Merit Tutoring

WORKSHEET 35

Year 5 Mathematics — Australian Curriculum v9.0

Measurement: Naming and Estimating Angles

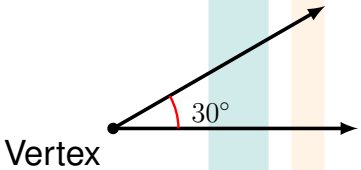
Curriculum Code: AC9M5M04

Name: _____ *Date:* _____

Section 1: Fluency — Naming Angles

Look at each angle and identify its type: Acute, Right, Obtuse, or Straight.

1. Look at Angle A below. What type of angle is it?



Angle A

Answer: _____

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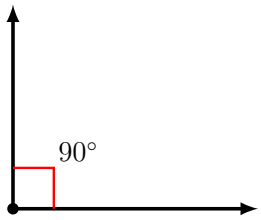
2. Look at Angle B below. What type of angle is it?



Angle B

Answer: _____

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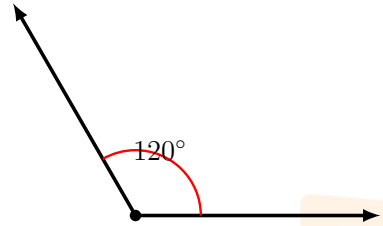
3. Look at Angle C below. What type of angle is it?



Angle C

Answer: _____

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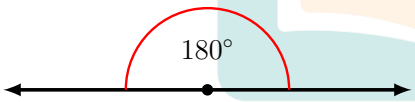
4. Look at Angle D below. What type of angle is it?



Angle D

Answer: _____

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5. An angle measures $45°$. Is it acute, right, obtuse, or straight?

Answer: _____

6. An angle measures $100°$. Is it acute, right, obtuse, or straight?

Answer: _____

7. An angle measures $90°$. What type of angle is it?

Answer: _____

Angle Ace!

You're brilliant at naming angles!

Joke: Why should you never argue with a 90-degree angle? Because it's always right!

Section 2: Reasoning — Comparing to 90 Degrees

Use your understanding of 90 degrees to classify angles.

8. Is an angle of $85°$ acute or obtuse? How do you know?

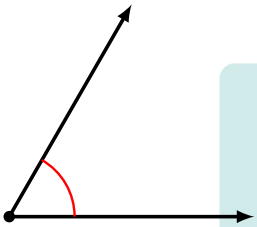
Answer: _____

Explanation: _____

9. Is an angle of $95°$ acute or obtuse?

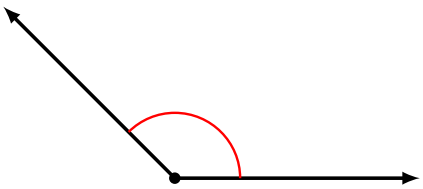
Answer: _____

10. Look at the angle below. Is it acute, right, or obtuse?



Answer: _____

11. Look at the angle below. Is it acute, right, or obtuse?



Answer: _____

12. A clock shows 3:00. What type of angle is formed by the clock hands?

Answer: _____

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13. If an angle is less than $90°$, what type of angle is it?

Answer: _____

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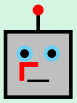
14. If an angle is between $90°$ and $180°$, what type of angle is it?

Answer: _____



Reasoning Rockstar!

You understand how to compare angles to 90 degrees!

Joke: What did the acute angle say to the obtuse angle? You're so dull!

Section 3: Challenge — Real-World Angles

Apply your angle knowledge to real-world situations.

15. You open a pair of scissors slightly. Are the blades most likely forming an acute or obtuse angle?

Answer: _____

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16. A book is opened flat on a table. What type of angle is formed between the two pages?

Answer: _____

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17. The corner of a square is what type of angle?

Answer: _____

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18. A slice of pizza forms an angle at the tip. If the angle measures $40°$, what type of angle is it?

Answer: _____

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19. A door is opened halfway, forming an angle with the wall. Is this angle most likely acute, right, or obtuse?

