

Angles [sticks]

FOR TEACHERS

Content: Angles—Identifying different angles.

Materials required: Sticks, colour paper.

How to conduct:

- Give each child sticks and colour paper.
- Ask each child to keep two sticks to meet at one of their ends.
- Keeping one fixed, ask each child to turn the other to show different angles and guess if the angle formed is acute, obtuse or a right angle.
- Ask them to check their guess by using paper.

Learning outcome: Children understand that:

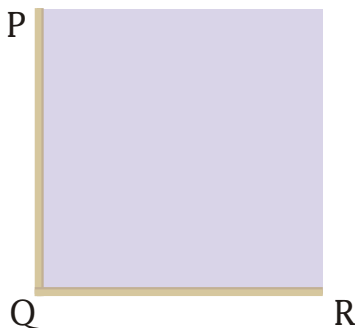
- when two rays have a common end point, an angle is formed. The angle changes when any of these rays turn.
- an acute angle is less than a right angle.
- an obtuse angle is greater than a right angle.

ACTIVITY

A. Do the activity to identify different angles.

- Keep two sticks in such a way that they meet at one of their ends.
- Keeping one fixed, turn the other to show the angle in the picture.
- Verify this by using the corner from a square sheet as shown below.

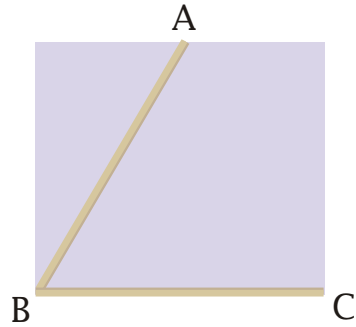
1. *Right Angle*



$PQR = 90^\circ$. It is a right angle.
 \overrightarrow{QP} and \overrightarrow{QR} are the arms of the angle.
Q is the vertex.

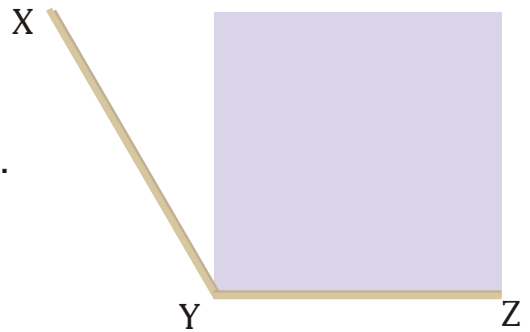
2. *Acute Angle*
(Less than 90°)

$ABC = 60^\circ$. This is an acute angle.
 \overrightarrow{BA} and \overrightarrow{BC} are the arms of the angle.
B is the vertex.



3. *Obtuse Angle*
(Greater than 90° and less than 180°)

$XYZ = 120^\circ$. It is an obtuse angle.
 \overrightarrow{YX} and \overrightarrow{YZ} are the arms of the angle.
Y is the vertex.



For teachers: You may need to show the children how to cut out a square and use it as a measure for 90° . It would be useful to remind them that a square has angles measuring 90° .