

Lesson 12: Tipos de ángulos

Standards Alignments

Building On 4.NF.B.4.b
Addressing 4.G.A.1, 4.MD.C.7

Teacher-facing Learning Goals

- Draw acute and obtuse angles.
- Identify acute, obtuse, right, and straight angles in two-dimensional figures.

Student-facing Learning Goals

- Examinemos diferentes tipos de ángulos.

Lesson Purpose

The purpose of this lesson is for students to classify angles as acute, obtuse, and straight, and to identify and draw acute and obtuse angles.

In previous lessons, students learned to measure angles and draw angles of given measurements. They saw that a 90° angle is called a right angle and is formed by two perpendicular lines. Students are also familiar with some benchmark angle measurements.

In this lesson, students classify angles by their size and identify angles as **acute** or **obtuse** in a variety of contexts. Students also learn that a 180° is called a **straight angle**.

Access for:

Students with Disabilities

- Representation (Activity 1)

Instructional Routines

MLR2 Collect and Display (Activity 1), Number Talk (Warm-up)

Materials to Gather

- Materials from a previous lesson: Activity 1
- Pattern blocks: Activity 3
- Protractors: Activity 2, Activity 3

Lesson Timeline

Warm-up	10 min
Activity 1	10 min
Activity 2	10 min
Activity 3	15 min
Lesson Synthesis	10 min
Cool-down	5 min

Teacher Reflection Question

Before this point, students have had experiences of sorting mathematical objects relative to some benchmarks. In this lesson, angles are categorized by their size and relative to two benchmarks: 90° and 180° . How readily did students conceptualize angles this way? Which past experiences of classifying objects would help to make this idea more intuitive?

Cool-down (to be completed at the end of the lesson)

 5 min

Ángulos obtusos, agudos y llanos

Standards Alignments

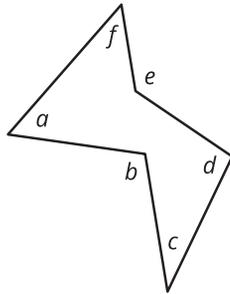
Addressing 4.G.A.1, 4.MD.C.7

Student-facing Task Statement

1. Este es un rayo. Dibuja otro rayo desde el punto P para formar un ángulo agudo.



2. Estos son unos ángulos marcados. Identifica todos los ángulos que sean obtusos.



3. Un ángulo está formado por cuatro ángulos de 35° . ¿Ese ángulo es un ángulo llano? Explica cómo lo sabes.

Student Responses

1. Sample response:



2. Angles b , e , and d
3. No. Sample response: A straight angle is 180° . Four 35° angles make 140° ($4 \times 35 = 140$).