

**MONTH : NOVEMBER**

**SESSION : 15**

**CLASS : V**

**SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 15**

**CHAPTER NAME : GEOMETRY**

**SUB-TOPIC : ANGLES , TYPES OF ANGLES AND MEASURING ANGLES.**

**EX-15 A Q. 3, 4 , 6 & 7 IN THE BOOK.**

**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVE :**

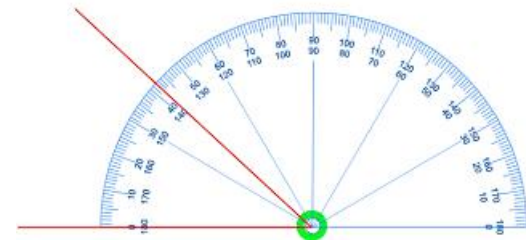
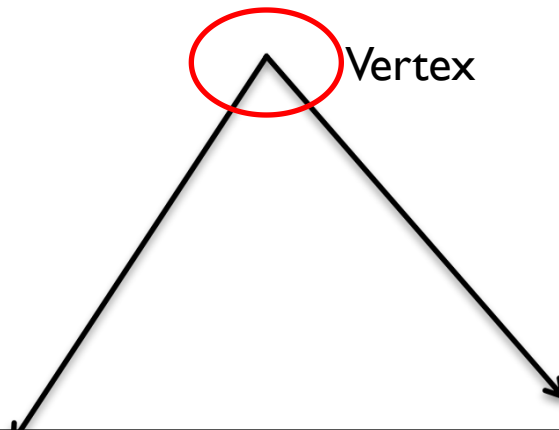
**Enable learners :**

- **To identify angles , types of angles**
- **To measure angles.**

# Recap

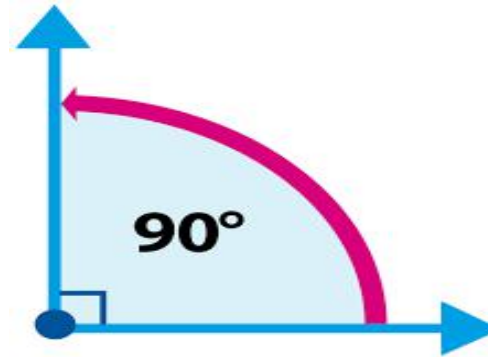
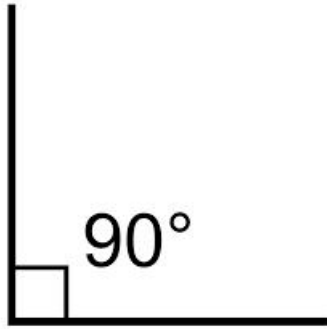
## ANGLE:

- ✓ Two rays starting from a common point form an **angle**.
- ✓ The two rays are called the **arms of the angle**.
- ✓ The common starting point is called **vertex**.
- ✓ An angle is denoted by the symbol  $\sphericalangle$

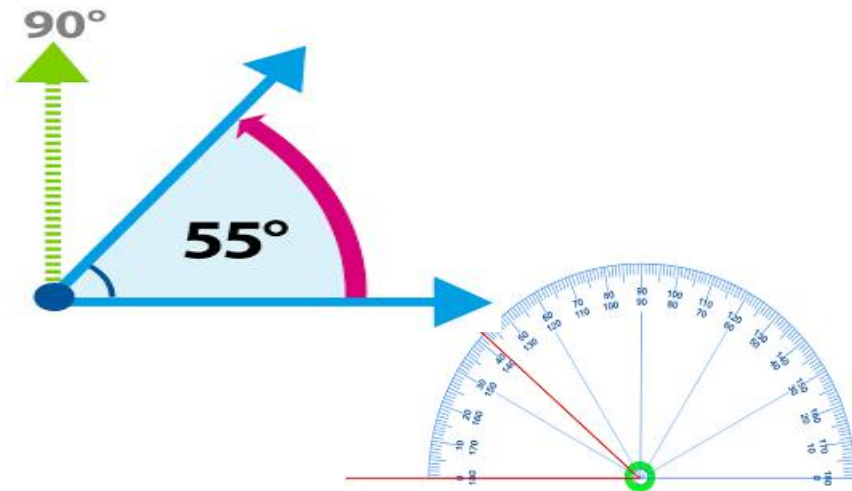
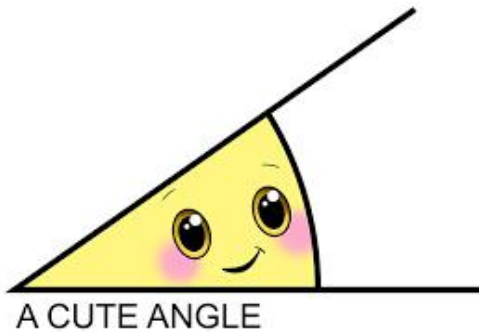


