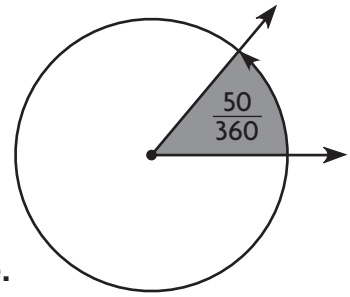
Name _____

Degrees

Angles are measured in units called **degrees.** The symbol for degrees is °. If a circle is divided into 360 equal parts, then an angle that turns through 1 part of the 360 measures 1°.

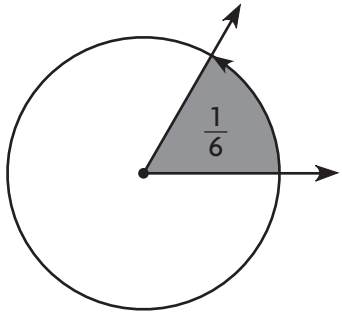
An angle that turns through $\frac{50}{360}$ of a circle measures 50°.



Find the measure of an angle that turns through $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle.

Step 1 Find a fraction that is equivalent to $\frac{1}{6}$ with 360 in the denominator. **Think:** $6 \times 60 = 360$.

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1 \times 60}{6 \times 60} = \frac{60}{360}$$



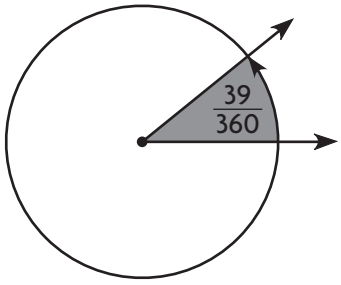
Step 2 Look at the numerator of $\frac{60}{360}$.

The numerator tells how many degrees are in $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle.

So, an angle that turns through $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle measures 60°.

Tell the measure of the angle in degrees.

1.



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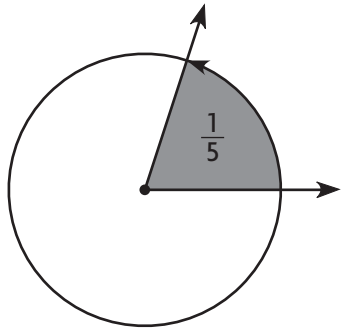
2.



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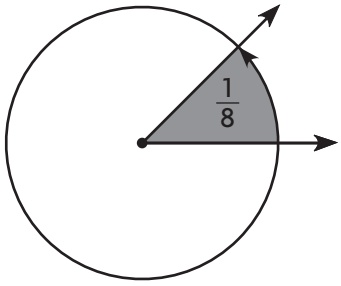
3.



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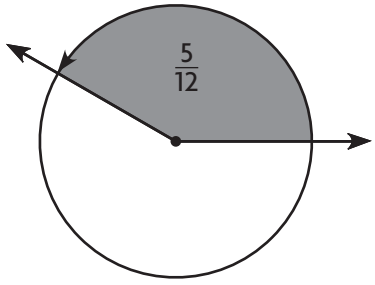
4.



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Name _____

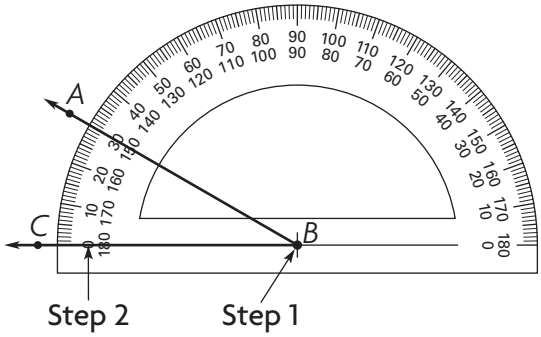
Measure and Draw Angles

A **protractor** is a tool for measuring the size of an angle.

Follow the steps below to measure ∠*ABC*.

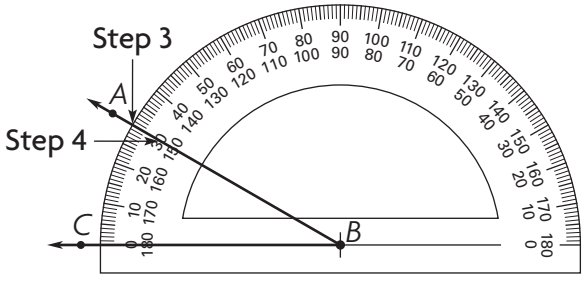
Step 1 Place the center point of the protractor on vertex *B* of the angle.

Step 2 Align the 0° mark on the protractor with ray *BC.* Note that the 0° mark is on the outer scale or top scale.



Step 3 Find where ray *BA* intersects the same scale.

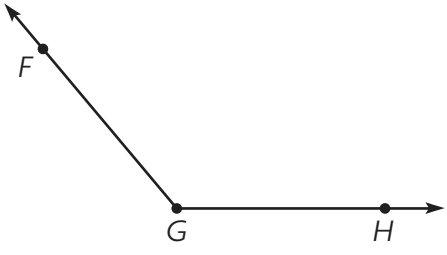
Step 4 Read the angle measure on the scale.



The m∠*ABC* = 30°.

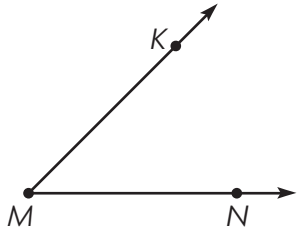
Use a protractor to find the angle measure.