Answer: _____

20. The hands of a clock show 6:00. What type of angle do they form?

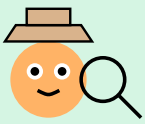
Answer: _____

21. Look around your classroom. Name one object that has a right angle.

Answer: _____

22. A ramp goes up at an angle of $15°$ from the ground. Is this an acute, right, or obtuse angle?

Answer: _____



Real-World Wonder!

Amazing! You can spot angles all around you!

Joke: Why did the angle go to the beach? To get a tan-gent!

End of Worksheet 35

Well done! Check your answers on the next page.

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WORKSHEET 35 — ANSWER KEY

Year 5 Mathematics — Measurement

AC9M5M04: Naming and Estimating Angles

Section 1: Fluency — Naming Angles

1. Acute (The angle is less than $90°$)

2. Right (The angle is exactly $90°$)

3. Obtuse (The angle is between $90°$ and $180°$)

4. Straight (The angle is exactly $180°$)

5. Acute

6. Obtuse

7. Right

Section 2: Reasoning — Comparing to 90 Degrees

8. Acute; It is less than $90°$

9. Obtuse (It is greater than $90°$)

10. Acute

11. Obtuse

12. Right angle ($90°$)

13. Acute

14. Obtuse

Section 3: Challenge — Real-World Angles

15. Acute

16. Straight angle ($180°$)

17. Right angle

18. Acute

19. Obtuse (or right, depending on how far open)

20. Straight angle ($180°$)

21. Answers vary (e.g., corner of a book, desk, window frame)

22. Acute

Great work on Worksheet 35!

WORKSHEET 36

Year 5 Mathematics — Australian Curriculum v9.0

Measurement: Measuring and Constructing Angles

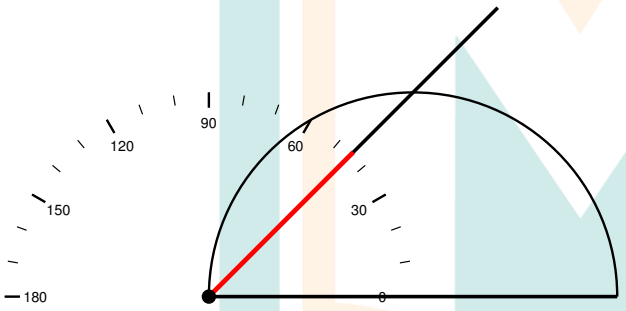
Curriculum Code: AC9M5M04

Name: _____ *Date:* _____

Section 1: Fluency — Reading a Protractor

Use a protractor to measure angles in degrees.

1. Look at the protractor below. What is the measurement of this angle?



Angle measurement: _____°

Answer: _____

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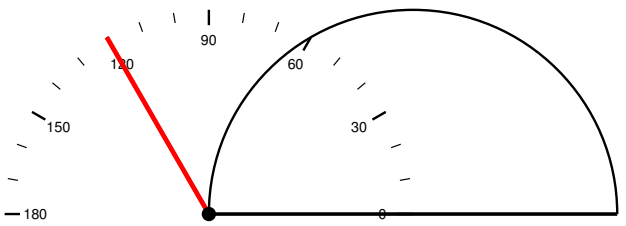
2. What angle measurement is shown below?



Answer: _____

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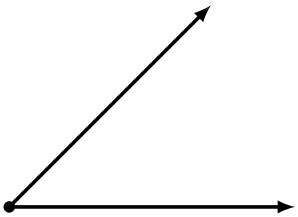
3. Use your protractor to measure the angle below.



Answer: _____

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4. Use your protractor to measure the angle below.

Answer: _____

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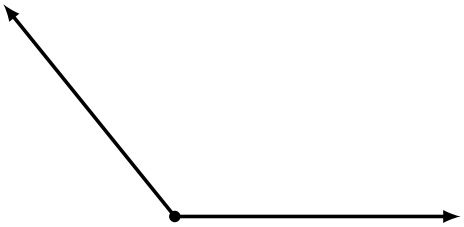
5. Use your protractor to measure the angle below.



Answer: _____

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6. A protractor shows an angle ray pointing to $75°$. What type of angle is this?

Answer: _____

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7. What is the difference between a $60°$ angle and a $90°$ angle?

Answer: _____

Protractor Pro!

