Chapter 2: Angles

PRACTICE SET 2 [PAGE 8]

Practice Set 2 | Q 1 | Page 8
Match the following:

Measure of the angle	Type of angle
(1) 180°	(a) Zero angle
(2) 240°	(b) Straight angle
(3) 360°	(c) Reflex angle
(4) 0°	(d) Complete angle

SOLUTION

Measure of the angle	Type of angle
(1) 180°	(b) Straight angle
(2) 240°	(c) Reflex angle
(3) 360°	(d) Complete angle
(4) 0°	(a) Zero angle

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.1 | Page 8

The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
75°

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is less than 90° is an acute angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.2 | Page 8
The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
0°

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 0° is a zero angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.3 | Page 8
The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
215°

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is bigger than 180° but less than 360° is a reflex angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.4 | Page 8
The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
360°

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 360° is a complete angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.5 | Page 8
The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
180°

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 180° is a straight angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.6 | Page 8
The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
120°

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is bigger than 90° but less than 180° is an obtuse angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.7 | Page 8
The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
148°

SOLUTION

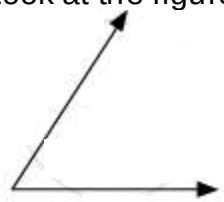
An angle whose measure is bigger than 90° but less than 180° is an obtuse angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 2.8 | Page 8
The measure of the angle is given below. Write the type of angle.
90°

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 90° is a right angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 3.1 | Page 8
Look at the figure below and write the type of the angle.

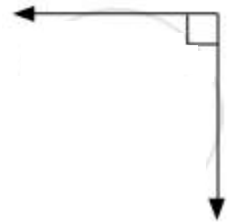


SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is less than 90° is an acute angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 3.2 | Page 8

Look at the figure below and write the type of the angle.

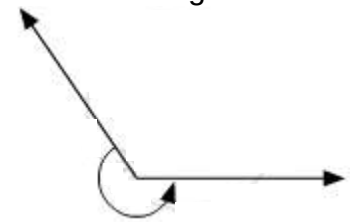


SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 90° is a right angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 3.3 | Page 8

Look at the figure below and write the type of the angle.



SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is bigger than 180° but less than 360° is a reflex angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 3.4 | Page 8

Look at the figure below and write the type of the angle.

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 180° is a straight angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 3.5 | Page 8

Look at the figure below and write the type of the angle.

SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 0° is a zero angle.

Practice Set 2 | Q 3.6 | Page 8

Look at the figure below and write the type of the angle.

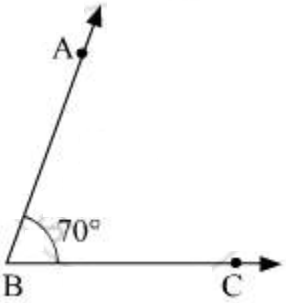
SOLUTION

An angle whose measure is 360° is a complete angle.

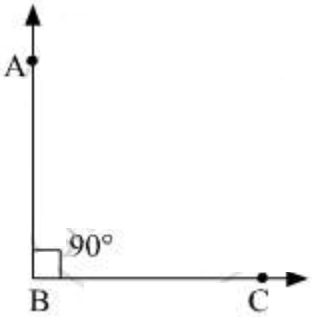
Practice Set 2 | Q 4 | Page 8

Use a protractor to draw an acute angle, a right angle, and an obtuse angle.

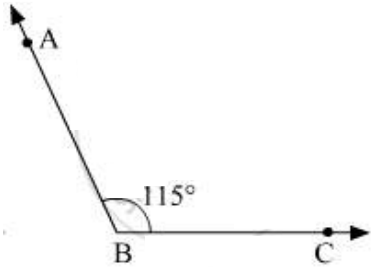
SOLUTION



Actual angle



Right angle



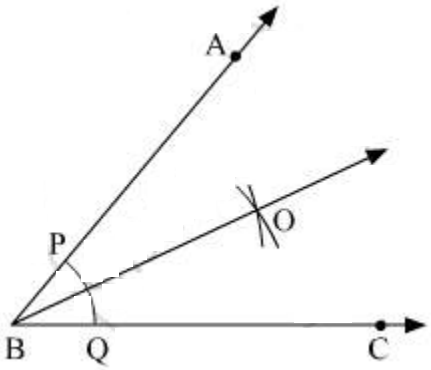
Obtuse angle

PRACTICE SET 3 [PAGE 11]

Practice Set 3 | Q 1 | Page 11

Use the proper geometrical instruments to construct the following angle. Use the compass and the ruler to bisect them.
50°

SOLUTION



Steps of Constructions:

(1) Draw an angle ∠ABC of measure 50°.

