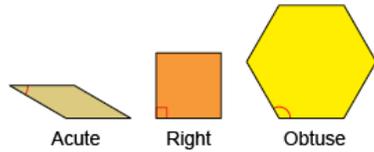


# Activity 2 Assessment

## Measuring and Constructing Angles

### Measuring and Constructing Angles

Identifies and compares different types of angles using the benchmark of  $90^\circ$ .



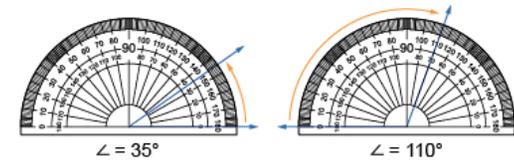
"This is an acute angle because it is less than  $90^\circ$ . This is an obtuse angle because it is greater than  $90^\circ$ ."

Compares and measures angles using appropriate non-standard units.



"The acute angle in the trapezoid equals 2 acute angles in the tan parallelogram, or  $60^\circ$ ; the obtuse angle equals 4 of the acute angles, or  $120^\circ$ ."

Compares and measures angles using a protractor.



"I can use the protractor to compare and measure angles. The two scales on the protractor make it easier to measure acute and obtuse angles."

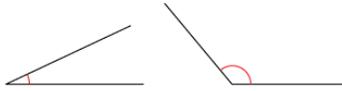
### Observations/Documentation

# Activity 2 Assessment

## Measuring and Constructing Angles

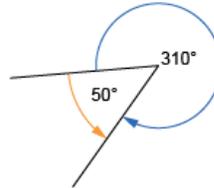
### Measuring and Constructing Angles (cont'd)

Flexibly estimates, compares and measures angles using standard units and benchmarks.



“The first angle is about halfway between  $0^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$ , so it is about  $25^\circ$ . The second angle is less than halfway between  $90^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ , so it’s about  $130^\circ$ .”

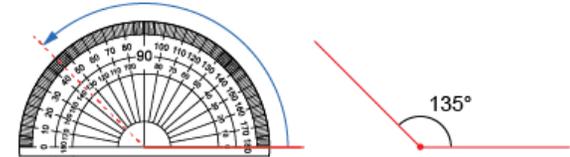
Measures angles using a  $360^\circ$  protractor and states the relationships between angles.



“I measured the angle clockwise and got  $310^\circ$ . I measured it counterclockwise and got  $50^\circ$ . The sum of the angles is  $360^\circ$  because they form a complete circle.”

Flexibly estimates, compares, measures, and constructs angles using various tools.

Draw a  $135^\circ$  angle.



“I drew a horizontal line, aligned the protractor, then followed the outer scale around to  $135^\circ$  and made a mark. I joined the mark to the end of the line.”

### Observations/Documentation