

**Class: 3**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Prepared by Shameema Akhtar**

**Date: 3 / 6 / 2020**



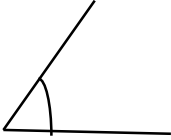
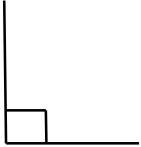


**Chapter: Geometry**

**Lecture -4 notes**

At the end of the lesson, we will able to.

- Define and identify an acute, an obtuse, a right and a straight angles.

On the basis of size the angles can be classified like bellow:

Angle	size	name
	Smaller than $90^\circ$	Acute angle.
	Exactly $90^\circ$	Right angle.
	Larger than $90^\circ$ and smaller than $180^\circ$	Obtuse angle.
	Exactly $180^\circ$	Straight angle.

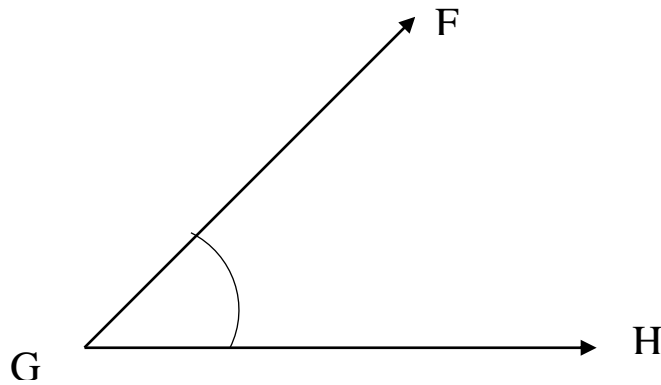
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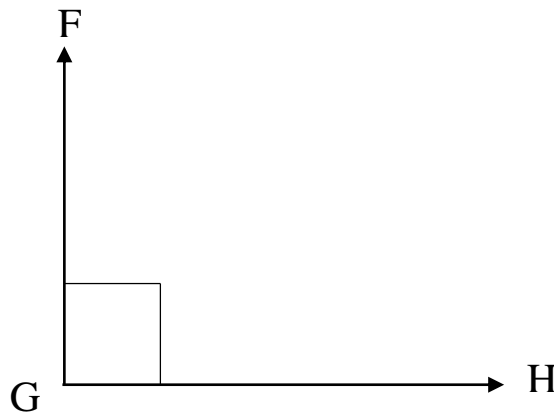
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**Definitions:** a. Acute angle: If an angle is smaller than  $90^\circ$ , the angle is called an acute angle.



Here,  $\angle FGH$  is an acute angle.

b. right angle: An angle that is exactly  $90^\circ$  is called right angle.



Here,  $\angle FGH$  is a right angle.

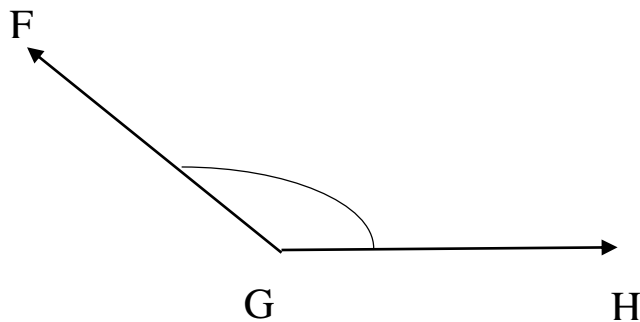
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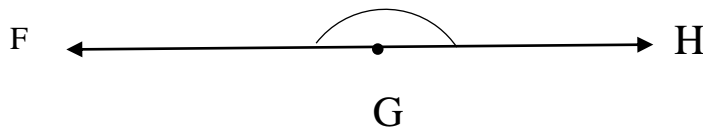
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c. Obtuse angle: If an angle is greater than  $90^\circ$  and smaller than  $180^\circ$  is called an Obtuse angle.



Here,  $\angle FGH$  is an Obtuse angle.

d. straight angle: An angle that is exactly  $180^\circ$  is called straight angle.



Here,  $\angle FGH$  is an Obtuse angle.

**Assess your learning**

1. Draw and define:

- a. An acute angle.
- b. A right angle.
- c. An obtuse angle.
- d. A straight angle.