(2) Now place the point of a compass on point B and with any convenient distance draw an arc to cut rays BA and BC. Name the points of intersection as P and Q respectively.

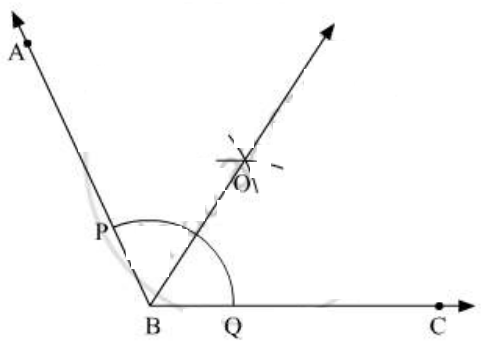
(3) Now, place the point of the compass at P and taking a convenient distance, draw an arc inside the angle. Using the same distance, draw another arc inside the angle from the point Q, to cut the previous arc.

(4) Name the point of intersection as point O. Now draw ray BO. Ray BO is the bisector of ∠ABC.

Practice Set 3 | Q 2 | Page 11

Use the proper geometrical instruments to construct the following angle. Use the compass and the ruler to bisect them.
115°

SOLUTION



Steps of Constructions:

(1) Draw an angle ∠ABC of measure 115°.

(2) Now place the point of a compass on point B and with any convenient distance draw an arc to cut rays BA and BC. Name the points of intersection as P and Q respectively.

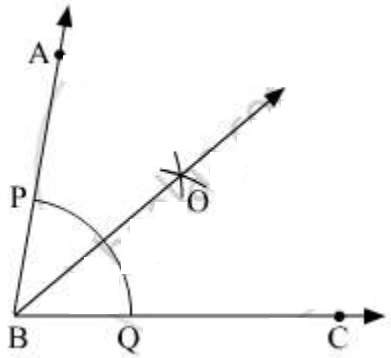
(3) Now, place the point of the compass at P and taking a convenient distance, draw an arc inside the angle. Using the same distance, draw another arc inside the angle from the point Q, to cut the previous arc.

(4) Name the point of intersection as point O. Now draw ray BO. Ray BO is the bisector of ∠ABC.

Practice Set 3 | Q 3 | Page 11

Use the proper geometrical instruments to construct the following angle. Use the compass and the ruler to bisect them.
80°

SOLUTION



Steps of Constructions:

(1) Draw an angle ∠ABC of measure 80°.

(2) Now place the point of a compass on point B and with any convenient distance draw an arc to cut rays BA and BC. Name the points of intersection as P and Q respectively.

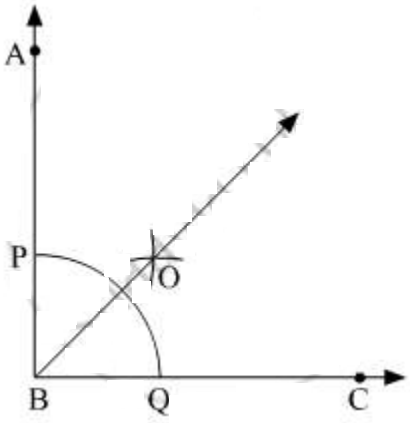
(3) Now, place the point of the compass at P and taking a convenient distance, draw an arc inside the angle. Using the same distance, draw another arc inside the angle from the point Q, to cut the previous arc.

(4) Name the point of intersection as point O. Now draw ray BO. Ray BO is the bisector of ∠ABC.

Practice Set 3 | Q 4 | Page 11

Use the proper geometrical instruments to construct the following angle. Use the compass and the ruler to bisect them.
90°

SOLUTION



Steps of Constructions:

(1) Draw an angle ∠ABC of measure 90°.

(2) Now place the point of a compass on point B and with any convenient distance draw an arc to cut rays BA and BC. Name the points of intersection as P and Q respectively.

(3) Now, place the point of the compass at P and taking a convenient distance, draw an arc inside the angle. Using the same distance, draw another arc inside the angle from the point Q, to cut the previous arc.

(4) Name the point of intersection as point O. Now draw ray BO. Ray BO is the bisector of ∠ABC.