# TYPES OF ANGLES:

1. Right Angle- **Which is equal to  $90^\circ$**

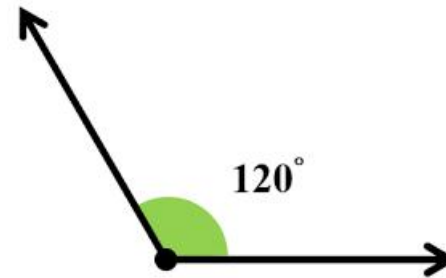
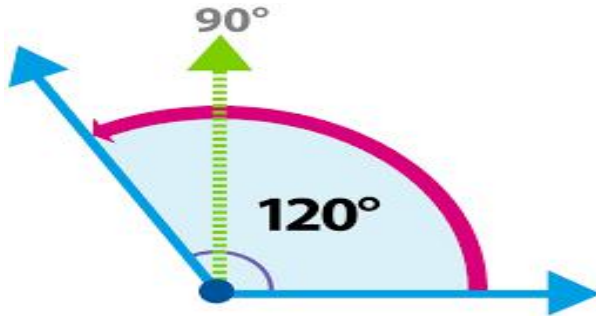


2. Acute Angle – **Which is less than  $90^\circ$**

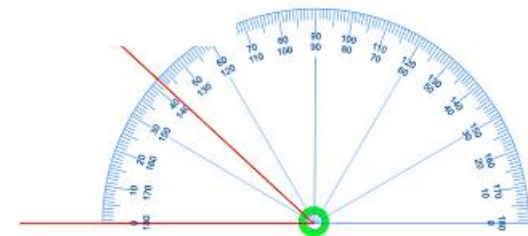
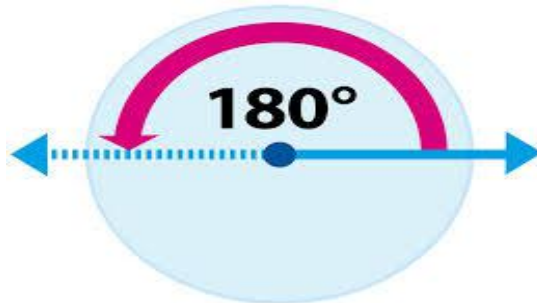


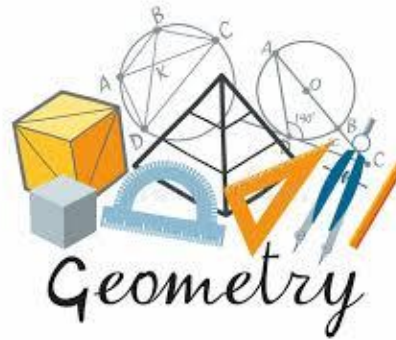
# TYPES OF ANGLES:

3. Obtuse Angle- **Which is more than  $90^\circ$**

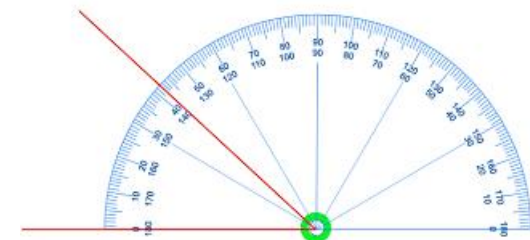
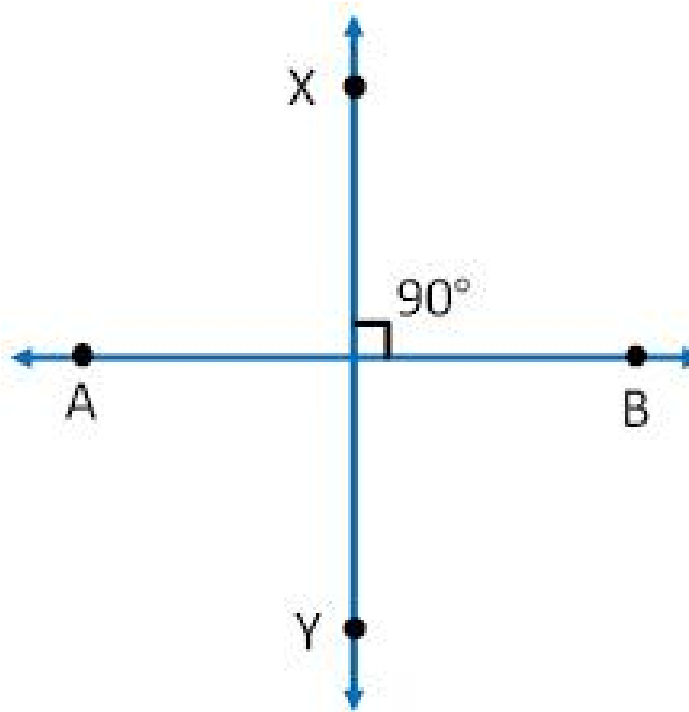


