

Identifying Angles in Geometric Diagrams

Year 8 – Geometry

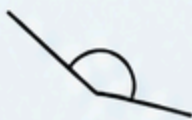
There are four main types of angles.
Use the diagrams and your measuring skills to identify and measure the angles in the questions below.



Acute
(less than 90°)



Right
(exactly 90°)



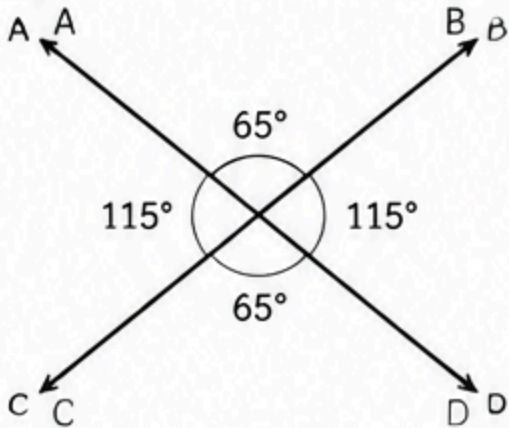
Obtuse
(greater than 90°
and less than 180°)



Reflex
(greater than 180°
and less than 360°)

1. Intersecting lines

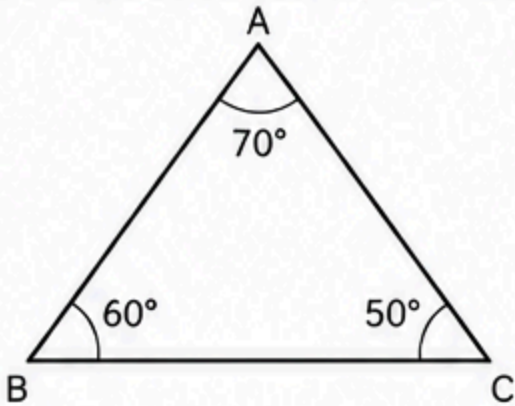
For each angle labelled, identify the type of angle (acute, obtuse, right or reflex) and write the measure of the angle.



- a) $\angle A =$ _____ (type: _____)
- b) $\angle B =$ _____ (type: _____)
- c) $\angle C =$ _____ (type: _____)
- d) $\angle D =$ _____ (type: _____)

2. Angles in a triangle

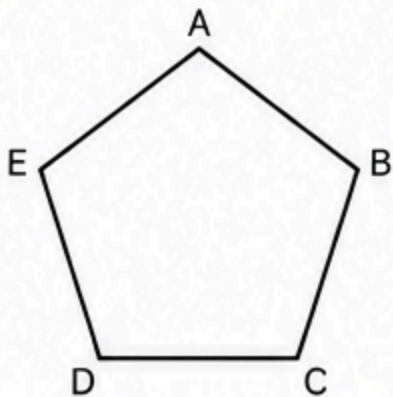
In the triangle below, identify and measure each labelled angle. State the type of angle for each.



- a) $\angle A =$ _____ (type: _____)
- b) $\angle B =$ _____ (type: _____)
- c) $\angle C =$ _____ (type: _____)

3. Angles in a polygon

In the regular pentagon below, find the measure of the interior angle at each vertex. State the type of angle.



- a) $\angle A =$ _____ (type: _____)
- b) $\angle B =$ _____ (type: _____)
- c) $\angle C =$ _____ (type: _____)
- d) $\angle D =$ _____ (type: _____)
- e) $\angle E =$ _____ (type: _____)

4. Mixed diagrams

For each diagram, identify the labelled angle and give its measure and type.

a)

$\angle x =$ _____
(type: _____)

b)

$\angle y =$ _____
(type: _____)