

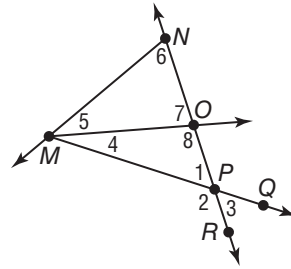
1-4 Practice

Angle Measure

For Exercises 1–10, use the figure at the right.

Name the vertex of each angle.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. $\angle 5$ M | 2. $\angle 3$ P |
| 3. $\angle 8$ O | 4. $\angle NMP$ M |



Name the sides of each angle.

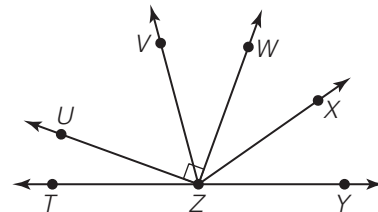
- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. $\angle 6$
$\overrightarrow{NM}, \overrightarrow{NO}$ or \overrightarrow{NP} or \overrightarrow{NR} | 6. $\angle 2$
$\overrightarrow{PR}, \overrightarrow{PM}$ |
| 7. $\angle MOP$
$\overrightarrow{OM}, \overrightarrow{OP}$ or \overrightarrow{OR} | 8. $\angle OMN$
$\overrightarrow{MO}, \overrightarrow{MN}$ |

Write another name for each angle.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. $\angle QPR$
$\angle 3, \angle RPQ$ | 10. $\angle 1$
$\angle MPO, \angle OPM, \angle MPN, \angle NPM$ |
|---|--|

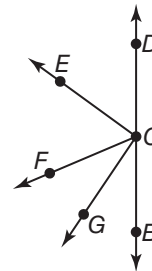
Classify each angle as *right*, *acute*, or *obtuse*. Then use a protractor to measure the angle to the nearest degree.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 11. $\angle UZW$
90, right | 12. $\angle YZW$
70, acute |
| 13. $\angle TZW$
110, obtuse | 14. $\angle UZT$
20, acute |



ALGEBRA In the figure, \overrightarrow{CB} and \overrightarrow{CD} are opposite rays, \overrightarrow{CE} bisects $\angle DCF$, and \overrightarrow{CG} bisects $\angle FCB$.

15. If $m\angle DCE = 4x + 15$ and $m\angle ECF = 6x - 5$, find $m\angle DCE$. **55**
16. If $m\angle FCG = 9x + 3$ and $m\angle GCB = 13x - 9$, find $m\angle GCB$. **30**



17. **TRAFFIC SIGNS** The diagram shows a sign used to warn drivers of a school zone or crossing. Measure and classify each numbered angle.
- $m\angle 1 = 90$, right angle; $m\angle 2 = 130$, obtuse**

