

READING A 25° ANGLE

- 1 Sit the protractor centre exactly on the **vertex** where the two arms meet.
- 2 Lay one arm along the flat base so it points at **0** on the scale.
- 3 Because the zero ray sits on the right 0, follow the outer scale round to the other arm.
- 4 The other arm points to **25**, so the angle measures 25°.

PRACTICE

- 1 In the classroom the teacher draws a sharp corner on the board. The protractor centre sits on the vertex and one arm lies on **0**. The free arm reaches **35** on the outer scale. What reading do you write?
- 2 A pupil lines up a protractor on the corner of a maths book. The centre is on the vertex and one arm points at left **0**. The free arm meets **45** on the inner scale. What is the measure?
- 3 The corner of the classroom door is checked with a protractor. Centre on the vertex, one arm on **0**, the other arm sits exactly on **40**. What angle is shown?
- 4 On the whiteboard an obtuse classroom angle is drawn. The protractor centre is on the vertex and the zero ray sits on the right **0**. The free arm reaches **120** on the outer scale. Which scale do you read and what is the angle?
- 5 A pupil measures the open angle of a pair of classroom scissors drawn on paper. Centre on the vertex, zero ray on the left **0**, free arm at **80** on the inner scale. Which scale and what measure do you record?
- 6 The teacher asks the class to measure a slanted line meeting the base of a poster on the wall. Protractor centre on the vertex, one arm on **0**, the free arm sits halfway between **70** and **80** on the correct scale. What reading do you give?

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

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| a. The protractor centre must sit exactly on the vertex before an angle can be read. ☐ | c. The inner and outer scales of a protractor show the same number for an angle. ☐ |
| b. One arm of the angle must lie along a 0 mark on the protractor. ☐ | d. You may place the protractor centre anywhere along one arm and still obtain the true angle. ☐ |

