

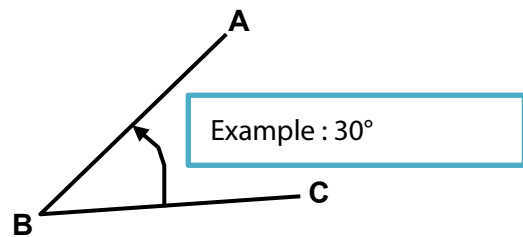
1 **Acute angles** : These are angles which are between 0° and 90°

Angles are measured in degrees – and indicated with a small circle at the top right of the number, like 30° . You will learn in school how to use a **protractor** to draw and measure angles

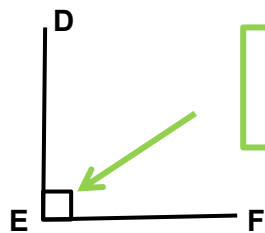
Examples : Please note the drawings are NOT to scale !!

30° ; 56° ; 80° ; 3° ; 45°

These are examples of **acute** angles.



2 The **right angle** : 90°

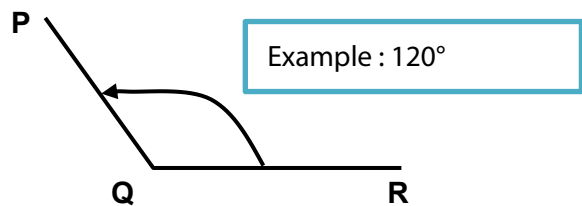


The small square always indicates an angle of 90° (say ninety degrees)

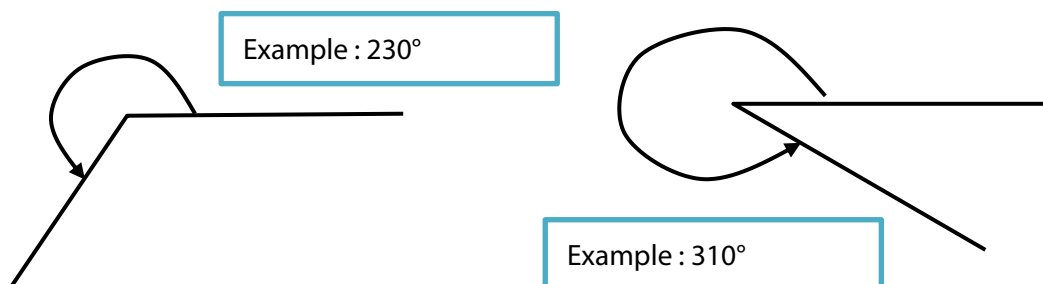
3 **Obtuse angles** : These are angles between 90° and 180°

120° ; 145° ; 170° ; 100°

These are examples of **obtuse** angles.



4 A **reflex angle** : angles measure between 180° and 360°



- 5 The **straight angle** (the same as a straight line) : which is 180° .



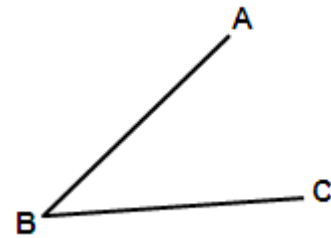
We ALWAYS **label** the angles

In the diagram the angle is at the point B

We usually put a 'hat' on B :

$\hat{A}BC$ or $\hat{C}BA$

AB and BC are the **legs (or sides)** of the angle in the picture.

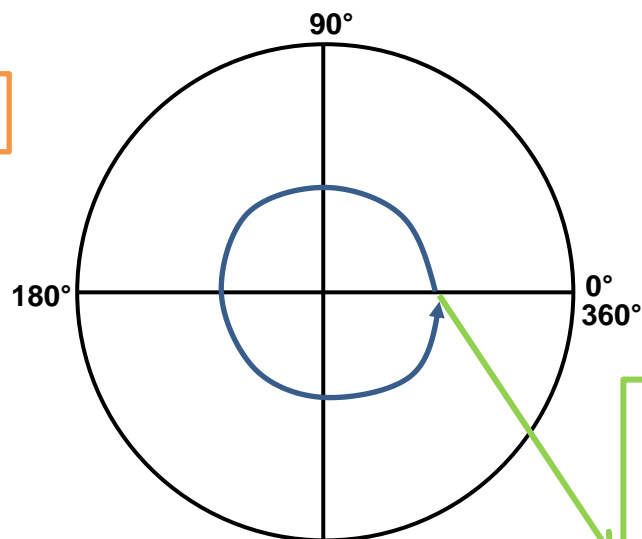


You may also indicate that the angle at B is $\angle ABC$ or $\angle CBA$.

In general we prefer the first notation with the 'hat' on the point where the angle is.

- 6 A **complete turn is 360°** which will be four right angles or $4 \times 90^\circ = 360^\circ$

A **revolution** is a full turn



A full turn will go through 4 times 90° and will end up where you started at 0°