

Geometry Restoration | Station 1 trial

TRY ONE FOUR-QUESTION COMPASS HALL STATION

A focused Grades 4–6 angles-and-turns practice excerpt. Learners read measures and labels, choose one answer, and write evidence for each choice.

Suggested time

10–15 minutes.

Materials

Pencil and paper. A paper corner can help discuss 90° . A protractor is not required for these four printed questions.

How to use this trial

Give the learner the next five Standard pages, or the four Supported wording pages. Ask for a first choice and a reason. Compare evidence with the teacher. Use the separate teacher key only after the learner has tried the questions.

About this excerpt

This individual trial has no decoder and makes no unlock or game claim. Source question wording, choices, diagrams, and evidence spaces stay intact. The full-book decoder step becomes teacher comparison in this excerpt.

STATION 01

THE COMPASS HALL

Read the angle evidence.

LOOK CLOSELY

WRITE EVIDENCE

SHARE EVIDENCE

Record a first choice and reason. Then compare evidence with your teacher.

Record a first choice and reason. Then compare evidence with your teacher.

Station 1 | Compass Hall | Question 1

RESTORATION NOTE

At vertex P, ray PA goes from P(0,0) through A(5,0) and ray PB goes from P(0,0) through B(0,5). The marked smaller angle APB measures 90° . Which type of angle is it?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

A acute

B right

C obtuse

D straight

EVIDENCE WINDOW

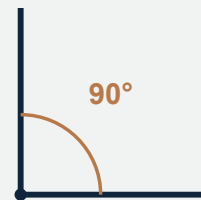


Diagram: two rays meet at one vertex. The labelled angle measures 90 degrees.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

What label, measure, property, or drawing supports your choice?

Station 1 | Compass Hall | Question 2

RESTORATION NOTE

A restoration dial turns clockwise 270° from its start ray. What part of one full 360° turn is 270° ?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

A one quarter

B one half

C three quarters

D one full turn

EVIDENCE WINDOW

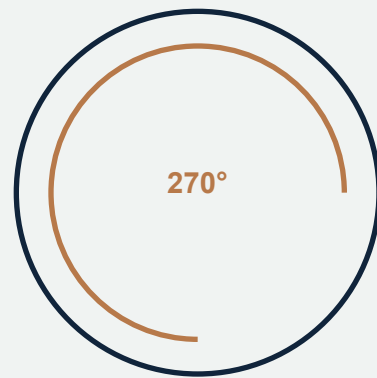


Diagram: a circular turn is labelled 270 degrees.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

What label, measure, property, or drawing supports your choice?

Station 1 | Compass Hall | Question 3**RESTORATION NOTE**

A label says ray AB starts at A and passes through B. Which statement must be true?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

- A** It has endpoints A and B.
- B** It starts at A and continues past B.
- C** It starts at B and continues past A.
- D** It is a line with no endpoints.

EVIDENCE WINDOW

Diagram: point A is the endpoint. The line starts at A and points through B with an arrow.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

What label, measure, property, or drawing supports your choice?

Station 1 | Compass Hall | Question 4**RESTORATION NOTE**

Two display cards give measured angles: Card A is 35° and Card B is 115° . Which claim is supported by the measures?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

- A** A is wider because 35 is closer to 90.
- B** B is wider because 115 is greater than 35.
- C** They are equal because both use degrees.
- D** A is obtuse because it is less than 90.

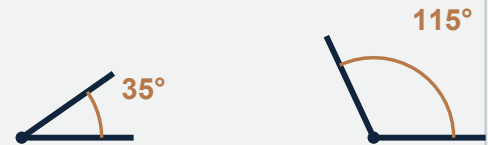
EVIDENCE WINDOW

Diagram: one labelled angle is 35 degrees and the other is 115 degrees.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

What label, measure, property, or drawing supports your choice?

Room 1 | Question 1

RESTORATION NOTE

The angle at P is 90° . What kind is 90° ?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

A acute

B right

C obtuse

D straight

EVIDENCE WINDOW

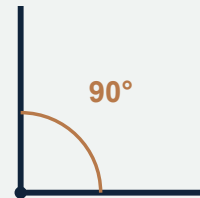


Diagram: read the number by the angle.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

Use a label, measure or mark. Say why.

