

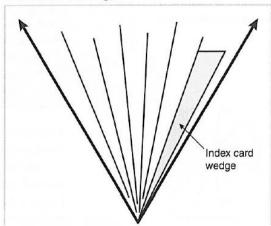


Give each student an index card. Have students draw a narrow angle on the card with a straightedge and then cut it out (or use wedges made from Blackline Master 35). The resulting wedge can then

be used as a unit of angular measure by counting the number of wedges that will fit in a given angle (Figure 14.4). Distribute copies of a previously prepared page with assorted angles on it, and have students use their angle unit to measure the angles. Because the students made different unit angles, the results will differ and can be discussed and compared in terms of unit size.

Figure 14.4

When a small wedge is cut from an index card and used as a unit angle, this angle measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ wedges. The accuracy of measurement with nonstandard angles is less important than the idea of how an angle is used to measure the size of another angle.



From Van de Walle et. al. (2014). Teaching Student-Centered Mathematics Grades: Developmentally Appropriate Instruction for Grades 6 - 8 (2^{nd} Ed.). Toronto: Pearson Education, Inc. (p. 305).