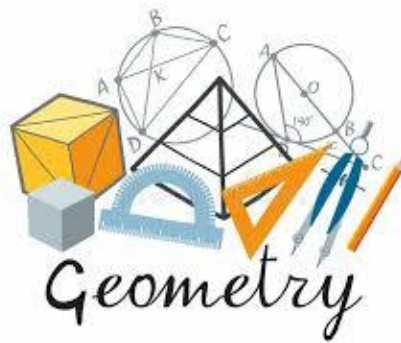
4. Straight Angle- **Which is equal to  $180^\circ$**





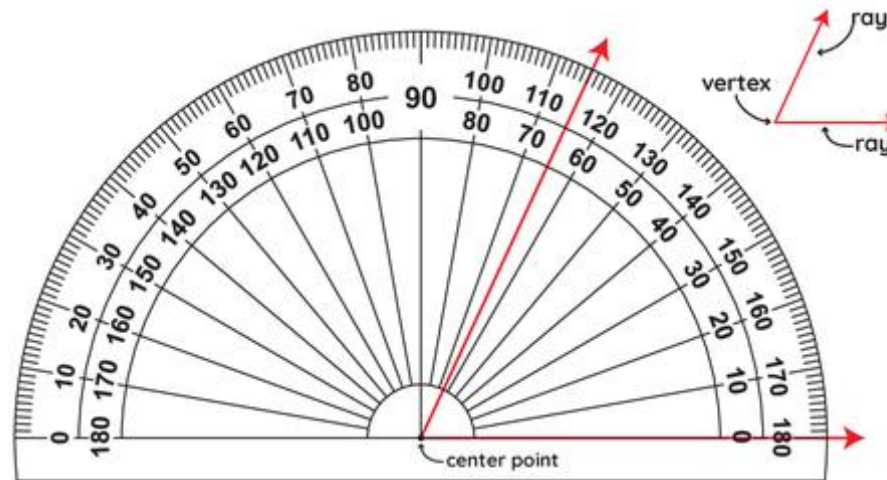
➤ When two lines intersect each other at  $90^\circ$ , they are called **perpendicular lines**.



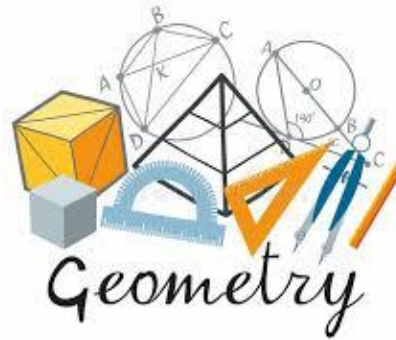


# MEASUREMENT OF ANGLES.

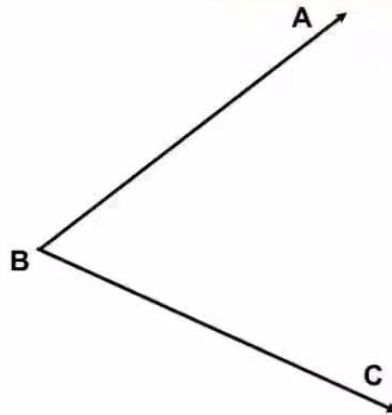
## Measuring Angles



1. Place the 'center point' of the protractor directly on top of the vertex of the angle you want to measure.
2. Line up the zero line of the protractor with the baseline, or the bottom ray of the angle.
3. Follow the second ray of the angle up to the measurements on the protractor. Be careful! Protractors usually have two sets of numbers going in opposite directions.

