

# 4 Math Unit 12: Understand Angles and Angles Measurements

Content Area: **Mathematics**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **June**  
Length: **4 Weeks**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Overview

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Angle measure is a "turning point" in the study of geometry. Students often find angles and angle measure to be difficult concepts to learn, but that learning allows them to engage in interesting and important mathematics. An angle is the union of two rays,  $a$  and  $b$ , with the same initial point  $P$ . The rays are sometimes called the sides of the angles. Another way of saying this is that each ray determines a direction and the angle size measures the change from the one direction to the other. (This illustrates how angle measure is related to the concepts of parallel and perpendicular lines in Grade 4 geometry.) A clockwise rotation is considered positive in surveying or turtle geometry; but a counterclockwise rotation is considered positive in Euclidean geometry. Angles are measured with reference to a circle with its center at the common endpoint of the rays, but considering the fraction of the circular arc between the points where the two rays intersect the circle. Two angles are called complementary if their measurements have the sum of 90. Two angles are called supplementary if their measurements have the sum of 180. Two angles with the same vertex that overlap only at a boundary (i.e. share a side) are called adjacent angles.

They can use side length to classify triangles as equilateral, equiangular, isosceles, or scalene; and can use angle size to classify them as acute, right, or obtuse. They then learn to cross-classify, for example, naming a shape as a right isosceles triangle. Thus, students develop explicit awareness of and vocabulary for many concepts they have been developing, including points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Such mathematical terms are useful in communicating geometric ideas, but more important is that constructing examples of these concepts, such as drawing angles and triangles that are acute, obtuse, and right.

- What are some common geometric terms?
- How can you measure angles?
- How can you classify triangles and quadrilaterals?
- What is line symmetry?

## Students will be able to...

- recognize and draw lines, rays and angles with different measures
- measure angles
- add and subtract angle measures
- classify triangles and quadrilaterals
- draw lines of symmetry

## Standards

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MA.4.MD.C.5	Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement:
MA.4.G.A.1	Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.
MA.4.G.A.2	Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.
MA.4.G.A.3	Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.

## Materials

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### Core Materials:

#### [EnVision Math](#)

- 15-1 Lines, Rays, and Angles
- 15-2 Understand Angles and Unit Angles
- 15-3 Measure with Unit Angles
- 15-4 Measure and Draw Angles
- 15-5 Add and Subtract Angle Measures
- 15-6 Math Practices and Problem Solving: Use Appropriate Tools

### Supplemental Materials:

- [ST Math](#)
- [Happy Numbers](#)
- [3 Act Lessons](#)
- [Building Fact Fluency Kit](#)
- [Brainiaccamp Manipulatives](#)
- [Nearpod Lessons](#)
- [Brainpop Resources](#)
- [Math Diagnosis and Intervention System](#)
- [Online Resources](#)

## Technology

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- 8.1.5.A.1,2,4 (solve problems, word processing, databases, spreadsheets)
- 8.1.5.F.1 (digital tools to support scientific finding)
- 8.2.5.C.1,2,3 (solve problems, troubleshoot repair tools)

## Assessment

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## **Formative Assessment**

- Teacher Observation
- Daily Quick Check
- Quizzes
- Exit Tickets

## **Summative Assessment**

- Topic Tests
- Benchmark Tests
- Alternative Assessments: Performance Tasks & Projects

## **Accommodations & Modifications**

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### **Special Education**

- Follow IEP Plan which may contain some of the following examples...
- In class/pull out support with special ed teacher
- Additional time during intervention time
- Preferred seating
- Questions read aloud
- Extended time for completing tasks
- Graphic organizers
- Vocabulary support
- Mnemonic devices
- Songs/videos to reinforce concepts
- Limit number of questions
- Scribe
- Manipulatives
- Calculators
- Reteach pages
- Leveled homework
- Lesson intervention activities
- Math Diagnosis & Intervention System
- Another look homework video
- Practice buddy

### **504**

- In class/pull out support with special ed teacher
- Additional time during intervention time
- Preferred seating
- Questions read aloud
- Extended time for completing tasks
- Graphic organizers
- Vocabulary support
- Mnemonic devices

- Songs/videos to reinforce concepts Limit number of questions
- Scribe Manipulatives Calculators Reteach pages Leveled homework
- Lesson intervention activities
- Math Diagnosis & Intervention System Another look homework video
- Practice buddy

## **ELL**

- Translation device/dictionary
- In class/pull out support with ESL teacher
- Preferred seating
- Questions read aloud
- Extended time for completing tasks
- Graphic organizers
- Vocabulary support
- Mnemonic devices
- Songs/videos to reinforce concepts
- Manipulatives
- Math Diagnosis & Intervention System

## **At-risk of Failure**

- Additional time during intervention time
- Questions read aloud
- Graphic organizers
- Vocabulary support
- Mnemonic devices
- Songs/videos to reinforce concepts
- Manipulatives
- Calculators
- Reteach pages
- Leveled homework
- Lesson intervention activities
- Math Diagnosis & Intervention System
- Another look homework video
- Practice buddy

## **Gifted & Talented**

- Independent projects
- Enrichment pages
- Online games
- Leveled Homework
- Extension Activities
- Today's Challenge

## **Interdisciplinary Connections**

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Topic 1 Math and Science Project - Using different presentations tools, students will collect different types of paper. Talk

about the uses of paper. Tell how strong each type of paper is. Tell how the paper feels. Tell if the paper can soak up water.

**ELA:**

NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.

**Science:**

3-5-ETS1-2. Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.

## **21st Century Life Literacies & Key Skills**

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### **Critical Thinking and Problem Solving:**

Problem-solving activities starting with the lesson “Solve and Share” and ending with higher order thinking questions that utilize the mathematical practices

### **Communication and Collaboration:**

Throughout the lesson, students are provided with opportunities to discuss their ideas as they investigate mathematical concepts.

### **Creativity:**

Students have opportunities to express their creativity by solving problems their own way, participating in performance tasks, and group projects.

### **Technology:**

Use of iPads, instructional apps, lab materials embedded in lessons. Programs such as BrainPop, Math Reflex, Google Slides are used to support instruction.

## **Career Ready Practices**

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- CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.