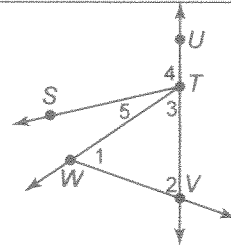


Day 03 HW: 1-4 Angle Measure Skills Practice

Name Master G  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

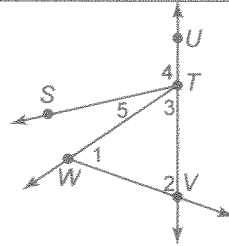
1-4: Use the figure at the right to name the vertex of each angle.

1.  $\angle 4$  T  
2.  $\angle 1$  W  
3.  $\angle 2$  V  
4.  $\angle 5$  T



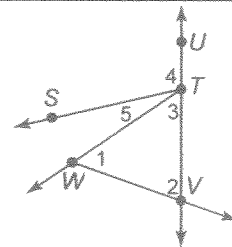
5-8: Name the sides of each angle.

5.  $\angle 4$   $\overrightarrow{TU}$  &  $\overrightarrow{TS}$   
6.  $\angle 5$   $\overrightarrow{TS}$  &  $\overrightarrow{TW}$   
7.  $\angle 3$   $\overrightarrow{TS}$  &  $\overrightarrow{TV}$   
8.  $\angle 1$   $\overrightarrow{WT}$  &  $\overrightarrow{WV}$



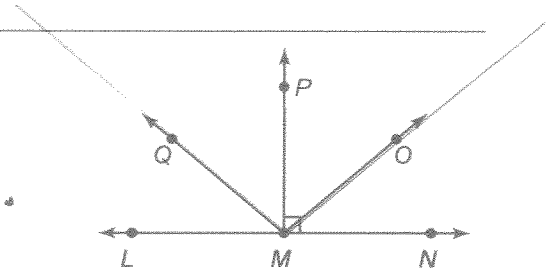
9-12: Write another name for each angle.

9.  $\angle 3$   $\angle WTV$  or  $\angle VTW$   
10.  $\angle 4$   $\angle UTS$  or  $\angle STU$   
11.  $\angle WTS$   $\angle STW$   
 $\angle 5$   
12.  $\angle 2$   $\angle TVW$  or  $\angle VWT$



13-16: Classify each angle as right, acute, or obtuse. Then use a protractor to measure the angle to the nearest degree.

13.  $\angle NMP$  Right -  $90^\circ$   
14.  $\angle OMN$  Acute -  $40^\circ$   
15.  $\angle QMN$  Obtuse -  $140^\circ$   
16.  $\angle QMO$  Obtuse -  $100^\circ$

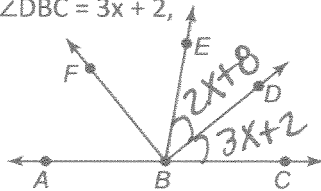


17-18: If  $\overline{BA}$  and  $\overline{BC}$  are opposite rays and  $\overline{BD}$  bisects  $\angle EBC$ , find  $x$  and each angle measure. Fill in the picture!

17. If  $m\angle EBD = 2x + 8$  and  $m\angle DBC = 3x + 2$ , find  $m\angle EBD$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 8 &= 3x + 2 \\ 8 &= x + 2 \\ 6 &= x \\ \therefore \boxed{x = 6} \end{aligned}$$

$$m\angle EBD = 2(6) + 8 = \boxed{20^\circ}$$



18. If  $m\angle EBD = 4x - 8$  and  $m\angle EBC = 5x + 20$ , find  $m\angle EBC$ .

$$4x - 8 + 4x - 8 = 5x + 20$$

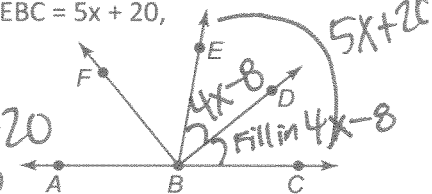
$$8x - 16 = 5x + 20$$

$$3x - 16 = 20$$

$$3x = 36$$

$$\boxed{x = 12}$$

$$m\angle EBC = 5(12) + 20 = \boxed{80^\circ}$$



☺ More Practice ☺

1-4: Use the figure at the right to name the vertex of each angle.

