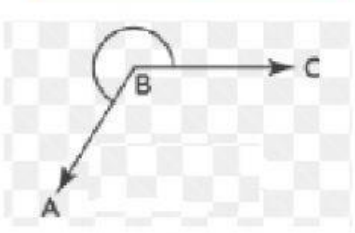
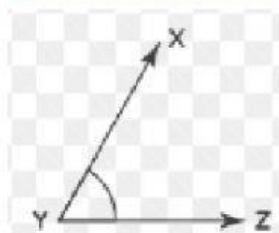
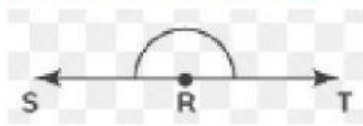
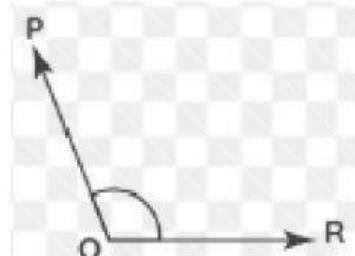
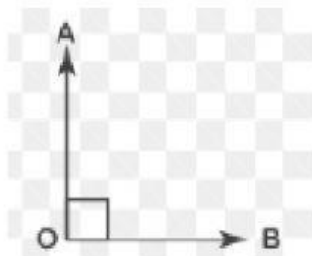


Name: _____

Types of Angles

Drag the names and label each type of angle.



Acute Angle

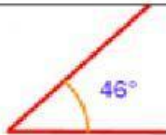
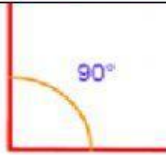
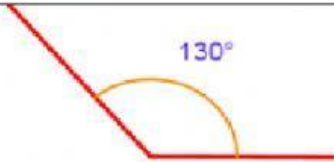

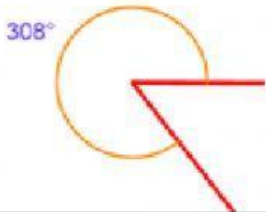
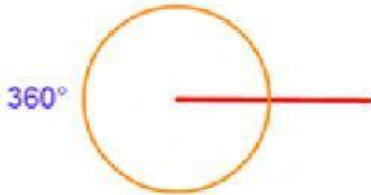
Obtuse Angle

Right Angle

Straight Angle

Reflex Angle

Complete/ Full Angle

Type of Angle	Description	Example
Acute Angle	An angle that is less than 90°	 An acute angle of 46° is shown, formed by two rays meeting at a vertex. The angle is marked with a yellow arc and labeled 46° .
Right Angle	An angle that is exactly 90°	 A right angle of 90° is shown, formed by two perpendicular rays meeting at a vertex. The angle is marked with a yellow arc and labeled 90° .
Obtuse Angle	An angle that is greater than 90° and less than 180°	 An obtuse angle of 130° is shown, formed by two rays meeting at a vertex. The angle is marked with a yellow arc and labeled 130° .
Straight Angle	An angle that is exactly 180°	 A straight angle of 180° is shown, formed by a straight line. The angle is marked with a yellow arc and labeled 180° .
Reflex Angle	An angle that is greater than 180° and less than 360°	 A reflex angle of 308° is shown, formed by two rays meeting at a vertex. The angle is marked with a yellow arc and labeled 308° .
Full Angle	An angle that is exactly 360°	 A full angle of 360° is shown, formed by a circle. The angle is marked with a yellow arc and labeled 360° .