Take a look around at the classroom. There are angles all around you. Consider who would have been involved in creating the structures that have those angles; for example, architects, designers, surveyors and carpenters. Angles can also be useful to people who do not build structures. Aircraft pilots, astronomers and Survivorman all use angles every day.

Some review: Please draw the following angles:

| Right Angle: | Straight Angle: | Obtuse Angle: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Acute Angle: | Reflex Angle: |  |
|  |  |  |

Some definitions:
Angle:

## Angle Measure:

## Angle Referent:

## True Bearing:



Drawing angles can be done with protractors, compasses and rulers.
Example 1: Draw a $90^{\circ}$ angle .

Example 2: Redraw the existing angle with the same measurements.


Example 3: Estimate the measure of the following angles without using a protractor.


Example 3:
a) Complimentary angles:
b) Supplementary angles:

Fill in the following chart:

| Angle | Compliment Angle | Supplement Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $42^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| $107^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| $73^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| $19^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| $121^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| $31^{\circ}$ |  |  |

Example 4: Determine the true bearing between A and B
a)

b)


