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What is Angles

Unlock the World of Angles in Geometry!

DEFINITION

> An angle is formed when two lines meet at a point. It shows how much one line turns away from another.

KEY CONCEPTS

Types of Angles

Angles can be acute (less than 90°), right (exactly 90°), or obtuse (more than 90°).

Measuring Angles

Angles are measured in degrees using a protractor, which helps us see how wide they are.

Complementary Angles

Two angles are complementary if they add up to 90 degrees.

Supplementary Angles

Two angles are supplementary if their sum is 180 degrees.

Vertical Angles

When two lines cross, the angles opposite each other are called vertical angles and are always equal.

EXAMPLES

→ A slice of pizza forms an angle at the tip.

→ The corner of a book creates a right angle.

→ Two intersecting roads form vertical angles.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'acute' as 'sharp' for angles less than 90°.

★ Think of 'right' angles as 'correct' at 90°.

★ Use 'supplement' to recall that supplementary angles add up to 180°.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing acute and obtuse angles.

✗ Misreading the protractor scale.

✗ Forgetting that vertical angles are equal.

QUICK RECAP

Angles are formed by two lines meeting at a point and are measured in degrees. Remember the types of angles: acute, right, and obtuse, and how complementary and supplementary angles work.