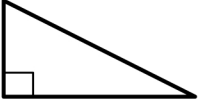

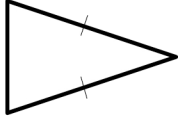
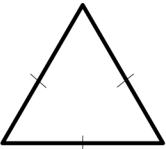


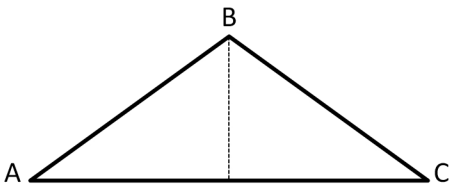
Name _____

Date _____

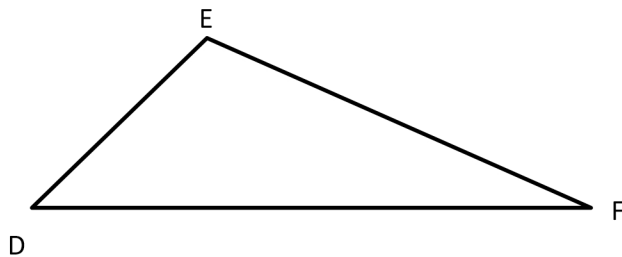
1. Classify each triangle by its side lengths and angle measurements. Circle the correct names.

	Classify Using Side Lengths	Classify Using Angle Measurements
a. 	Equilateral Isosceles Scalene	Acute Right Obtuse
b. 	Equilateral Isosceles Scalene	Acute Right Obtuse
c. 	Equilateral Isosceles Scalene	Acute Right Obtuse
d. 	Equilateral Isosceles Scalene	Acute Right Obtuse

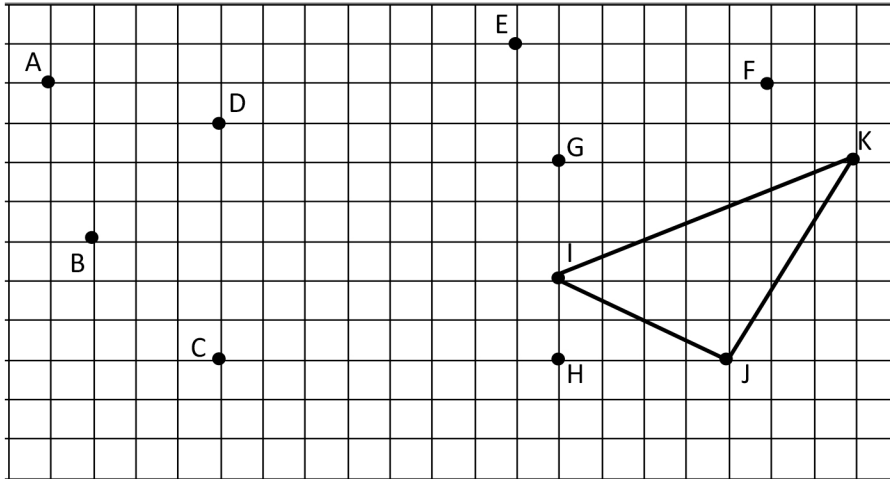
2. a. $\triangle ABC$ has one line of symmetry as shown. Is the measure of $\angle A$ greater than, less than, or equal to $\angle C$?



b. $\triangle DEF$ is scalene. What do you observe about its angles? Explain.



3. Use a ruler to connect points to form two other triangles. Use each point only once. None of the triangles may overlap. Two points will be unused. Name and classify the three triangles below.



Name the Triangles Using Vertices	Classify by Side Length	Classify by Angle Measurement
$\triangle IJK$		

4. If the perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 15 cm, what is the length of each side?
5. Can a triangle have more than one obtuse angle? Explain.
6. Can a triangle have one obtuse angle and one right angle? Explain.

Answer Key

- Scalene; right
 - Scalene; obtuse
 - Isosceles; acute
 - Equilateral; acute
- $\angle A = \angle C$
 - Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- 5 cm
- No; explanations will vary.
- No; explanations will vary.