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| **Measuring and Comparing Angles** | | | |
| Identifies and compares different types of angles using benchmarks of 90° and 180°.    “A is an acute angle because it looks less than 90°. B is a 90° right angle because it looks like a square corner. C is an obtuse angle because it looks like it is between 90° and 180°. D is a 180° straight angle because it is a straight line.” | Compares/measures angles clockwise &counterclockwise using a 180° protractor.    “I can use a protractor to compare and measure angles. The first angle opens right, so I used the inside scale. It measures 35°. The second angle opens left, so I used the outer scale. It measures 110°.” | Constructs angles using a 360° protractor and states the relationships between angles.    “I used the circle protractor to measure the reflex angle: 220°. I then subtracted the angle from 360° to determine the unknown interior angle: 360° – 220° = 140°. The sum of the reflex angle and the interior angle must be 360°.” | Flexibly measures & constructs angles and matches angles using the additive principle.    “The angle measures are 135°, 45°, 55°, and 125°, and the sum: 135° + 45 + 55° + 125° = 360°. The 235° reflex angle and 125° matching angle add to 360°. |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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