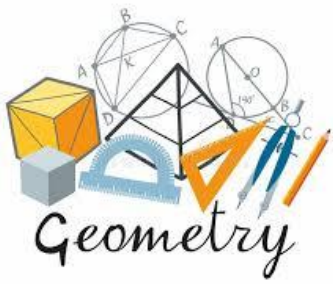


Measuring angles



00:00

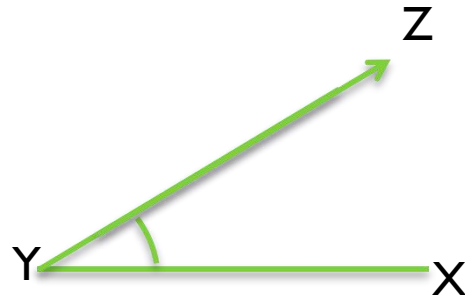




# EXERCISE – 15 A

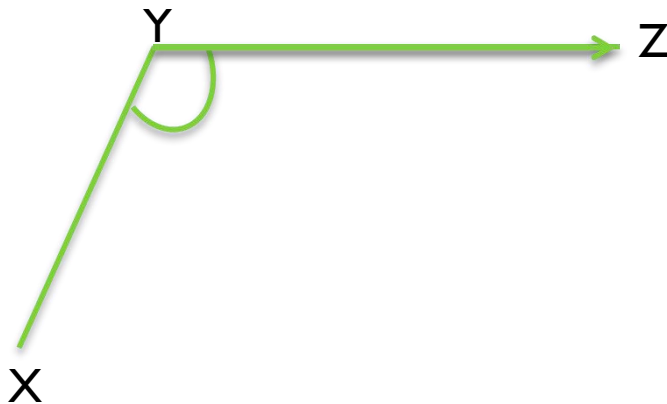
3. Write the names of the angles (acute, right, or obtuse) .

a.

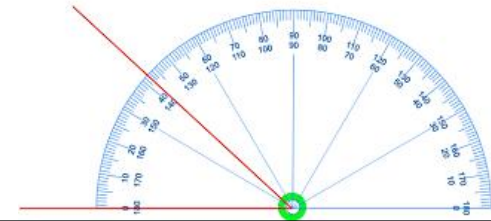


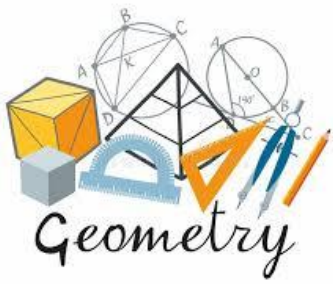
**Acute Angle**

b.



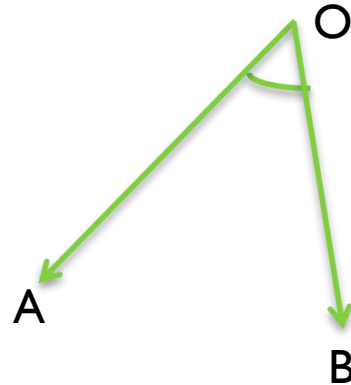
**Obtuse Angle.**





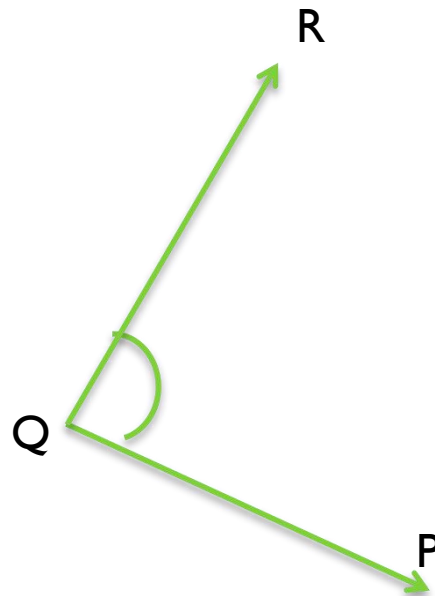
# EXERCISE – 15 A

c.

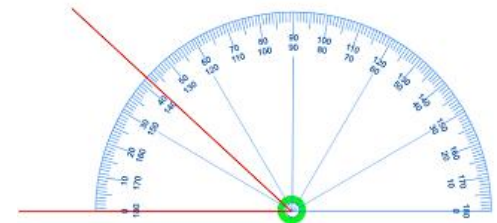


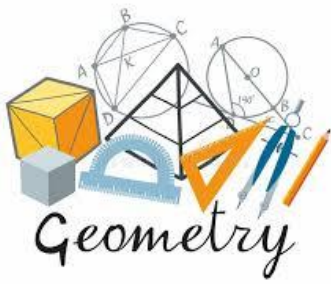
**Acute Angle**

d.