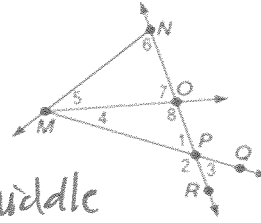
1.  $\angle 5$  M

2.  $\angle 3$  P

3.  $\angle 8$  O

4.  $\angle NMP$  M

the vertex is always in the middle



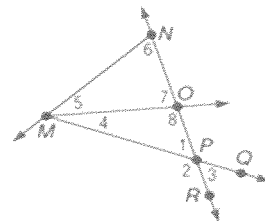
5-8: Name the sides of each angle.

5.  $\angle 6$   $\overrightarrow{NM}$  &  $\overrightarrow{NO}$

6.  $\angle 2$   $\overrightarrow{PM}$  &  $\overrightarrow{PR}$

7.  $\angle MOP$   $\overrightarrow{OM}$  &  $\overrightarrow{OP}$

8.  $\angle OMN$   $\overrightarrow{MO}$  &  $\overrightarrow{MN}$



9-10: Write another name for each angle. Use the figure above.

9.  $\angle QPR$   $\angle RPQ$   
or  $\angle 3$

10.  $\angle 1$   $\angle MPO$   
or  $\angle OPM$

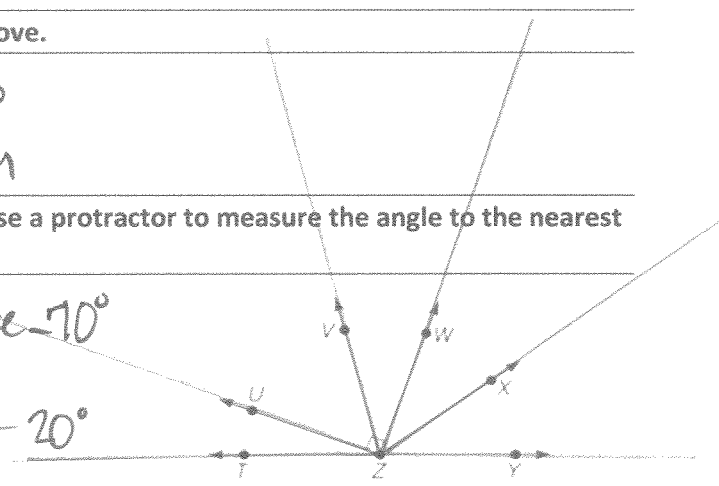
11-14: Classify each angle as right, acute, or obtuse. Then use a protractor to measure the angle to the nearest degree.

11.  $\angle UZW$  Right  $90^\circ$

12.  $\angle YZW$  Acute  $70^\circ$

13.  $\angle TZW$  Obtuse  $110^\circ$

14.  $\angle UZT$  Acute  $20^\circ$



15-16: If  $\overline{CB}$  and  $\overline{CD}$  are opposite rays and  $\overline{CE}$  bisects  $\angle DCF$ , and  $\overline{CG}$  bisects  $\angle FCB$ , find  $x$  and each angle measure. Fill in the picture!

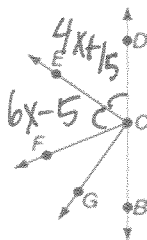
15. If  $m\angle DCE = 4x + 15$  and  $m\angle ECF = 6x - 5$ , find  $m\angle DCE$ .

$$6x - 5 = 4x + 15$$

$$2x - 5 = 15$$

$$2x = 20$$

$$x = 10$$



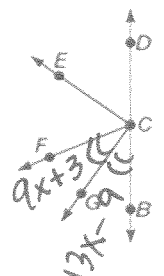
16. If  $m\angle FCG = 9x + 3$  and  $m\angle GCB = 13x - 9$ , find  $m\angle GCB$ .

$$9x + 3 = 13x - 9$$

$$3 = 4x - 9$$

$$12 = 4x$$

$$3 = x \Rightarrow x = 3$$



$$m\angle DCE = 4(10) + 15 = 55^\circ$$

$$m\angle GCB = 13(3) - 9 = 30^\circ$$

17-18: The diagram shows a sign used to warn drivers of a school zone or crossing. Measure and classify each numbered angle.

17.  $m\angle 1$  is a Right angle and measures 90 degrees.

18.  $m\angle 2$  is an Obtuse angle and measures 130 degrees.

