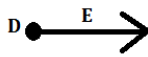
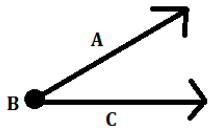


## Identify and Describe: Rays and Angles

In this worksheet, we will practice identifying and describing rays and angles. Rays are like cutting a line in half. One end stops in a point, the other end goes on forever, like a line. An angle is basically two rays stuck together at the endpoint, which turns into a vertex. See the examples below:



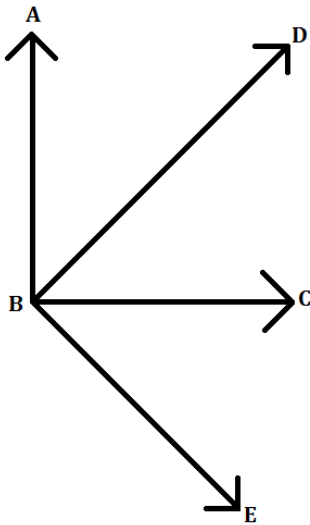
ABC is an angle. Specifically, it is an **acute** angle.

DE is a ray.

An angle the same size as the corner of a piece of notebook paper is a **right** angle. Angles smaller than that are **acute** angles. Angles larger than that are **obtuse** angles.

### Exercise Questions:

Answer questions 1-5 using the diagram below:



1. BD is a

- A) ray
- B) angle

2. DBC is a

- A) ray
- B) angle

3. ABD is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

4. ABC is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

5. ABE is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

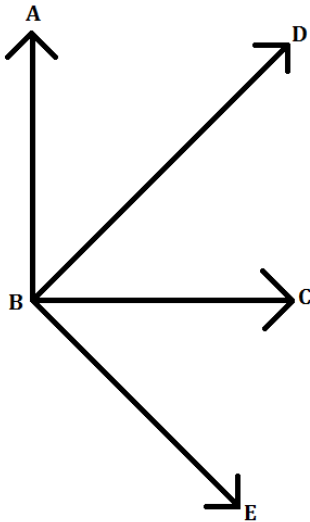


## Answer Key

### Identify and Describe: Rays and Angles

#### Exercise Questions:

Answer questions 1-5 using the diagram below:



1. BD is a

- ( A) ray )
- B) angle

2. DBC is a

- A) ray
- ( B) angle )

3. ABD is a acute angle.

4. ABC is a right angle.

5. ABE is a obtuse angle

