Measuring angles
Learning the sum of the angles for triangles and rectangles
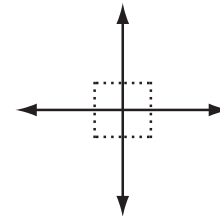Learning division facts with remainders with dividends up to 50 and dividends with 5 as a factor

When two lines cross, an **angle** is formed.
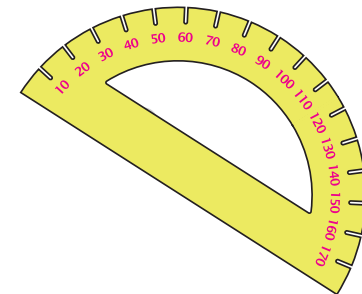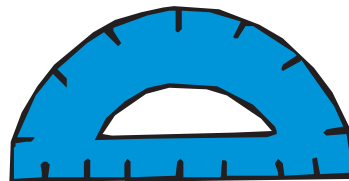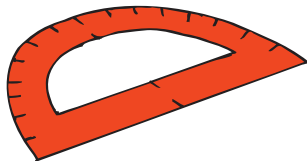Angles are measured in degrees using a protractor.
The two lines shown on the right are perpendicular.
Notice that this forms four 90° angles.
What do you think is the sum of the angles of a rectangle?

The sum of the angles of a triangle is always 180°.

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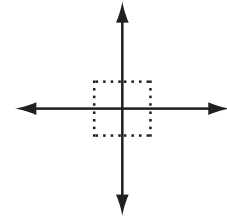
When two lines cross, an **angle** is formed.
Angles are measured in degrees using a protractor.
The two lines shown on the right are perpendicular.
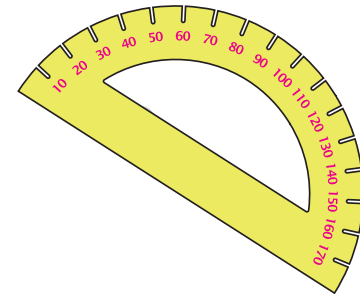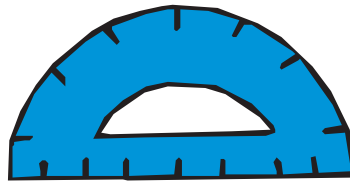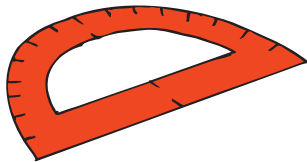Notice that this forms four 90° angles.
What do you think is the sum of the angles of a rectangle?

Since the adjoining sides of a rectangle are perpendicular,
they form 4 right angles (square corners).
The sum of the angles of a rectangle is always 360°.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is always 180°.
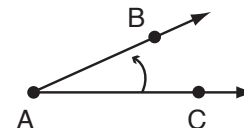
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Remember that a **line** continues in both directions without end. The following notation is used.

$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ or $\overleftrightarrow{BA}$

A **line segment** has two endpoints. The following notation is used.

$\overline{AB}$ $\overline{BA}$

A **ray** is a line with only one endpoint. The following notation is used.

$\overrightarrow{AB}$ or $\overleftarrow{BA}$

On the right, the two rays, AB and AC have the same endpoint
and therefore form an angle. It is called a vertex. $\overrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overrightarrow{AC}$
are the sides of the angle. The small arrow indicates the angle
that is being measured. The following notations can be used
to refer to this angle.

$$\angle\ A \quad \text{or} \quad \angle\ BAC \quad \text{or} \quad \angle\ CAB$$

Measure each of these angles with a protractor.

①

45°

②

_____

③

_____

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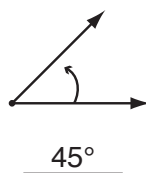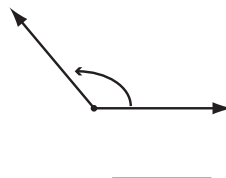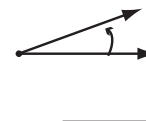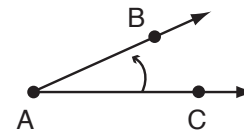Learning division facts with remainders with dividends up to 50 and dividends with 5 as a factor

On the right, the two rays, AB and AC have the same endpoint and therefore form an angle. It is called a vertex. $\vec{AB}$ and $\vec{AC}$ are the sides of the angle. The small arrow indicates the angle that is being measured. The following notations can be used to refer to this angle.

∠ A   or ∠ BAC or   ∠ CAB

Measure each of these angles with a protractor.

①

45°

②

130°

③

20°

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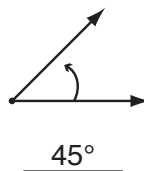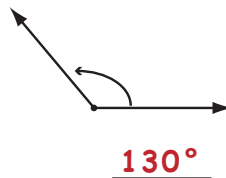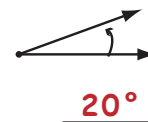
Measure each of these angles with a protractor.

④

⑤

⑥

_____   _____   _____

Select the best estimate for each angle.

⑦

47°

94°

141°

⑧

38°

85°

110°

⑨

43°

88°

125°

Measuring angles
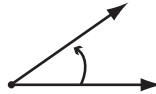Learning the sum of the angles for triangles and rectangles
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Measure each of these angles with a protractor.

④

180°

⑤

35°

⑥
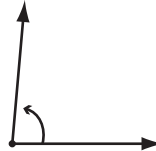
160°

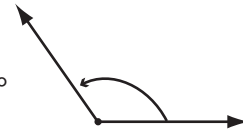## Select the best estimate for each angle.

⑦

47°

94°

(141°)

⑧

38°

(85°)

110°

⑨

43°

88°

(125°)

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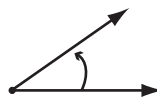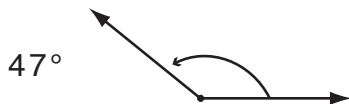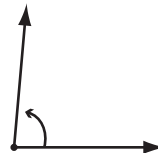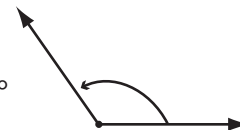
⑩   ⑪   ⑫   ⑬   ⑭   ⑮

$$
\begin{array}{r} 4\ r1 \\ 6\,\overline{)25} \\ -24 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}
\qquad
7\,\overline{)26}
\qquad
3\,\overline{)28}
\qquad
4\,\overline{)26}
\qquad
5\,\overline{)36}
\qquad
8\,\overline{)46}
$$

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⑩

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ \text{r}1 \\ 6\,\overline{)25} \\ -24 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

⑪

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ \text{r}5 \\ 7\,\overline{)26} \\ -21 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

⑫

$$\begin{array}{r} 9\ \text{r}1 \\ 3\,\overline{)28} \\ -27 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

⑬

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\ \text{r}2 \\ 4\,\overline{)26} \\ -24 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

⑭

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\ \text{r}1 \\ 5\,\overline{)36} \\ -35 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

⑮

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ \text{r}6 \\ 8\,\overline{)46} \\ -40 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$