Points, Lines, Rays and Angles Worksheet

Grade 4 · Common Core 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.

Practice

Builds the skill step by step.

1. What is a part of a line that has two endpoints called?
   A. an angle
   B. a line segment
   C. a ray
   D. a line

2. What has one endpoint and goes on forever in one direction?
   A. a point
   B. a line segment
   C. a line
   D. a ray

3. What kind of angle measures less than 90°?
   A. acute
   B. right
   C. obtuse
   D. straight

4. What are lines in the same flat surface that never meet called?

   A. line segments

   B. perpendicular lines

   C. parallel lines

   D. rays

5. What are lines that meet to form right angles called?

   A. parallel lines

   B. rays

   C. acute lines

   D. perpendicular lines

6. What kind of angle measures exactly 90°?

   A. obtuse

   B. right

   C. straight

   D. acute

7. What kind of angle measures 130°?

   A. obtuse

   B. acute

   C. right

   D. straight

8. How many endpoints does a ray have?

9. How many right angles does a rectangle have?

10. Which capital letter is made of two segments that are perpendicular to each other?

    A. S

    B. O

    C. T

    D. V

ALBERT

Name _____ Date _____

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On Level

Grade-level practice.

1. How many pairs of parallel sides does a rectangle have?

2. An angle measures 45°. What kind of angle is it?

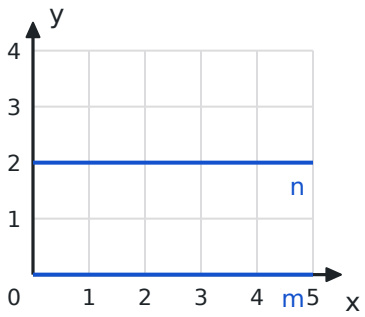
   A. acute

   B. right

   C. obtuse

   D. straight

3. Line m goes through (0, 0) and (4, 0). Line n goes through (0, 2) and (4, 2). How are the lines related?



   A. They are the same line.

   B. They are parallel.

   C. They are perpendicular.

   D. They cross at (2, 1).

4. How many line segments make up the sides of a triangle?

5. Which shape has exactly one right angle?

   A. a square

   B. a circle

   C. a right triangle

   D. a rectangle

6. A right triangle has one right angle. How many acute angles does it have?

7. Which capital letter has a pair of parallel segments?

   A. T

   B. V

   C. L

   D. H

8. At 3:00, what kind of angle do the hands of a clock make?

   A. obtuse

   B. right

   C. straight

   D. acute

9. How many endpoints does a line have?

10. How are ray AB and ray BA different?

    A. Ray BA has two endpoints.

    B. They are the same ray.

    C. Ray AB starts at A and ray BA starts at B, so they point in opposite directions.

    D. Ray AB is longer.

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Challenge

Multi-step and word problems that stretch it.

1. How many obtuse angles does a regular hexagon have? (Each angle of a regular hexagon is 120°.)

2. How many pairs of perpendicular sides does a square have?

3. Can a triangle have two right angles?

   A. Yes, if it is big enough.

   B. No, because triangles have no angles.

   C. Yes, a right triangle has two right angles.

   D. No. Two sides would be parallel and would never meet to close the triangle.

4. Two lines are perpendicular. How many right angles do they form where they cross?

5. At 6:00, what kind of angle do the hands of a clock make?

   A. a straight angle

   B. a right angle

   C. an acute angle

   D. an obtuse angle

6. How many degrees is the angle between the hands of a clock at 2:00?

7. Four points are marked so that no three are on the same line. How many line segments can you draw that connect two of the points?

8. Which is always true about two parallel lines?

   A. They stay the same distance apart.

   B. They cross at a right angle.

   C. They meet at one point.

   D. They have one endpoint each.

9. What is the sum of the four angles of a rectangle?

10. An obtuse angle and an acute angle together make a straight angle. The acute angle is 40°. What is the obtuse angle?