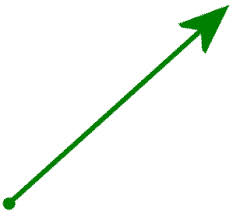
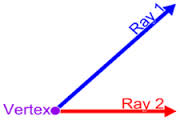
Lesson 3

Angles

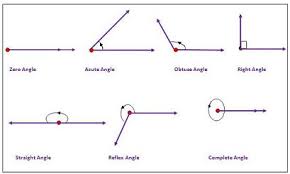
Ray—a part of a line that starts at an endpoint and extends infinitely



Opposite ray—two rays with a common endpoint that form a line

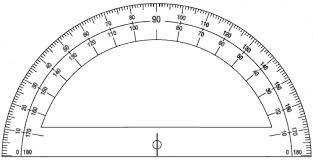
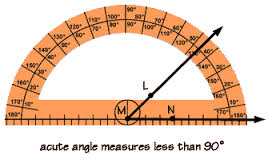
Angle—a figure formed with two rays with a common endpoint

Vertex—a common endpoint of an angle

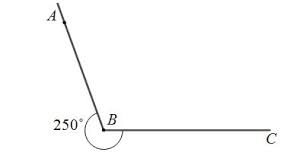
Sides—rays that are the sides of an angle

Protractor—a tool used to measure angles

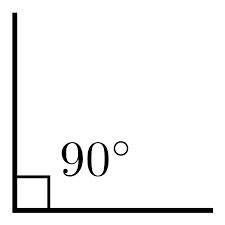
Acute angle—an angle that is larger than 0 but less than 90 degrees



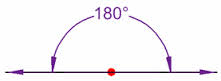
Obtuse angle—an angle that is larger than 90 but less than 180 degrees



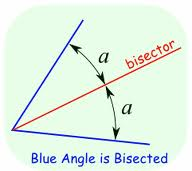
Right angle—this angle measures 90 degrees



Straight angle—this angle measures 180 degrees

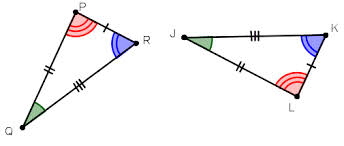


Bisect—to divide a figure into two congruent parts

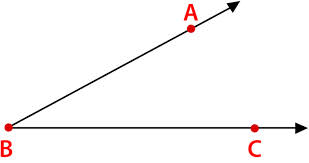


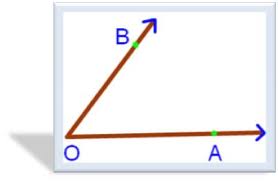
Angle bisector—a ray that divides the angle into two congruent angles

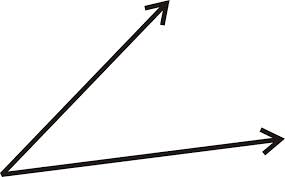
Congruent angles—they have the same measure and are the same size.

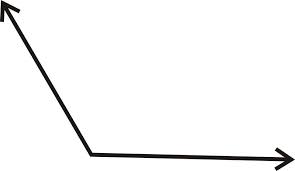


Arc marks—these are used to show congruent angles, which have the same measure

Naming Rays and Angles--



Measuring angles—



Adding angles

