Aksum Math

Name: _____

Angle Basics

Date: _____

Geometry · Grade 4

Score: _____ / 17

Easy · 17 Questions

Solve each problem. Show your work in the space provided. Write your answer on the line.

1. Classify the angle: 45°

A) Acute B) Right C) Obtuse D) Straight

Answer: _____

2. Classify the angle: 90°

Answer: _____

3. Classify the angle: 135°

Answer: _____

4. Classify the angle: 180°

Answer: _____

5. Classify the angle: 60°

Answer: _____

6. Which type of angle is found at the corner of a piece of paper?

Answer: _____

7. True or False: An obtuse angle can be 200°.

Answer: _____

8. How many degrees are in a full turn?

Answer: _____

9. How many degrees are in a half turn?

Answer: _____

10. Estimate the angle between the hands of a clock at 3:00.

Answer: _____

11. An equilateral triangle has 3 equal angles. Find each angle.

Answer: _____

12. An isosceles triangle has a vertex angle of 100°. Find each base angle.

Answer: _____

13. Two complementary angles are equal. Find each angle.

Answer: _____

14. Two supplementary angles are equal. Find each angle.

Answer: _____

15. An angle's complement is 38°. Find the angle.

Answer: _____

16. An angle's supplement is 105°. Find the angle.

Answer: _____

17. Two angles are supplementary. One is twice the other. Find the smaller angle.

Answer: _____

Answer Key

Angle Basics — Easy

1. **A) Acute (less than 90°)**

Acute angles are between 0° and 90°. 45° < 90°, so it is acute.

2. **Right angle**

A right angle is exactly 90°. It looks like the corner of a square.

3. **Obtuse (between 90° and 180°)**

Obtuse angles are between 90° and 180°. 135° is obtuse.

4. **Straight angle**

A straight angle is exactly 180° — it forms a straight line.

5. **Acute**

60° is between 0° and 90°, so it is an acute angle.

6. **Right angle (90°)**

The corners of a rectangular piece of paper are all right angles (90°).

7. **False. 200° is a reflex angle. Obtuse angles are between 90° and 180°.**

Obtuse: 90°–180°. Reflex: 180°–360°. 200° is a reflex angle.

8. **360°**

A complete rotation (full turn) = 360°.

9. **180°**

Half of 360° = 180°. A half turn forms a straight line.

10. **90° (a right angle)**

At 3:00, the hour hand points right and the minute hand points up. That is a 90° angle.

11. **60°**

Angle sum of triangle = 180°. 180 ÷ 3 = 60°.

12. **40°**

Base angles are equal. (180° – 100°) ÷ 2 = 40°.

13. **45°**

Complementary angles sum to 90°. 90° ÷ 2 = 45°.

14. **90°**

Supplementary angles sum to 180°. 180° ÷ 2 = 90°.

15. **52°**

90° – 38° = 52°.

16. **75°**

180° – 105° = 75°.

17. **60°**

x + 2x = 180°, so 3x = 180°, x = 60°.