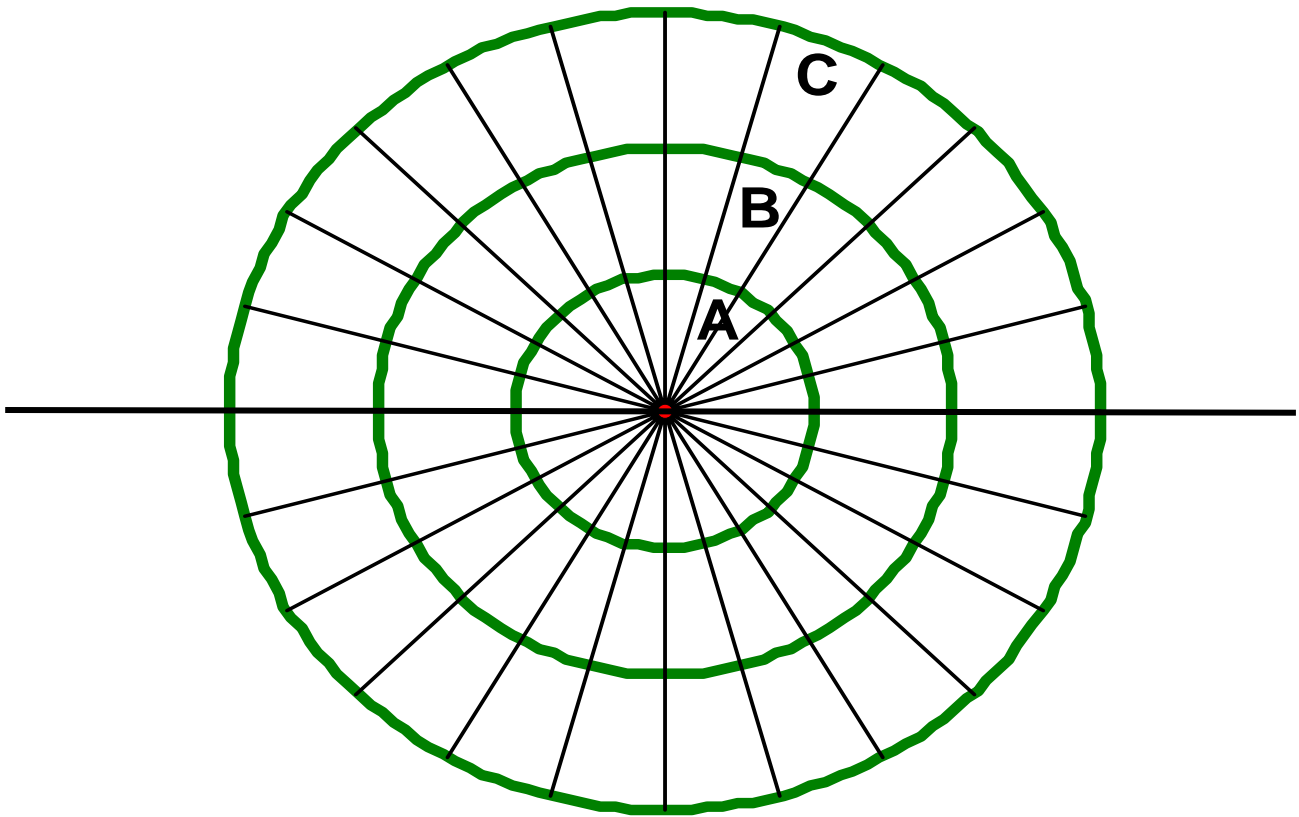


- 1) What is an angle? Use the circle drawing to help you understand and explain.
- 2) How can angles in circle A be the same size as angles in circle B and C when they look wider?
- 3) When you turn around in a complete circle, you have traveled 360 degrees. Degrees are used to label the distance of a turn. Use a colored pencil to trace the line and label the degrees to show where each of the following turns would stop. Begin at 0° each time. Each line represents a turn of 15 degrees. The degrees are the *measure* of the angle.
 - A. A 15° turn
 - B. A 30° turn
 - C. A 45° turn
 - D. A 90° turn
 - E. A 120° turn
 - F. A 180° turn
 - G. A 210° turn
 - H. A 270° turn
 - I. A 315° turn
 - J. A 360° turn



- 4) Look at a protractor. How is a protractor similar to the circle above? How is it different?
- 5) Find the mark on your protractor that would represent the center of the circle. Where is that mark? This is the vertex point mark.
- 6) Find the mark on your protractor that would represent 0° . Where is the 0° mark?
- 7) Find the mark on your protractor that would represent 180° . Where is the 180° mark?
- 8) Each angle sketched below represents a turn. Place your protractor so the center mark is on the vertex of an angle. Line one of the segments up pointing to the 0° mark. Now find the mark where the other line segment is pointing. How many degrees is the angle?

