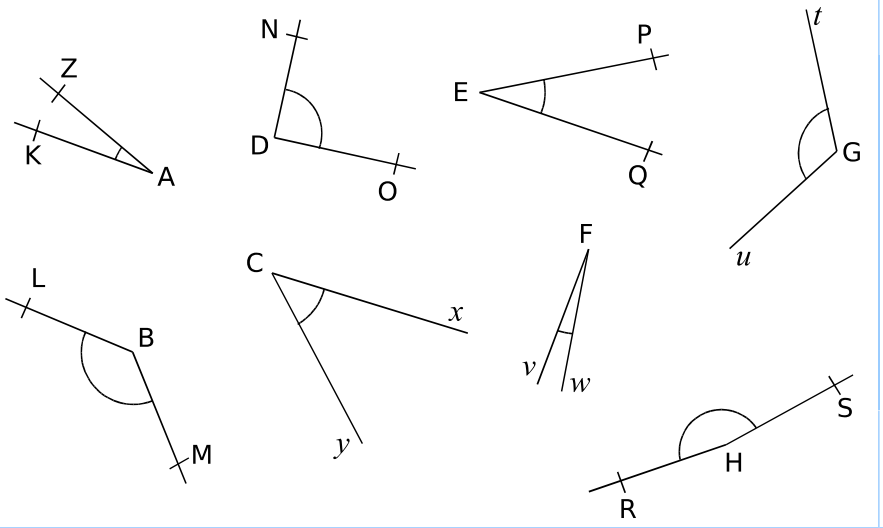
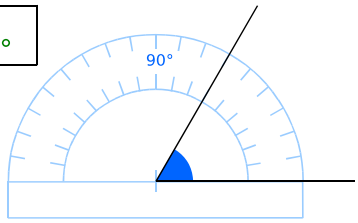
1 Sans utiliser d'instrument de géométrie, associe chaque angle à sa mesure.



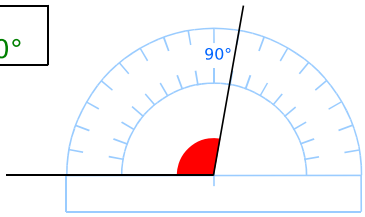
Angle	Mesure
$\widehat{ZAK}$	5°
$\widehat{NDO}$	20°
$\widehat{PEQ}$	30°
$\widehat{tGu}$	45°
$\widehat{LBM}$	90°
$\widehat{yCx}$	120°
$\widehat{vFw}$	135°
$\widehat{RHS}$	170°

2 Lis la mesure de chaque angle sur le rapporteur gradué tous les 10°.

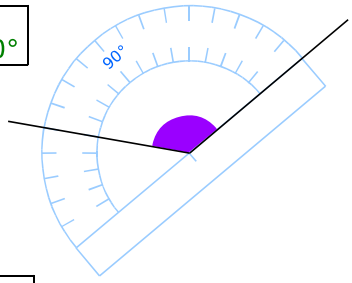
a. 60°



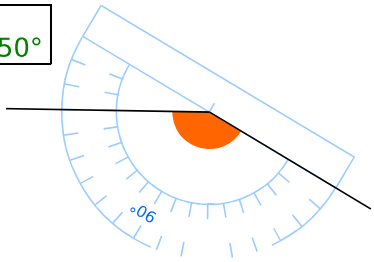
b. 100°



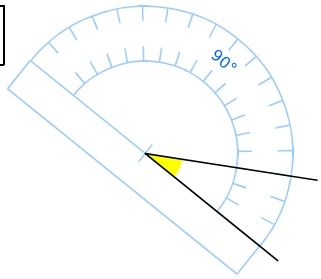
c. 130°



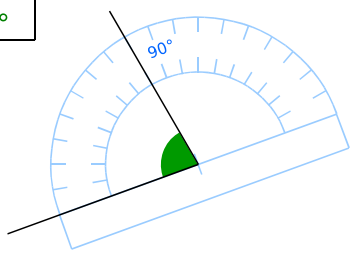
d. 150°



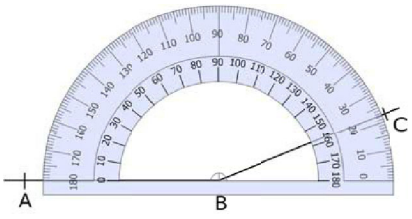
e. 30°



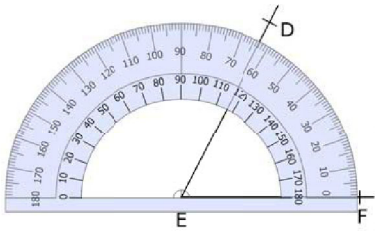
f. 80°



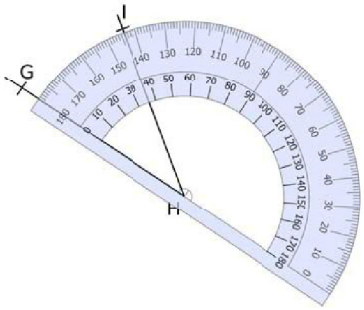
3 Lis la mesure de chaque angle sur le rapporteur.



a. $\widehat{ABC}$ = 158°



b. $\widehat{DEF}$ = 63°



c. $\widehat{GHI}$ = 36°

4 Donne la nature puis détermine la mesure de chaque angle.

a. $\widehat{xKJ}$ est un angle aigu et $\widehat{xKJ}$ = 44°

b. $\widehat{xKL}$ est un angle obtus et $\widehat{xKL}$ = 121°

c. $\widehat{yKJ}$ est un angle obtus et $\widehat{yKJ}$ = 136°

d. $\widehat{LKJ}$ est un angle aigu et $\widehat{LKJ}$ = 77°