Math in Focus

SCHOOL to HOME Connections

Chapter 9 Angles

Dear Family,

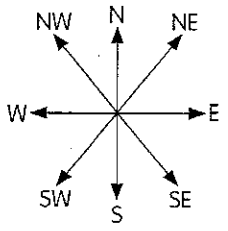
In this chapter your child will study angles.
Work in this chapter will include:

- measuring and drawing angles
- identifying acute, obtuse, right, and straight angles
- relating turns to the number of right angles

Activity

The concept of angles is fundamental to the study of geometry. Children must be able to estimate the measure of angles and use the correct vocabulary to describe them before they study geometry further. To practice new terms, have your child look at this diagram.

- Mark an angle on the diagram. Have your child estimate the measure of the angle and identify it as an acute, obtuse, or right angle. For example, the angle between East and Northwest is an obtuse angle because it is greater than 90°.
- Repeat with different angles.
- Now, ask your child to imagine that you are facing North. Ask, for example, what direction you will be facing if you complete a $\frac{3}{4}$-turn to the right. (Answer: West) Ask your child how many degrees you would have turned through. (Answer: 270°)



Vocabulary to Practice

An angle is measured in **degrees**.

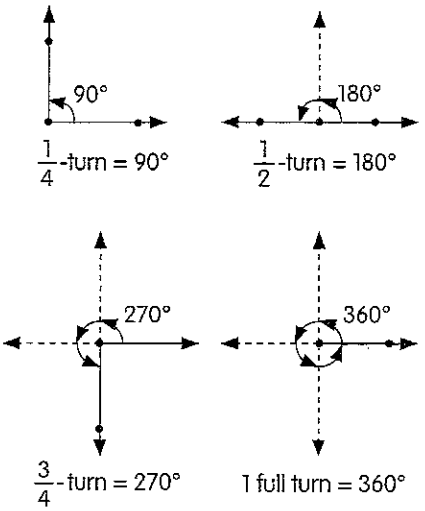
A **right angle** has a measure of 90 degrees, which is written as 90°.
An angle that measures less than 90° is an **acute angle**.
An angle that measures more than 90° is an **obtuse angle**.
An angle that measures 180° is a **straight angle**.

$\frac{1}{4}$-**turn** is 1 right angle.

$\frac{1}{2}$-**turn** is 2 right angles.

$\frac{3}{4}$-**turn** is 3 right angles.

1 full turn is 4 right angles.



© Marshall Cavendish International (Singapore) Private Limited.