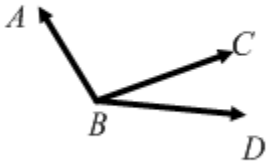
Lines, Triangles and Angles
Quiz Study Guide

Angles:

·You should be able to:

- **Classify angles as acute, obtuse, right, adjacent, vertical, supplementary or complimentary and use all names that apply**

Ex:



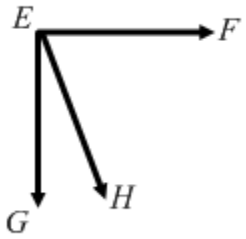
$\angle ABC$ = _____

$\angle ABD$ = _____

$\angle CBD$ = _____

$\angle ABC$ and $\angle CBD$ = _____

Ex:



$\angle FEG$ = _____

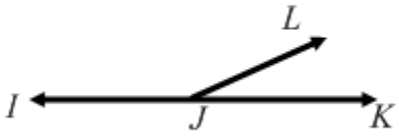
$\angle FEH$ = _____

$\angle HEG$ = _____

$\angle FEH$ and $\angle HEG$ = _____

_____

Ex:



$\angle IJL$ = _____

$\angle IJK$ = _____

$\angle LJK$ = _____

$\angle LJI$ and $\angle KJL$ = _____ and _____

- Identify the vertices of the previous three examples.
  1) _____
  2) _____
  3) _____

·You should be able to use angle relationships to find missing angle measures.

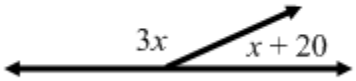
Ex: The measure of angle 1 is 30°. Angles 1 and 2 are complimentary. Find the measure of angle 2.

Ex: The measure of angle 1 is 125°. Angles 1 and 2 are supplementary. Find the measure of angle 2.

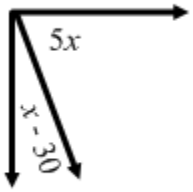
Ex: Angles 1 and 2 are vertical. The measure of angle 1 is 45°. Find the measure of angle 2.

Use the given information to find the value of *x*.

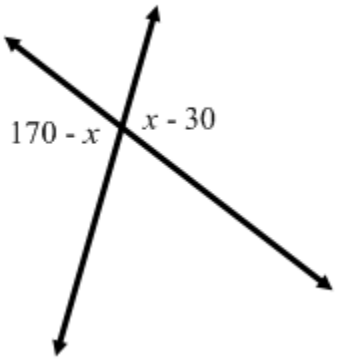
Ex:



Ex:

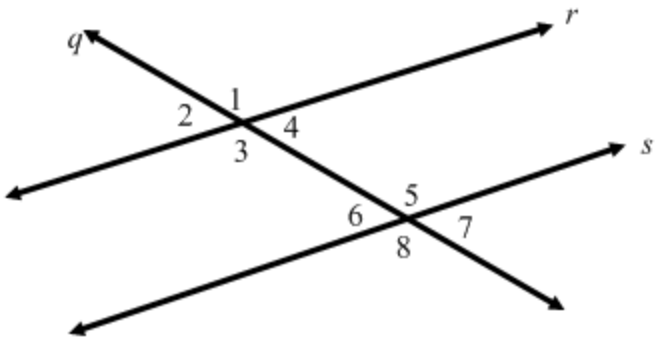


Ex:



Angles formed by a Transversal:

·You should be able to identify angle pairs formed by a transversal intersecting parallel lines and use their relationships to find missing angle measures.



Ex: Which two lines are parallel? _____ **Ex:** Which line is the transversal? _____

Ex: Give one pair of corresponding angles: _____ **Ex:** Give one pair of vertical angles: _____

Ex: Give one pair of alternate interior angles: _____ **Ex:** Give one pair of supplementary angles: _____

Ex: Give one pair of alternate exterior angles: _____

Find the missing angle measures. Give the reason you know.

Ex: Find $m\angle 1$ if $m\angle 2$ is 50º.

Measure: _____

Reason: _____

Ex: Find $m\angle 8$ if $m\angle 1$ is 140°.

Measure: _____

Reason: _____

Ex: Find $m\angle 6$ if the $m\angle 4$ is 30°.

Measure: _____

Reason: _____

Ex: Find $m\angle 2$ if $m\angle 6$ is 60°.

Measure: _____

Reason: _____

Ex: Find $m\angle 3$ if the $m\angle 1$ is 92°.

Measure: _____

Reason: _____

Triangles:

· You should be able to classify a triangle by its sides and angles.

· You should be able to find missing measures in triangles.

Ex: A triangle with no equal sides is called: _____

Ex: A triangle with all equal sides is called: _____

Ex: A triangle with 2 equal sides is called: _____

Ex: A triangle with 1 _____ angle is called: _____

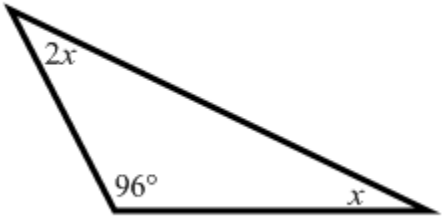
Ex: A triangle with 1 _____ angle is called: _____

Ex: A triangle with 3 _____ angles is called: _____

Ex: The number of sides equal in a triangle is also the number of _____ that are equal. For example, if a triangle is isosceles, then it would be have _____ equal angles.

Find the missing angle measure:

Ex:



Ex: