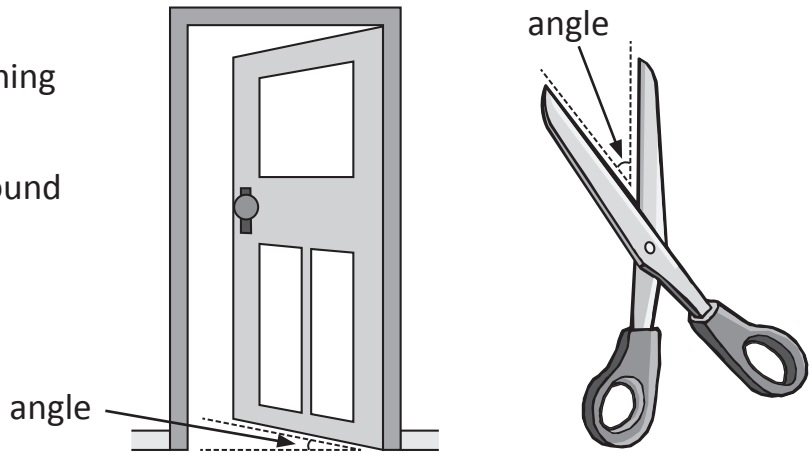
 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>
 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>
 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>

Lines and angles – angles

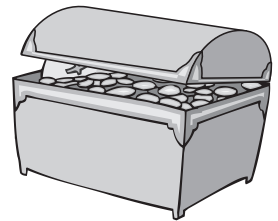
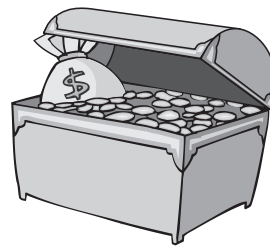
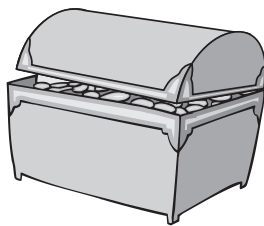
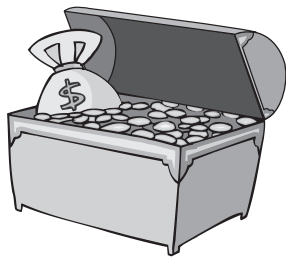
An angle is the amount of turning between two lines that meet.

There are lots of angles all around us. You have probably noticed many already.

Here are two examples of angles in your classroom:

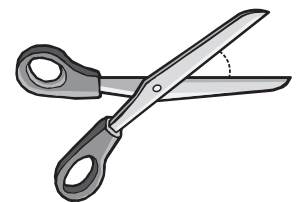
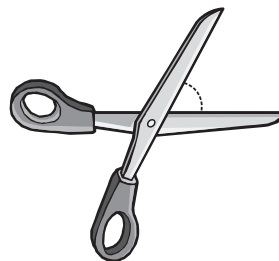
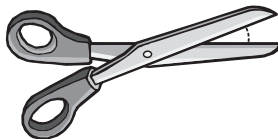


- 1 Look at the angle on each open chest lid. Trace the angle and then order the treasure chests' lids from the smallest to largest angle.



- 2 Follow the directions about angles.

a Tick the pair of scissors that has the largest angle.



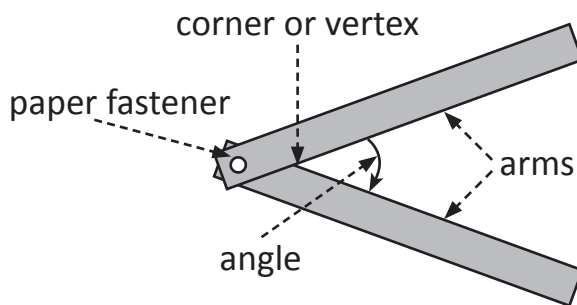
b Place a circle around the pair of scissors that has the smallest angle.

c Find something in your classroom that has an angle larger than anything on this page and draw it below:

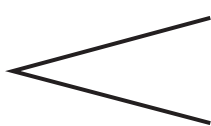
Lines and angles – angles

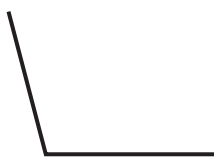
An angle is the amount of turning between two lines that meet.

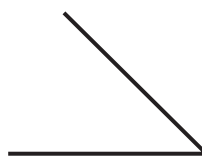
Make an angle tester with two straight pieces of cardboard joined with a paper fastener.

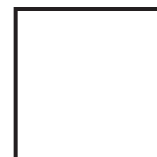


3 Use your angle tester to measure and compare these angles. Order them smallest to largest by writing 1 to 4 under each one.









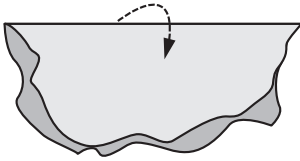
4 For this activity you will need a ruler and a sharp pencil. Follow the directions for each angle.

		Copy the angle	Draw a smaller angle	Draw a larger angle
a				
b				
c				

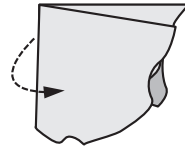
Lines and angles – angles

A right angle is an angle where two lines meet at a square corner.

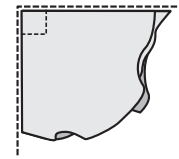
Make a right angle tester by folding a piece of paper like this:



Step 1: Fold a piece of paper in half.

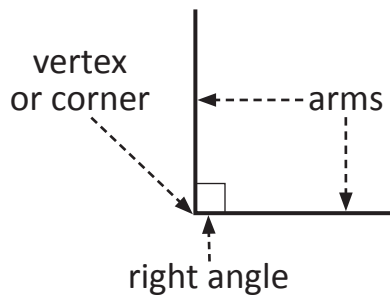


Step 2: Fold the same piece of paper in half again.

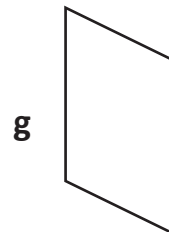
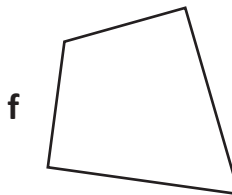
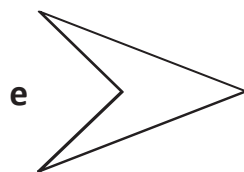
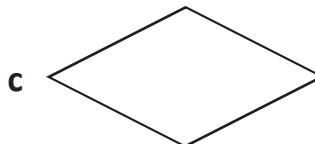
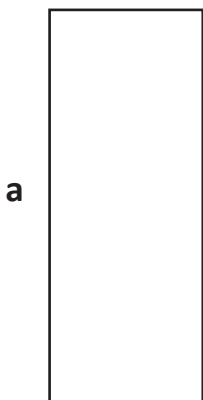


Step 3: Make sure that the creases are pressed down firmly.

You have made the corner of a square which is a right angle. A right angle is 90 degrees (90°).



5 For each shape, circle the corners that are right angles. Write the number of right angles inside each shape.



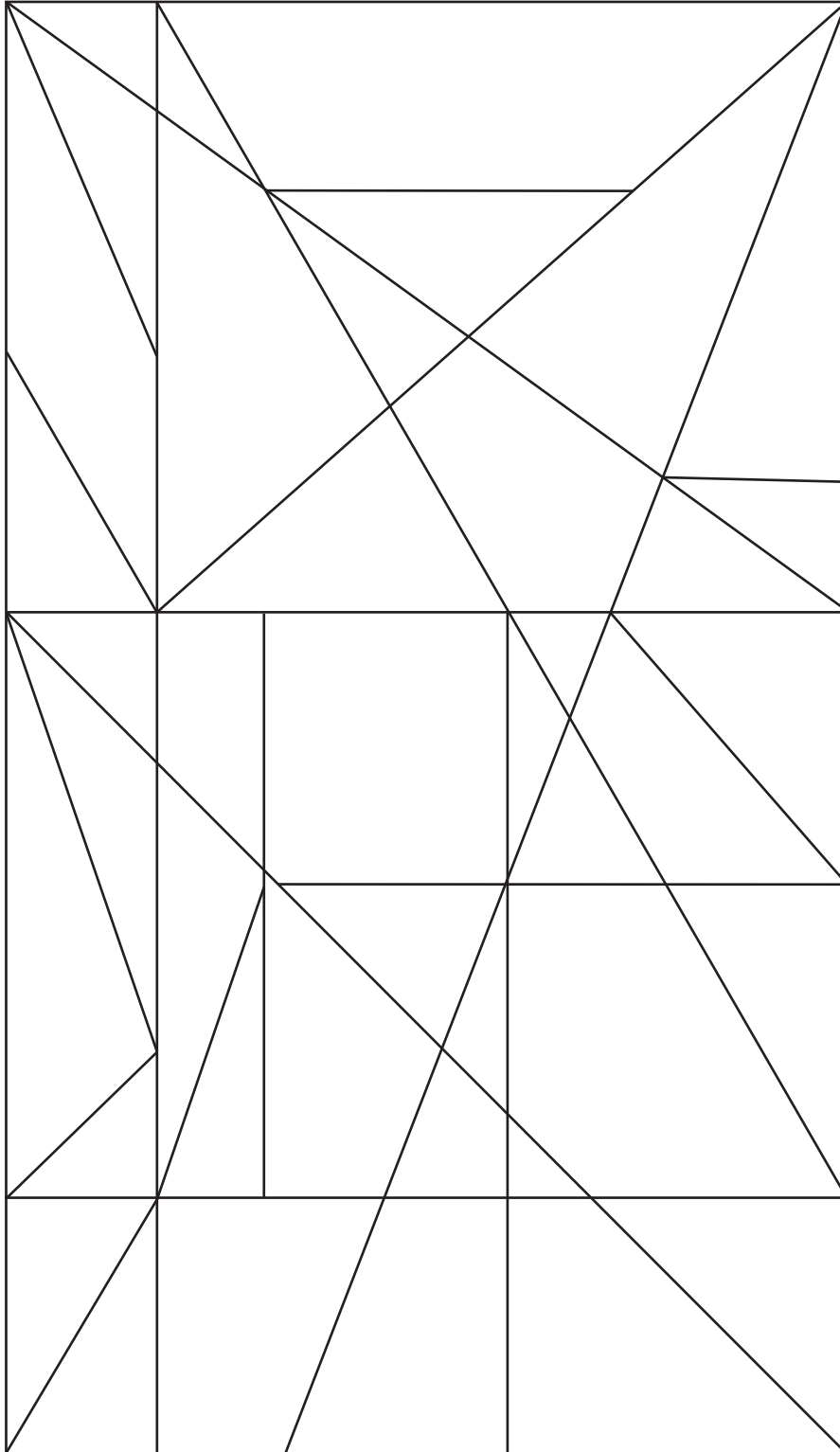
6 Find some right angles in your classroom and list them here:

Angles

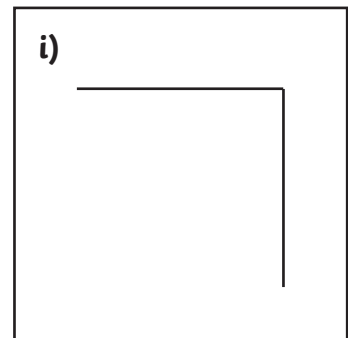
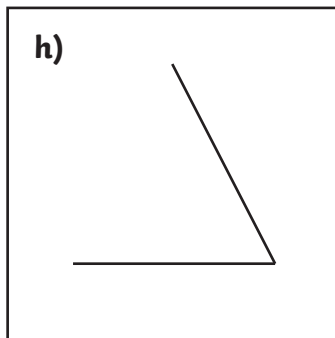
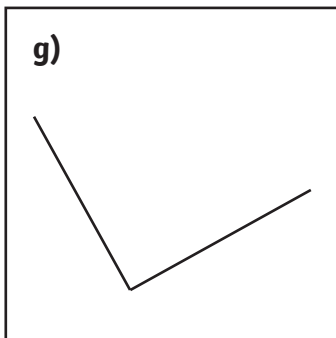
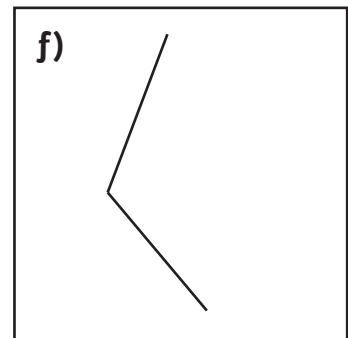
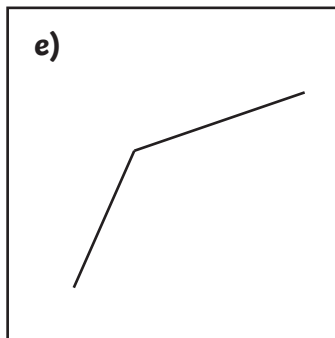
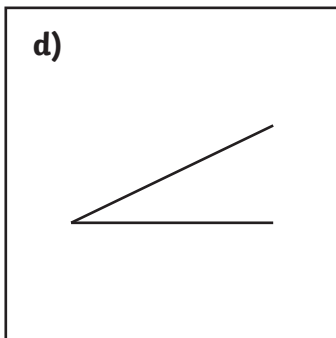
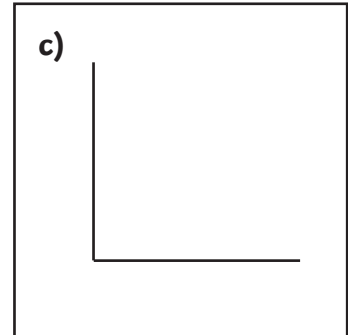
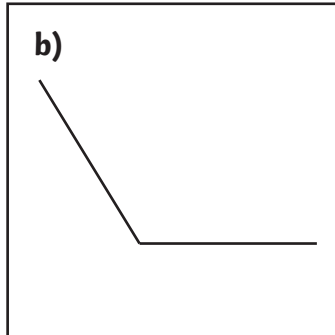
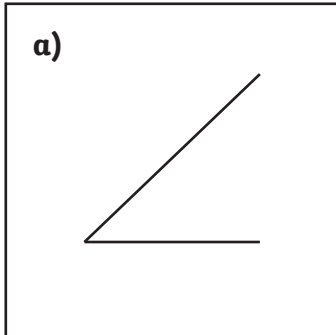
Mark right angles in blue.

Mark obtuse angles in red.

Mark acute angles in green.



Angles



Cut out the boxes and sort them into the table.

Smaller Than a Right Angle	Right Angle (90°)	Bigger Than a Right Angle

Tangrams

investigate

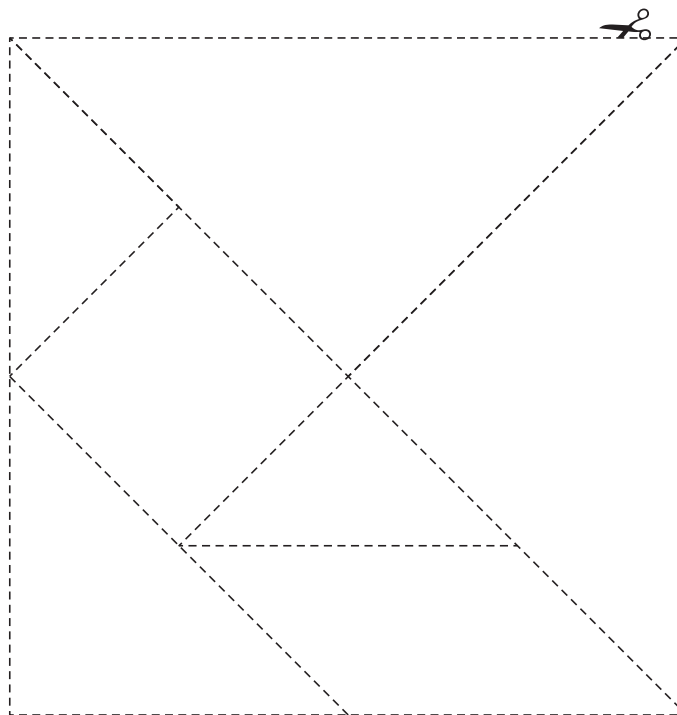


Getting ready

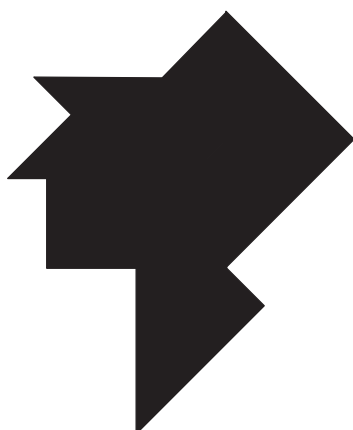
For this challenge, you will need to copy, colour and cut out the tangram pieces below.



What to do



- 1 Practice using the pieces with these challenges:
 - Make a square using three triangles.
 - Make a parallelogram using two triangles.
 - Make a large triangle using the square and two triangles.
- 2 Now see if you can make the designs below. You must use all the pieces.



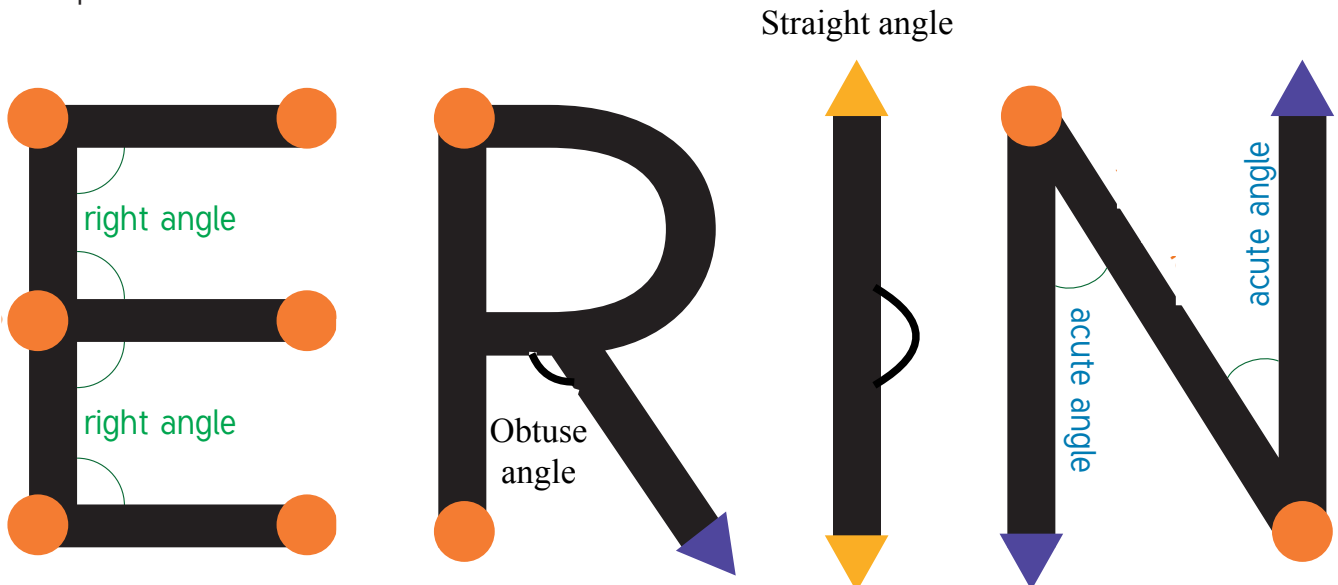
Angles in Names Teacher Notes Page 9

Have students write their names on a sheet of graph paper using block capitals. Avoid using curved lines.

Activity 1

Ask students to label the line segments and types of angles in their name.

For example:



Activity 2 Challenge only if you have a protractor

Ask students to use a protractor to measure the angles in their names.

For example:

