

Angles In Dance Lesson

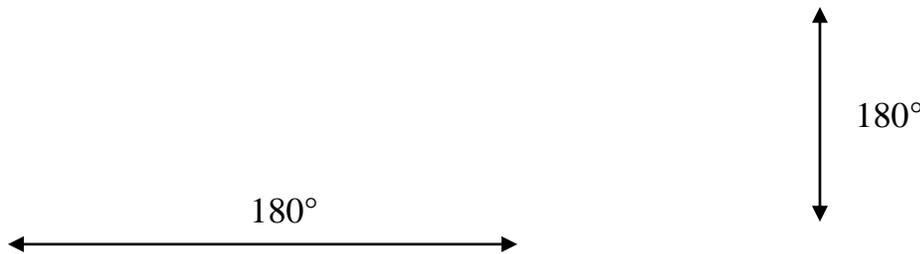
Type of Angle	Description
Straight Angle	an angle that is 180° exactly
Right Angle	an angle that is 90° exactly
Acute Angle	an angle that is less than 90°
Obtuse Angle	an angle that is greater than 90° but less than 180°
Reflex Angle	an angle that is greater than 180°

Straight Angles

A straight angle is an angle measuring exactly 180 degrees. Straight (or Flat) angles are formed when the legs are pointing in exactly opposite directions.

Example:

The following angles are both straight angles.

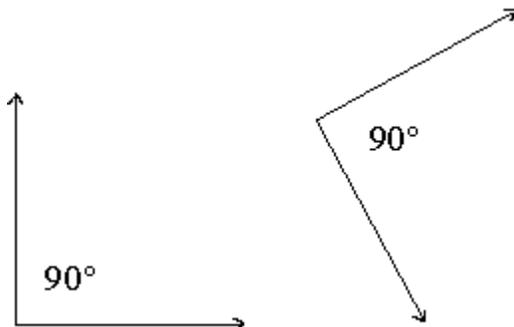


Right Angles

A right angle is an angle measuring 90 degrees. Two lines or line segments that meet at a right angle are said to be perpendicular. Note that any two right angles are supplementary angles (a right angle is its own angle supplement).

Example:

The following angles are both right angles.

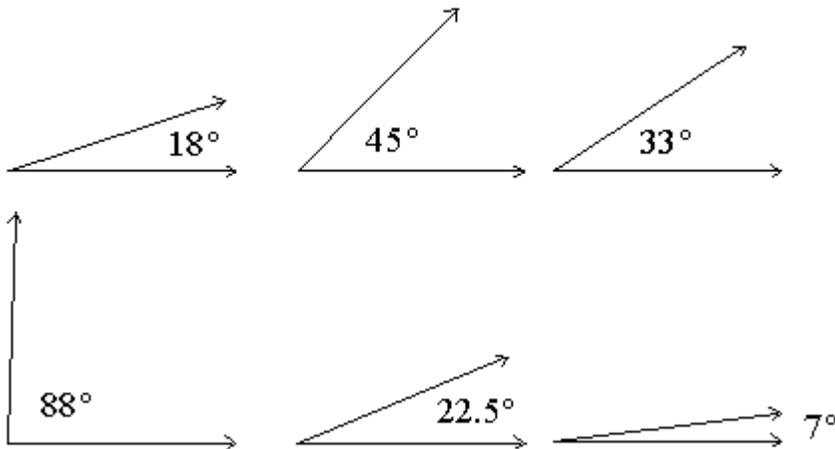


Acute Angles

An acute angle is an angle measuring between 0 and 90 degrees.

Example:

The following angles are all acute angles.

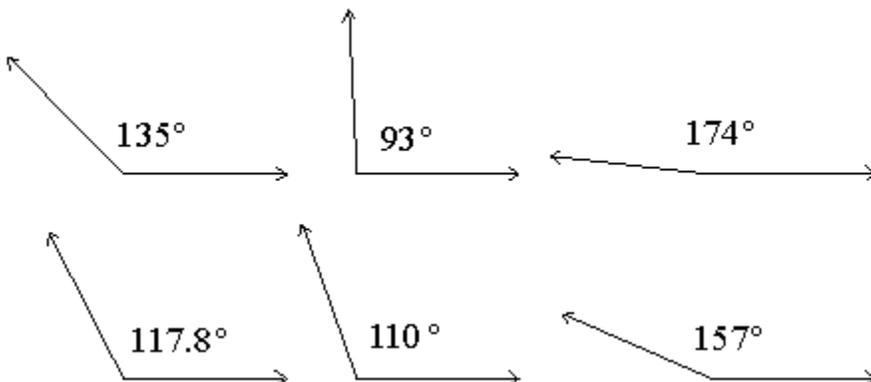


Obtuse Angles

An obtuse angle is an angle measuring between 90 and 180 degrees.

Example:

The following angles are all obtuse.

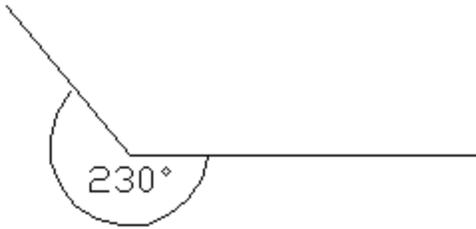


Reflex Angles

A Reflex Angle is one which is more than 180° but less than 360°

Example:

The following angle is a reflex angle.



Part 1:

In groups, create four shapes in which the entire group is demonstrating a common angle. You can use magazines to help create shapes by finding angles in movement within the magazines.

Example:

Shape 1: entire group demonstrates straight angle

Shape 2: entire group demonstrates right angle

Shape 3: entire group demonstrates obtuse angle

Shape 4: entire group demonstrates obtuse angle

Shape 5: entire group demonstrates a different angle

Part 2:

Connect your shapes using locomotor movement.

Part 3:

Add one of the following to your locomotor movement: undercurve, overcurve, contraction, or swings.