

1. An acute angle is always:

1. A) Larger than 90°
2. B) Smaller than 90°
3. C) Exactly 90°
4. D) Larger than 180°

2. A right angle measures:

- A) 45°
- B) 90°
- C) 180°
- D) 60°

3. When two angles add up to 90° , they are called:

- A) Supplementary angles
- B) Complementary angles
- C) Vertical angles
- D) Parallel angles

4. An obtuse angle is:

- A) Less than 90°
- B) Exactly 90°
- C) Between 90° and 180°
- D) More than 180°

5. In a triangle, the sum of all angles is always:

- A) 90°
- B) 180°
- C) 360°
- D) 45°

6. Which of these is NOT an example of a right angle?

- A) Corner of a book
- B) Intersection of a plus sign (+)
- C) Top of a slide
- D) Corner of a computer screen

7. Two angles that form a straight line measure:

- A) 45°
- B) 90°
- C) 180°
- D) 360°

8. An angle smaller than 45° is:

- A) Acute
- B) Obtuse
- C) Right
- D) Reflex

9. When you fold a piece of paper exactly in half, the crease creates:

- A) An acute angle
- B) An obtuse angle
- C) A right angle
- D) A reflex angle

10. The corner of a typical room forms:

- A) An acute angle
- B) An obtuse angle
- C) A right angle
- D) A reflex angle