Support hint: A square corner is 90° .

Room 1 | Question 2

RESTORATION NOTE

A full turn is 360° . A dial turns 270° . What part of a full turn is that?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

A one quarter

B one half

C three quarters

D one full turn

EVIDENCE WINDOW

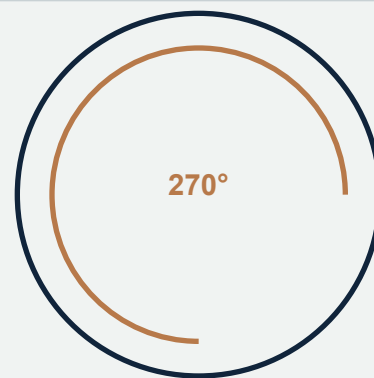


Diagram: 270 degrees.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

Use a label, measure or mark. Say why.

Support hint: Count: 90, 180, 270.

Room 1 | Question 3

RESTORATION NOTE

Ray AB starts at A. It goes through B. Which is true?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

- A It ends at A and B.
- B It starts at A. It goes past B.
- C It starts at B. It goes past A.
- D It is a line. It has no ends.

EVIDENCE WINDOW



Diagram: A is the end. It goes past B.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

Use a label, measure or mark. Say why.

Support hint: A ray keeps going one way.

Room 1 | Question 4

RESTORATION NOTE

Angle A is 35° . Angle B is 115° . Which statement about their size is true?

Choose one answer. Circle one letter.

- A** A is wider because 35 is closer to 90.
- B** B is wider because 115 is greater than 35.
- C** They are equal because both use degrees.
- D** A is obtuse because it is less than 90.

EVIDENCE WINDOW

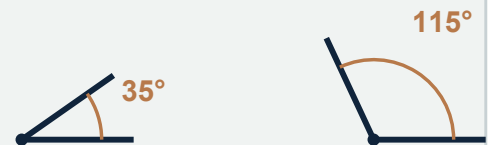


Diagram: 35 degrees. Then 115 degrees.

EVIDENCE LEDGER

Use a label, measure or mark. Say why.

Support hint: 115 is more than 35.

Station 1 teacher key

COMPASS HALL | AFTER THE LEARNER HAS ATTEMPTED THE FOUR QUESTIONS

S1-Q1 | Correct answer: B — right

Reason: A right angle measures exactly 90° . Both rays start at P, so P is the vertex of the angle.

Teaching move: If a learner chooses acute or obtuse, place a square corner on a 90° drawing: smaller than the corner is acute and larger than the corner is obtuse.

S1-Q2 | Correct answer: C — three quarters

Reason: A full turn is 360° . Since $270 = 3 \times 90$, the dial makes three of four equal quarter-turns: three quarters.

Teaching move: If a learner chooses one quarter, have them mark 90° , 180° , 270° , and 360° on a circle and count the quarter-turns.

S1-Q3 | Correct answer: B — It starts at A and continues past B.

Reason: A ray has one endpoint. Ray AB begins at A, passes through B, and keeps going in that direction.

Teaching move: If a learner selects two endpoints, contrast a segment AB with a ray AB using a dot at A and an arrow beyond B.

S1-Q4 | Correct answer: B — B is wider because 115 is greater than 35.

Reason: Angle size is compared by its degree measure. Since 115° is greater than 35° , B opens wider. A is acute and B is obtuse.

Teaching move: If a learner compares how long imagined rays look, redraw equal angle measures with different ray lengths and compare the marked degrees instead.

After Station 1

This free practice is complete on its own. If your class is ready to continue, the Geometry Restoration Mission extends the same evidence-first approach through Stations 2-5: 20 total questions, Standard and Supported Wording books, teacher guidance, editable classroom slides and a recording sheet. A separate individual final-display task checks reasoning beyond game completion.

Explore the complete Geometry Restoration Mission

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