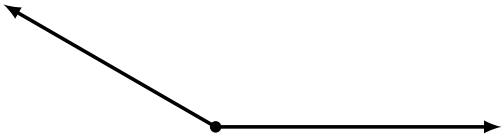
You're a master at reading angles with a protractor!

Joke: What do you call a protractor that tells jokes? A-cute comedian!

Section 2: Reasoning — Estimating and Measuring

Estimate angles first, then measure them accurately.

8. Look at the angle below. Estimate its size, then use your protractor to find the exact measure.



Estimate: _____ Exact measure: _____

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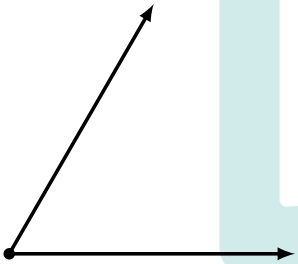
9. Look at the angle below. Estimate its size, then measure it.



Estimate: _____ Exact measure: _____

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10. An angle looks slightly smaller than a right angle. Which of these is the best estimate: $70°$, $90°$, or $110°$?

Answer: _____

11. An angle looks slightly larger than a right angle. Which is the best estimate: $80°$, $90°$, or $100°$?

Answer: _____

12. Two angles both measure $45°$. If you put them together, what is the total angle measurement?

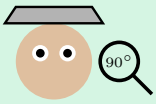
Answer: _____

13. A straight angle measures $180°$. If you cut it exactly in half, what is the measure of each new angle?

Answer: _____

14. Which is larger: an angle of $65°$ or an angle of $85°$?

Answer: _____



Degree Detective!

You're excellent at estimating and measuring angles!

Joke: Why did the angle bring a protractor to the party? To measure up to expectations!

Section 3: Challenge — Drawing and Constructing Angles

Use a ruler and protractor to construct angles accurately.

15. Use a ruler and protractor to draw an angle that measures exactly $60°$.

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16. Draw an angle that measures $30°$. What type of angle is this?

Answer: _____

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17. Draw a $135°$ angle. What type of angle is this?

Answer: _____

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18. Draw a right angle ($90°$) and label it clearly.

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19. Challenge: Draw two different acute angles. Label each with its measurement.

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20. Challenge: Draw an obtuse angle. Label it with an estimated measurement.

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21. If you draw a $50°$ angle and then draw another $40°$ angle next to it (sharing a common side), what is the total angle formed?

Answer: _____

---

22. A triangle has angles measuring $60°$, $60°$, and $60°$. What is the total of all three angles?

Answer: _____

Construction Champion!

Outstanding! You can draw and construct angles with precision!

Joke: Why was the angle always calm? Because it never got bent out of shape!

End of Worksheet 36

Excellent work! Check your answers on the next page.

WORKSHEET 36 — ANSWER KEY

Year 5 Mathematics — Measurement

AC9M5M04: Measuring and Constructing Angles

Section 1: Fluency — Reading a Protractor

1. $45°$

2. $120°$

3. $45°$ (Students should measure with their protractor)

4. $90°$

5. Approximately $128°$ to $130°$ (Students should measure)

6. Acute

7. $30°$ ($90° - 60° = 30°$)

Section 2: Reasoning — Estimating and Measuring

8. Estimate: approximately $150°$; Exact: $150°$ (Students measure)

9. Estimate: approximately $60°$; Exact: $60°$ (Students measure)

10. $70°$

11. $100°$

12. $90°$ ($45° + 45° = 90°$)

13. $90°$ each ($180° \div 2 = 90°$)

14. $85°$

Section 3: Challenge — Drawing and Constructing Angles

15. Students should draw a $60°$ angle accurately using a protractor

16. Acute angle (Student drawing)

17. Obtuse angle (Student drawing)

18. Right angle (Student drawing with square corner marked)

19. Two acute angles, each less than $90°$ (Student drawings)

20. Obtuse angle between $90°$ and $180°$ (Student drawing)

21. $90°$ ($50° + 40° = 90°$)

22. $180°$ ($60° + 60° + 60° = 180°$)

Congratulations on completing Worksheet 36!

You've mastered measuring and constructing angles!