**Right Angle**



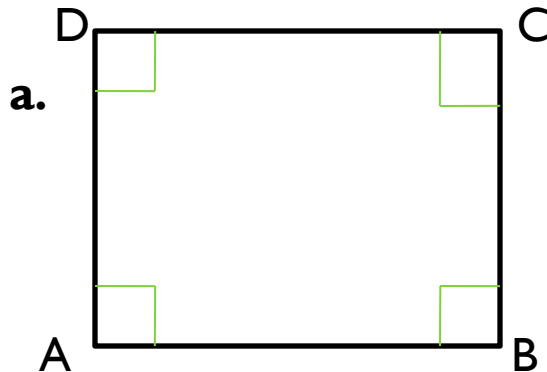


## EXERCISE – 15 A

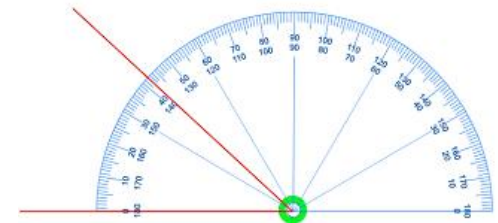
**4. Find the lengths of the following line segments**

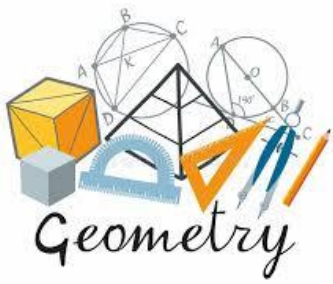
- a. 4.5 cm
- b. 1.8 cm

**6. Measure the sides of the following .**



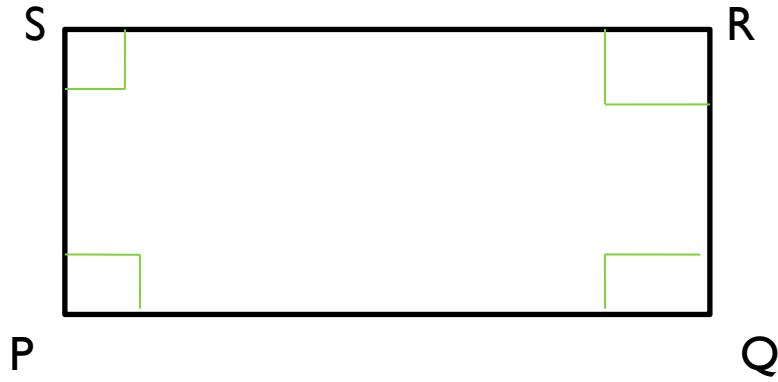
$$AB = BC = CD = AD = 2.7 \text{ CM}$$





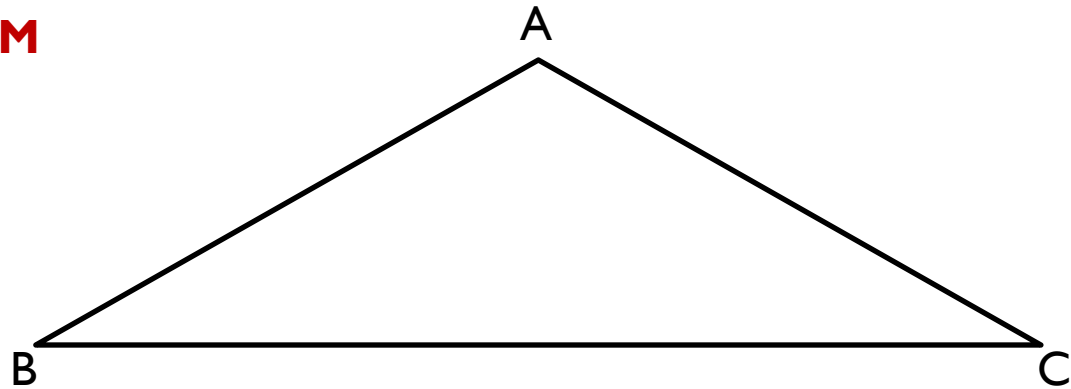
# EXERCISE – 15 A

**b.**

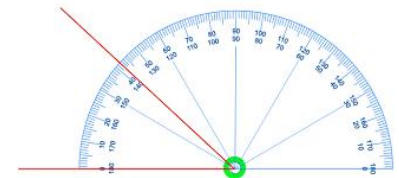


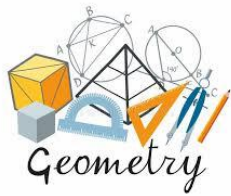
**PS = QR = 2.7 CM**  
**PQ = RS = 4.8 CM**

