

INTERVENTION

Measure and Construct Angles with a Protractor

Each Intervention Anchor Chart contains steps to allow the child to investigate independently.

Children investigating an Intervention may be provided with the Intervention Anchor Chart as a guide to follow as they investigate independently.

Children investigating an Intervention may have their progress recorded in the Progress Sheet.

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Progress Sheet	<u>page 4</u>

Explain the 2 ways we can see angles.

An angle is the relative slant of 2 arms that meet at a vertex.



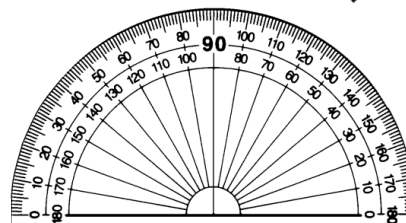
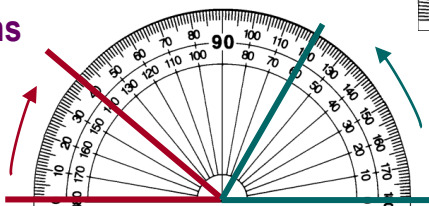
An angle is the amount of turn around a vertex.



Have a protractor.

Explain the numbers in each direction on a protractor.

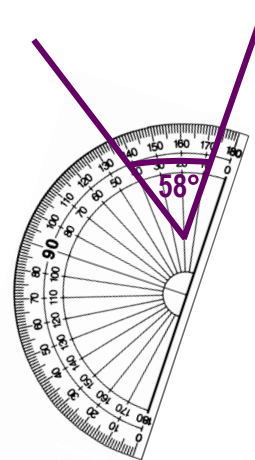
The numbers go in both directions so that we can measure angles that open clockwise, and angles that open anticlockwise.



Construct an acute angle.

Use the protractor to measure it.

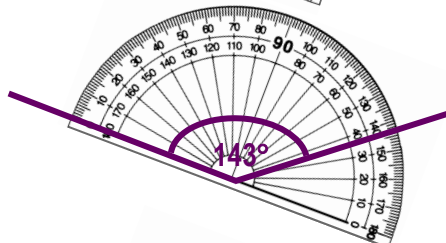
acute angle: 58°



Construct an obtuse angle.

Use the protractor to measure it.

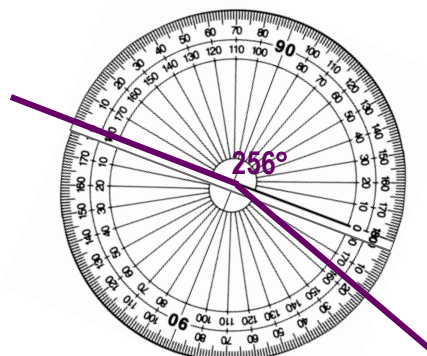
acute angle: 143°



Construct a reflex angle.

Use the protractor to measure it.

acute angle: 256°



Reflection: How can we see an angle in 2 ways?

What is a protractor?

Why do the numbers go in both directions on a protractor?

What is an acute angle?

What is an obtuse angle?

What is a reflex angle?

Construct Angles with a Protractor

(Measurement and Geometry 48)

RESOURCES: ruler,
protractor, pencil, paper /
Maths book

Explain the 2 ways we can see angles.

An angle is the relative slant of 2 arms that meet at a vertex.



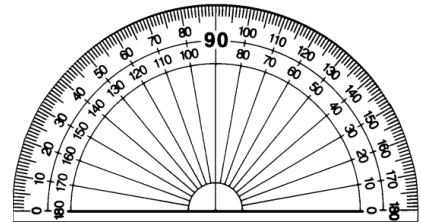
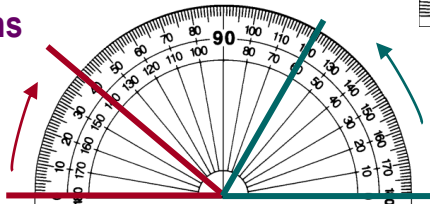
An angle is the amount of turn around a vertex.



Have a protractor.

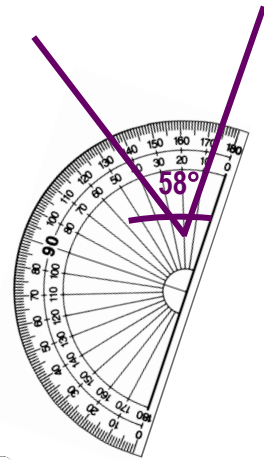
Explain the numbers in each direction on a protractor.

The numbers go in both directions so that we can measure angles that open clockwise, and angles that open anticlockwise.



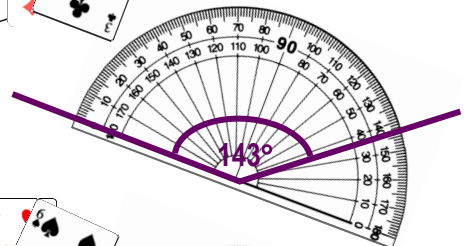
Use cards to make a number of degrees in an acute angle.

Use a protractor to construct the acute angle.



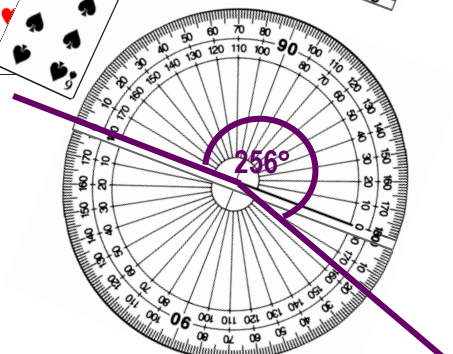
Use cards to make a number of degrees in an obtuse angle.

Use a protractor to construct the obtuse angle.



Use cards to make a number of degrees in a reflex angle.

Use a protractor to construct the reflex angle.



Reflection: How can we see an angle in 2 ways?

What is a protractor?

Why do the numbers go in both directions on a protractor?

What is an acute angle?

What is an obtuse angle?

What is a reflex angle?

Progress Sheet

Child's Details (Name and Intervention Concept):
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Each day, record the child's progress. This record, along with the child's recordings and explanations, can be used as: **ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING (SUMMATIVE)** – at any point in time the child's demonstrated level of understanding may be recorded for tracking and reporting purposes.

ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING (FORMATIVE) – the teacher may use the child's demonstrated levels of understanding over time to plan, implement and evaluate further teaching and learning. Recording daily will allow the teacher to identify irregular learning progress, where the child demonstrates understanding in one lesson but not in subsequent lessons. This record can accompany an IEP, and a referral for further support for the child.

ASSESSMENT AS LEARNING (FORMATIVE) – the child may be shown this record to allow them to identify their learning progress. The teacher will use their teacher professional judgment to decide whether this is appropriate.

Date									
Number size Investigated									
Independent or with support?									

Date									
Number size Investigated									
Independent or with support?									

Date									
Number size Investigated									
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Date									
Number size Investigated									
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