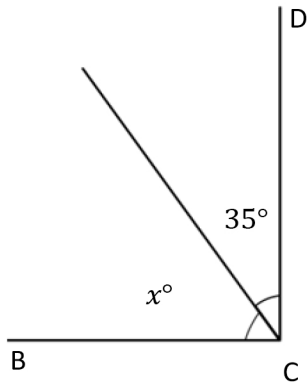


Name _____

Date _____

Write an equation and solve for the measurement of $\angle x$. Verify the measurement using a protractor.

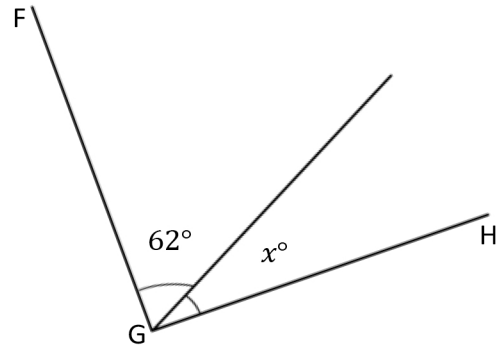
1. $\angle DCB$ is a right angle.



$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 35^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

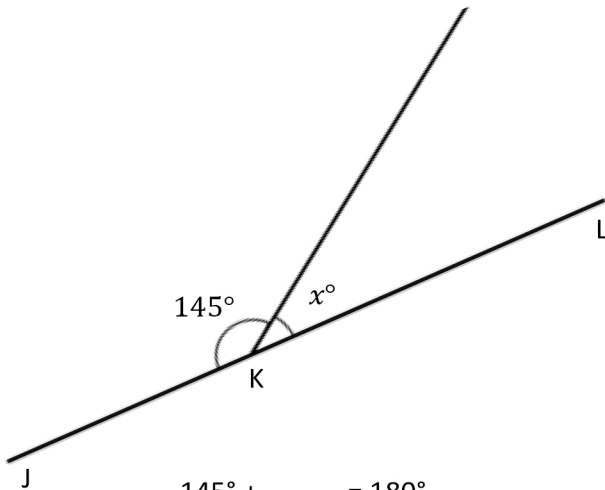
2. $\angle HGF$ is a right angle.



$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

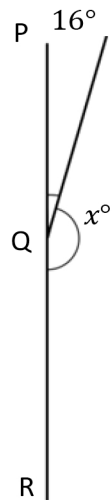
3. $\angle JKL$ is a straight angle.



$$145^\circ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 180^\circ$$

$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4. $\angle PQR$ is a straight angle.

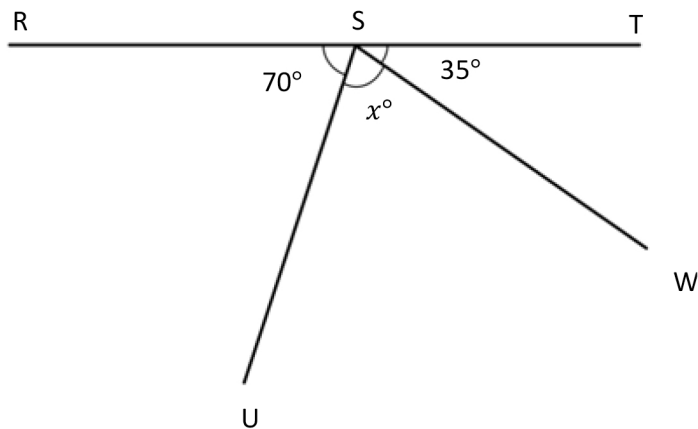


$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

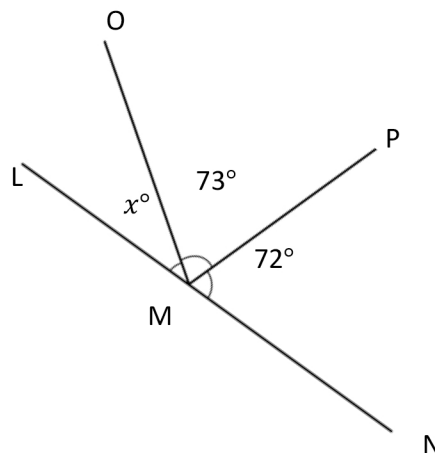
$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Write an equation and solve for the unknown angle measurements.

5. Solve for the measurement of $\angle USW$.
 $\angle RST$ is a straight angle.



6. Solve for the measurement of $\angle OML$.
 $\angle LMN$ is a straight angle.



7. In the following figure, $DEFH$ is a rectangle. Without using a protractor, determine the measurement of $\angle GEF$. Write an equation that could be used to solve the problem.



8. Complete the following directions in the space to the right.

- Draw 2 points: Q and R . Using a straightedge, draw \overleftrightarrow{QR} .
- Plot a point S somewhere between points Q and R .
- Plot a point T , which is not on \overleftrightarrow{QR} .
- Draw \overline{TS} .
- Find the measure of $\angle QST$ and $\angle RST$.
- Write an equation to show that the angles add to the measure of a straight angle.

Answer Key

1. 55° ; 55°
2. $62^\circ + 28^\circ = 90^\circ$; 28°
3. 35° ; 35°
4. 16° , 164° , 180° ; 164°
5. Equations will vary; 75°
6. Equations will vary; 35°
7. Equations will vary; 16°
8. a.–d. Figure accurately constructed
e. Answers will vary.
f. Equations will vary.