Top Access Tips: Measuring Angles (sighted methods of access)

1. Equipment

- Clear contrasting protractor with black markings
- Make protractor if the above cannot be sourced
- Black pen or 2B pencil to mark/draw angles
- For children not able to measure accurately, a 0.5° allowance is made in external tests and exams

2. Measuring an angle (example: altering the measurements)

Mainstream version

Here is a sketch of a triangle

It is not drawn to scale

Draw the full size triangle accurately

One line has been drawn for you

6cm
Modified Version

The diagram below shows a sketch of a triangle, it is not drawn to scale. Draw the full size triangle accurately. One line has been drawn for you.
Principles of modification

- The question assesses pupils' ability to draw accurately using a ruler and Angle measurer
- The modified version retains this assessment whilst altering the measurements to enable pupils with visual impairment to draw to the nearest 5mm and 5° only
- The diagram is enlarged with bold lines and left aligned on the page
- The introduction is amended to help pupils locate the diagram
- The font size is enlarged to 18 point (or child's preferred print size)
- The font type is changed to Arial

Drawing an angle (using the protractor template enclosed on back sheet)

E.g. Drawing a 55° angle

- Draw a vertical line through the base line (point M) Use thick black pen
- Place the origin of the protractor at the point M
- Hold protractor in place with small piece of Blu Tack if necessary

- Make a mark at 55° with a black pen
- Draw a line from M to the mark with a black pen, ensure line is 10 cms, to extend beyond the protractor