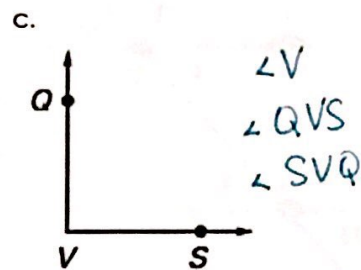
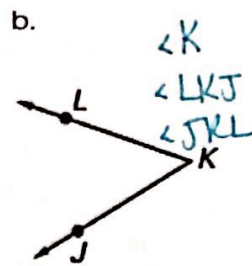
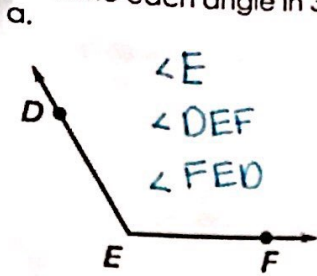


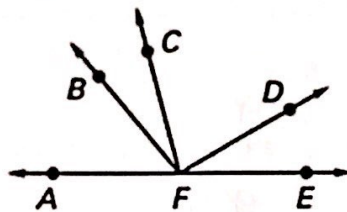
Day 1 – Naming Angles Practice

1. Name each angle in 3 ways:



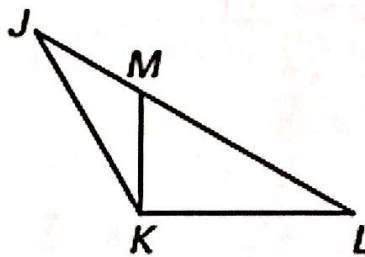
2. Classify the angles as obtuse, acute, right, or straight.

- a.  $\angle DFE$  *acute*
- b.  $\angle CFE$  *obtuse*
- c.  $\angle AFB$  *acute*
- d.  $\angle AFE$  *straight*



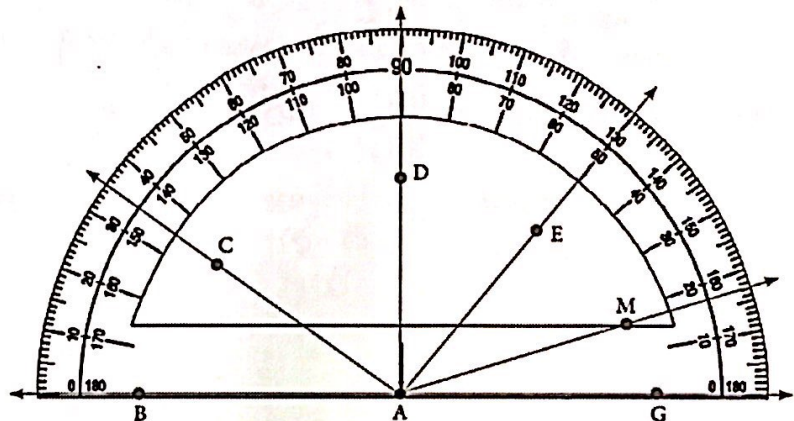
3. Classify the angles as obtuse, acute, right, or straight.

- a.  $\angle LKJ$  *obtuse*
- b.  $\angle JLK$  *acute*
- c.  $\angle KJL$  *acute*
- d.  $\angle MKL$  *right (looks like)*
- e.  $\angle JML$  *straight*
- f.  $\angle KMJ$  *obtuse*