1.



m∠*FGH* _____

2.



m∠*KMN* _____

Use a protractor to draw the angle.

3. 110°

4. 55°

Name _____

Join and Separate Angles

The measure of an angle equals the sum of the measures of its parts.

Use your protractor and the angles at the right.

Step 1 Measure $\angle ABC$ and $\angle CBD$. Record the measures.

$m\angle ABC =$ 35°; $m\angle CBD =$ 40°

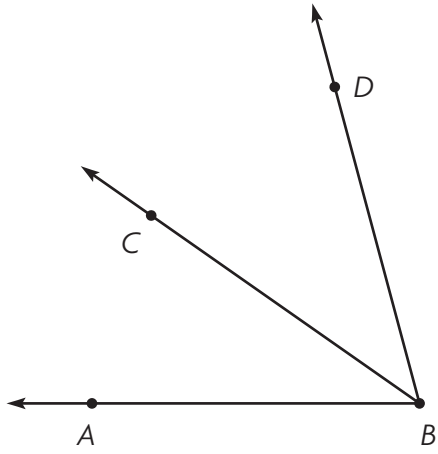
Step 2 Find the sum of the measures.

35° + 40° = 75°

Step 3 Measure $\angle ABD$. Record the measure.

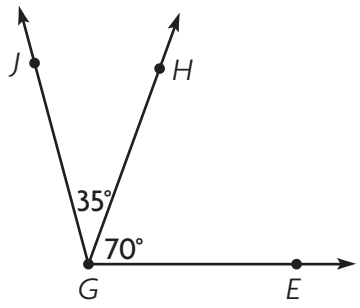
$m\angle ABD =$ 75°

So, $m\angle ABC + m\angle CBD = m\angle ABD$.



Add to find the measure of the angle. Write an equation to record your work.

1.



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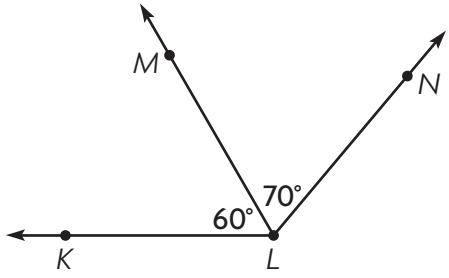
$m\angle EGJ =$ _____

2.



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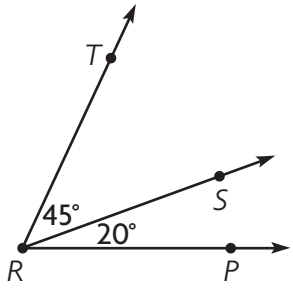
$m\angle KLN =$ _____

3.



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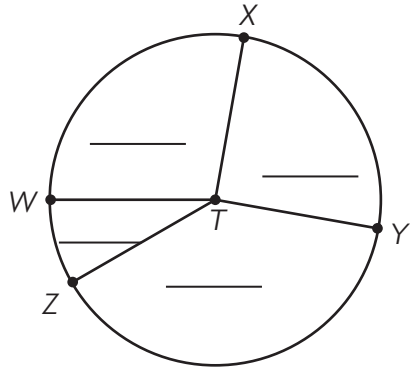
$m\angle PRT =$ _____

Use a protractor and the art at the right.

4. Find the measure of each angle. Label each angle with its measure.

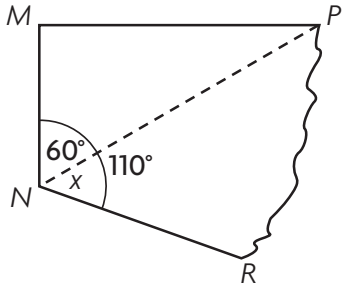
5. Write the sum of the angle measures as an equation.

_____



Name _____

Problem Solving • Unknown Angle Measures



Use the strategy *draw a diagram.*

Mrs. Allen is cutting a piece of wood for a set for the school play. She needs a piece of wood with a 60° angle. After the cut, what is the angle measure of the part left over?

Read the Problem

What do I need to find?	What information do I need to use?	How will I use the information?
I need to find the angle measure of the part left over, or m∠*PNR*.	I can use the angle measures I know: m∠*MNP* = 60° and m∠*MNR* = 110°.	I can draw a bar model to find the unknown angle measure, or m∠*PNR*.

Solve the Problem

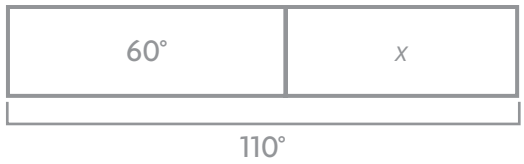
I can draw a bar model to represent the problem.

Then I can write an equation to solve the problem.

m∠*MNP* + m∠*PNR* = m∠*MNR*

60° + *x* = 110°

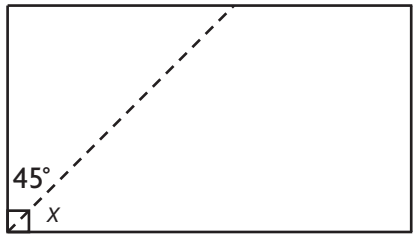
x = 110° − 60°, or 50°



So, m∠*PNR* = 50°

The angle measure of the part left over is 50°.

1. Cal is cutting a rectangular board as shown. What is the angle measure of the part left over? _____



2. What equation did you use to solve?

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