**c.**



**AB = AC = 3 CM**  
**BC = 5.2 CM**

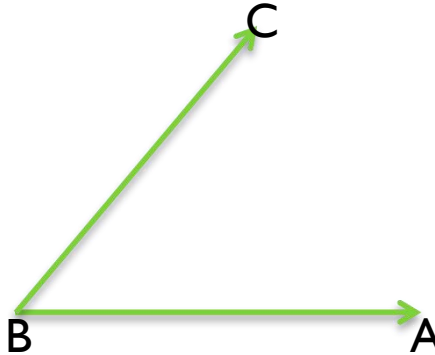




## EXERCISE – 15 A

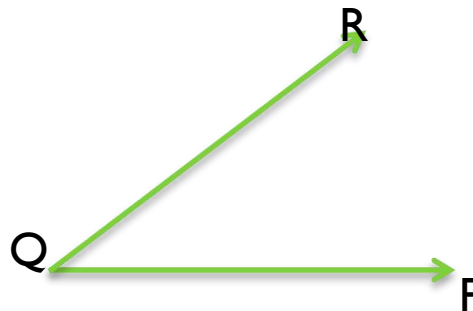
7. Measure the angles.

a.



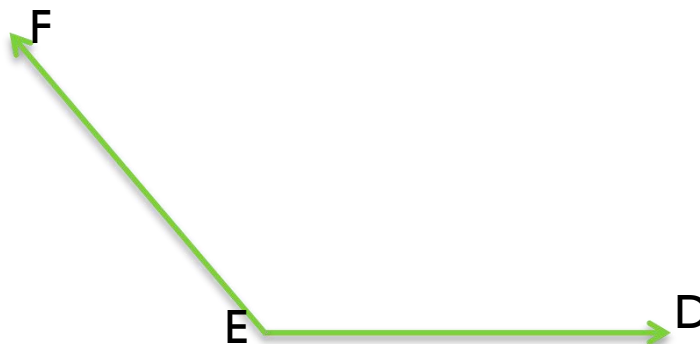
$$\angle ABC = 68^\circ$$

b.

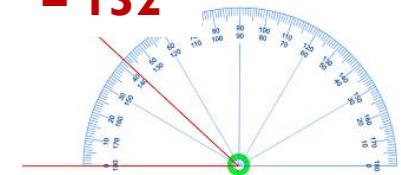


$$\angle PQR = 49^\circ$$

c.

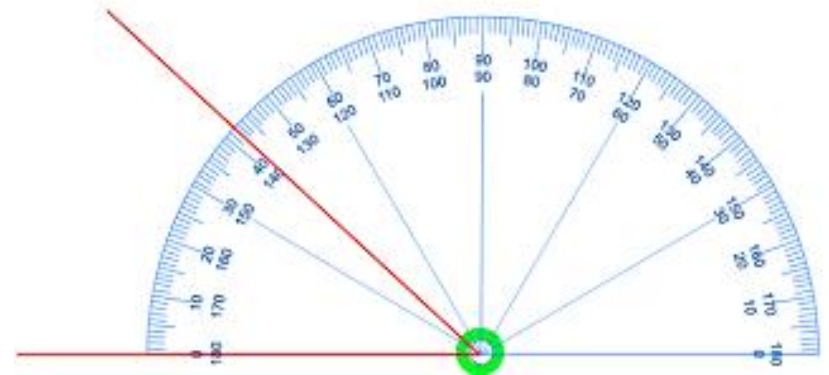


$$\angle DEF = 132^\circ$$





➤ **Complete Exercise 15 A Q.No. 5 and 8 in the notebook.**



The logo for 'Learning Outcomes' features the words 'Learning' and 'Outcomes' in a large, bold, black font with a yellow outline. To the left of the text is a blue graduation cap with a tassel. Above the word 'Learning' is a red apple with a green leaf.

# Learning Outcomes

## Students are able:

- ✓ To identify and define angles and types of angles.
- ✓ To measure angles and draw angles.

**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**