

1-4

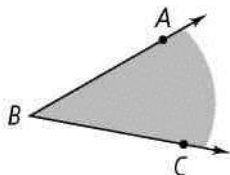
Practice

Form K

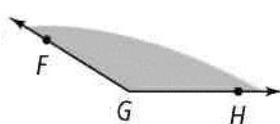
Measuring Angles

Name each shaded angle in three different ways. To start, identify the rays that form each angle.

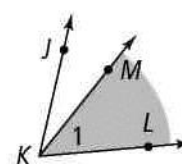
1.



2.



3.



Use the diagram below. Find the measure of each angle. Then classify the angle as *acute*, *right*, *obtuse*, or *straight*.

4. $\angle AFB$

To start, identify $\angle AFB$. Then use the definition of the measure of an angle to find $m\angle AFB$.

$$m\angle AFB = | \square - \square | = \square$$

This angle is a(n) ? angle.

5. $\angle AFD$

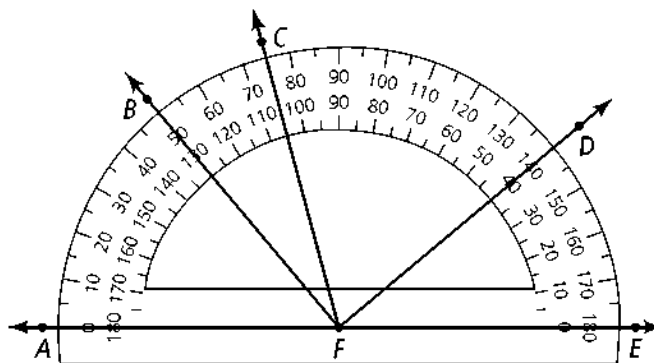
6. $\angle CFD$

7. $\angle BFD$

8. $\angle AFE$

9. $\angle BFE$

10. $\angle AFC$



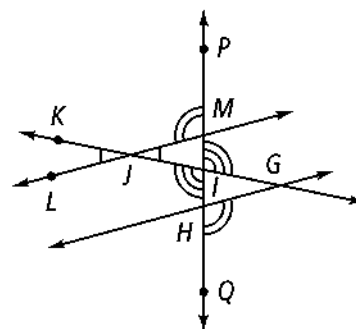
Use the diagram at the right. Complete each statement.

11. $\angle MIG \cong \square$

12. $\angle PMJ \cong \square$

13. If $m\angle KJL = 30$, then $m\angle \square = 30$.

14. If $m\angle LMP = 100$, then $m\angle QHG = \square$.



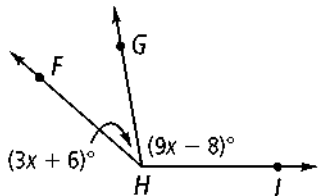
1-4

Practice (continued)

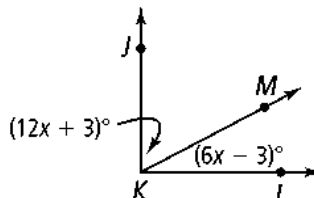
Form K

Measuring Angles

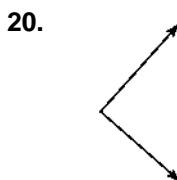
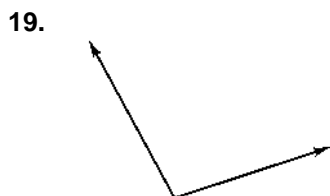
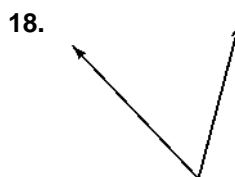
15. If $m\angle FHI = 142$, what are $m\angle FHG$ and $m\angle GHI$?



16. $\angle JKL$ is a right angle. What are $m\angle JKM$ and $m\angle MKL$?

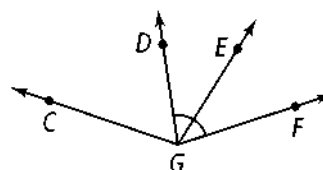


Use a protractor. Measure and classify each angle.



Algebra Use the diagram at the right for Exercises 21–23. Solve for x . Find the angle measures to check your work.

21. $m\angle CGD = 4x + 2$, $m\angle DGE = 3x - 5$,
 $m\angle EGF = 2x + 10$



22. $m\angle CGD = 2x - 2$, $m\angle EGF = 37$, $m\angle CGF = 7x + 2$

23. If $m\angle DGF = 72$, what equation can you use to find $m\angle EGF$?

24. The flag of the United Kingdom is shown at the right. Copy the flag on a separate piece of paper. Label at least two of each type of angle:

- a. acute
- b. obtuse
- c. right
- d. straight

