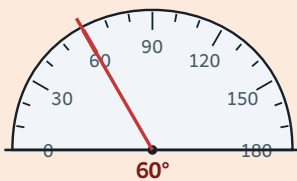


DRAW A 60° CLASSROOM ANGLE

- 1 Mark one small dot on the page for the vertex where the two rays will meet.
- 2 Place the protractor centre hole exactly on the dot and rule a baseline to the right from the zero mark.
- 3 Count along the scale to **60** and make a clear pencil mark at that point.
- 4 Rule the second ray from the vertex dot straight through the 60 mark and label the angle 60° underneath.

WARM-UP

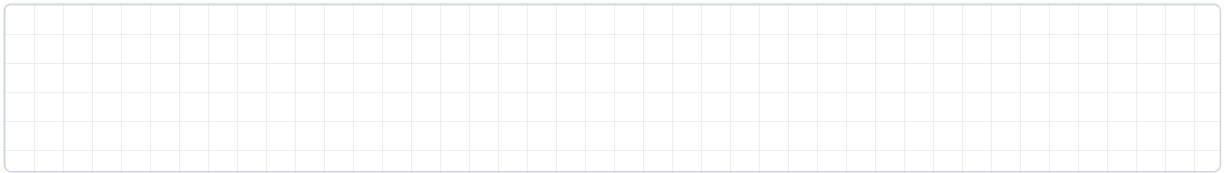
On the blank drawing area draw and label each named angle using your protractor.



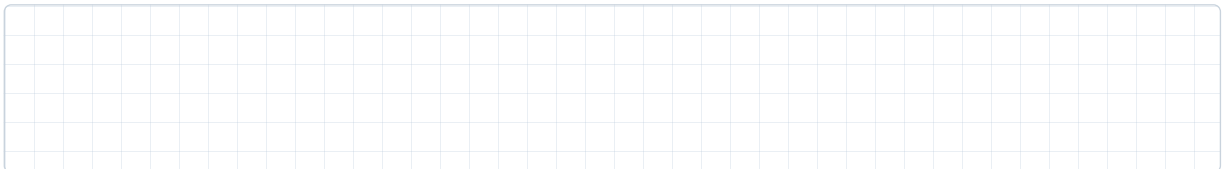
1. Draw and label the 30° angle and the 75° angle from separate vertex dots.
2. Draw and label the 90° angle using a clear baseline from zero.
3. Draw and label the 115° angle and the 165° angle.

PRACTICE

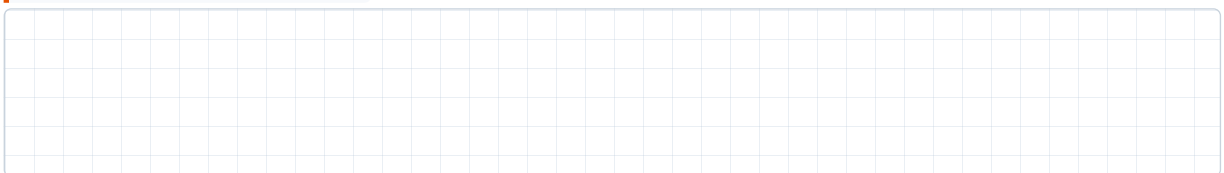
- 1 In the classroom the teacher asks you to draw a **30°** angle to show how far a desk lid can tilt.
Draw a 30° angle and label it.



- 2 Mark a **75°** angle on your page to plan the opening of the classroom door.



- 3 The art corner needs a **115°** angle drawn for the display board edge.
Draw a 115° angle and label it.

**? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER**

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. The vertex dot is marked before the protractor is placed on the page. ☐ | c. A right angle of 90° can be drawn with a protractor using the three-move method. ☐ |
| b. The baseline is ruled after both rays of the angle are already drawn. ☐ | d. The outer scale is used when the baseline starts at the right-hand zero. ☐ |