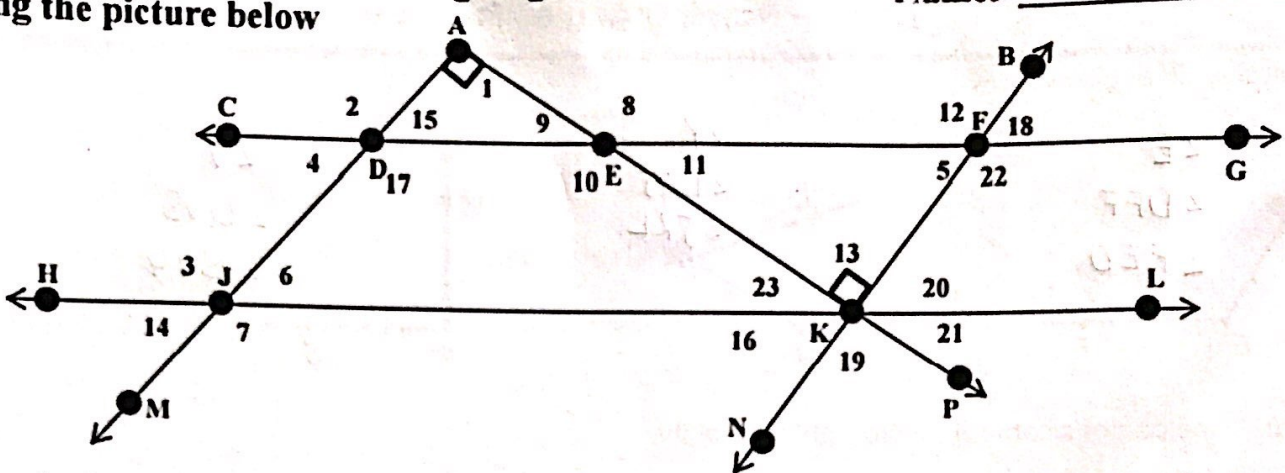


4. Use the diagram to name an angle with the following angle measures.

- a.  $90^\circ$   $\angle DAG$
- b.  $145^\circ$   $\angle GAC$
- c.  $50^\circ$   $\angle GAE$
- d.  $163^\circ$   $\angle BAM$
- e.  $17^\circ$   $\angle GAM$
- f.  $130^\circ$   $\angle BAE$
- \*g.  $55^\circ$   $\angle DAC$
- \*h.  $33^\circ$   $\angle EAM$



Using the picture below



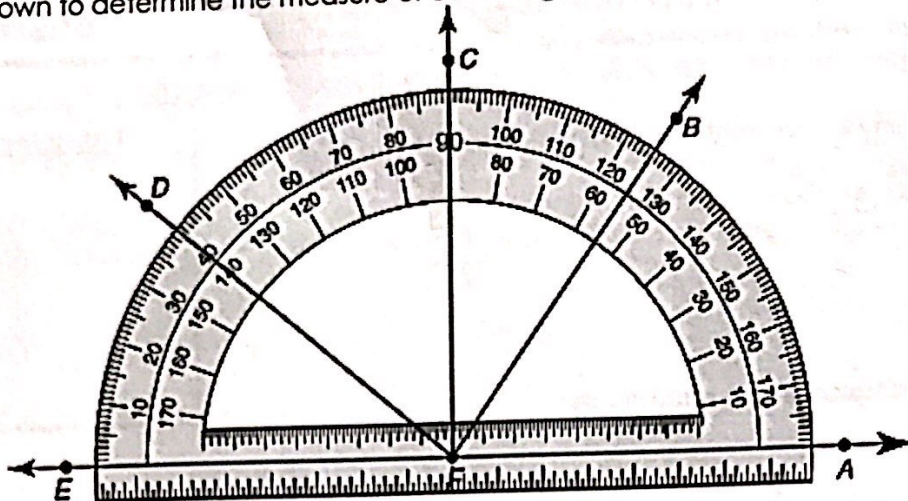
Answer the following:

- a. Name  $\angle 12$  in two other ways.  $\angle BFE$  &  $\angle EFB$
- b. Name  $\angle AEF$  in two other ways.  $\angle 8$  &  $\angle FEA$
- c. Name  $\angle 9$  in two other ways.  $\angle AED$  &  $\angle DEA$
- d. Name  $\angle DJK$  in two other ways.  $\angle 6$  &  $\angle KJD$
- e. Which angle(s) are right angles?  $\angle A$  &  $\angle 13$  &  $\angle 19$
- f. Which angle can only be named using 1 letter?  $\angle A$
- MA g. Name  $\overline{DE}$  in three other ways.  $\overleftrightarrow{ED}$  &  $\overleftrightarrow{CE}$  &  $\overleftrightarrow{CF}$
- h. Name  $\overline{KN}$  in as many ways as possible.  $\overline{NK}$
- i. Name  $\overline{BF}$  in two other ways.  $\overrightarrow{BK}$  &  $\overrightarrow{BN}$
- MA g. Name  $\overline{JK}$  in three other ways.  $\overleftrightarrow{HK}$  &  $\overleftrightarrow{HL}$  &  $\overleftrightarrow{KL}$
- h. Name  $\overline{CD}$  in as many ways as possible.  $\overline{DC}$
- i. Name  $\overline{AD}$  in two other ways.  $\overrightarrow{AJ}$  &  $\overrightarrow{AM}$
- j.  $\overline{MA}$  intersects lines  $\overleftrightarrow{CE}$  &  $\overleftrightarrow{HK}$  (multiple ways to write)
- k.  $\overline{CG}$  intersects lines  $\overrightarrow{AM}$  &  $\overrightarrow{AP}$  &  $\overleftrightarrow{BN}$
- l.  $\overline{CG} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{HL}$
- m.  $\overline{JD} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{BN}$

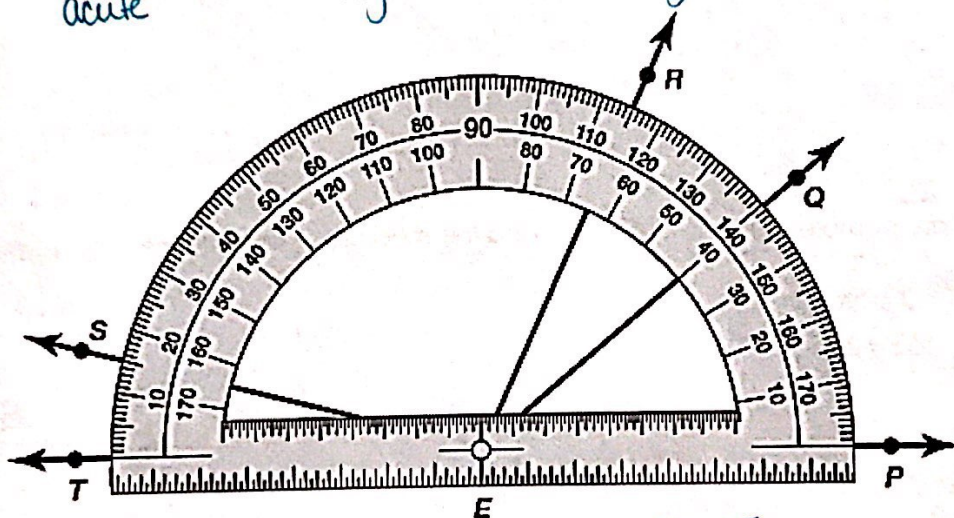


Unit 2: Angle Relationships  
Practice Measures Angles with a Protractor

1. Use the diagram shown to determine the measure of each angle. Then classify each angle.



- |   |                                     |   |   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| a. $\angle AFD$ $140^\circ$<br>obtuse             | b. $\angle AFB$ $55^\circ$<br>acute | c. $\angle EFD$ $40^\circ$<br>acute     | d. $\angle EFB$ $125^\circ$<br>obtuse             |
| e. $\angle DFB$ $125 - 40$<br>$85^\circ$<br>acute | f. $\angle CFA$ $90^\circ$<br>right | g. $\angle EFA$ $180^\circ$<br>straight | h. $\angle BFC$ $125 - 90$<br>$35^\circ$<br>acute |



- |                                       |                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| a. $\angle SET$ $15^\circ$<br>acute   | b. $\angle QEP$ $40^\circ$<br>acute   | c. $\angle REQ$ $140 - 115$<br>$25^\circ$           | d. $\angle REP$ $65^\circ$<br>acute     |
| e. $\angle TEQ$ $140^\circ$<br>obtuse | f. $\angle PES$ $165^\circ$<br>obtuse | g. $\angle SER$ $115 - 15$<br>$100^\circ$<br>obtuse | h. $\angle TEP$ $180^\circ$<br>straight |