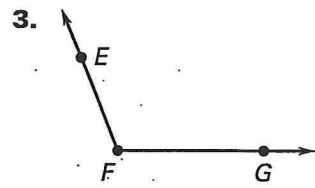
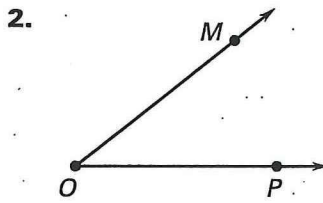
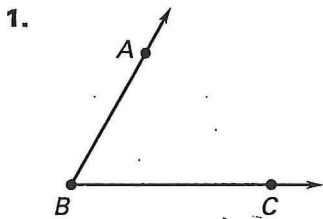


**LESSON 1.4 Practice**  
For use with pages 24–34

Use a protractor to measure the angle to the nearest degree. Write two names for the angle. Then name the vertex and the sides of the angle.



Give another name for the angle in the diagram. Tell whether the angle appears to be *acute*, *obtuse*, *right*, or *straight*.

4.  $\angle JKN, \angle NKJ, \angle K$   
 $\angle JKL, \angle LKJ$   
 $\angle JKM, \angle MKJ$  **Right**

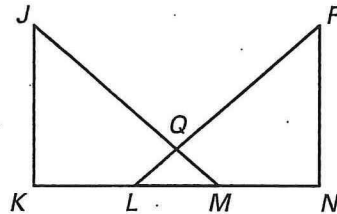
5.  $\angle KMN, \angle NMQ$   
 $\angle JML, \angle LMJ$   
 $\angle JMK, \angle KMJ$  **straight**

6.  $\angle PQM, \angle MQP$   
**Acute**

7.  $\angle JML, \angle LMJ$   
 $\angle JMK, \angle KMJ$   
**Acute**

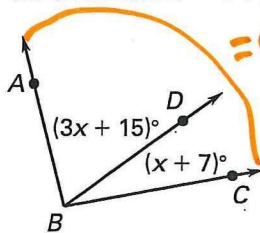
8.  $\angle QPN, \angle NPQ$   
 $\angle NPL, \angle LPN$   
 $\angle P$  **Acute**

9.  $\angle PLK, \angle KLP$   
**obtuse**



Use the given information to find the indicated angle measure.

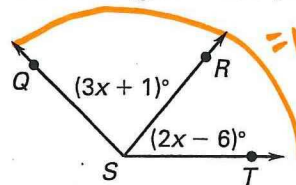
10. Given  $m\angle ABC = 94^\circ$ , find  $m\angle CBD$ .



$= 94^\circ$   
 $m\angle CBD = 18 + 7$   
 **$m\angle CBD = 25^\circ$**

$m\angle ABD + m\angle DBC = m\angle ABC$   
 $3x + 15 + x + 7 = 94$   
 $4x + 22 = 94$   
 $\quad -22 \quad -22$   
 $4x = 72$   
 $x = 18$

11. Given  $m\angle QST = 135^\circ$ , find  $m\angle QSR$ .



$= 135^\circ$   
 $m\angle QSR = 3(28) + 1$   
 **$m\angle QSR = 85^\circ$**

$m\angle QSR + m\angle RST = m\angle QST$   
 $3x + 1 + 2x - 6 = 135$   
 $5x - 5 = 135$   
 $\quad +5 \quad +5$   
 $5x = 140$   
 $x = 28$

**LESSON 1.4**

**Practice** *continued*  
For use with pages 24–34

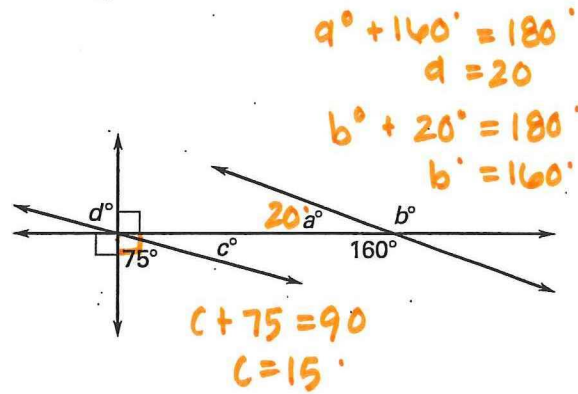
Find the indicated angle measure.

12.  $a^\circ = 20^\circ$

13.  $b^\circ = 140^\circ$

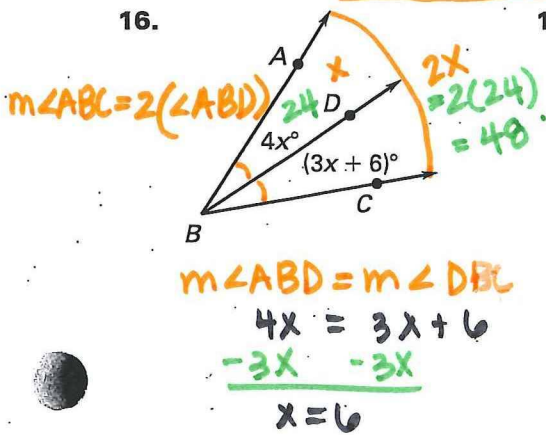
14.  $c^\circ = 15^\circ$

15.  $d^\circ = 75^\circ$

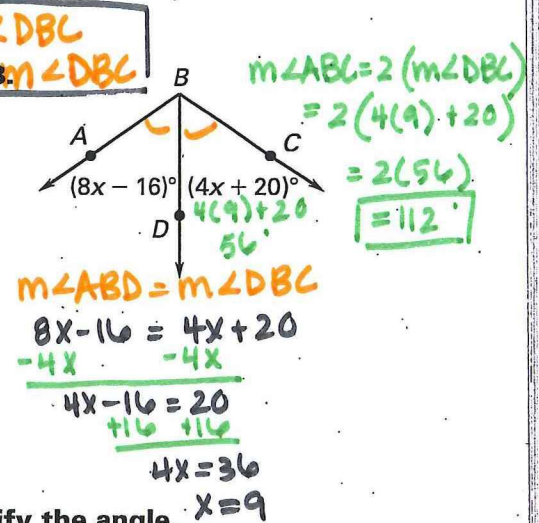
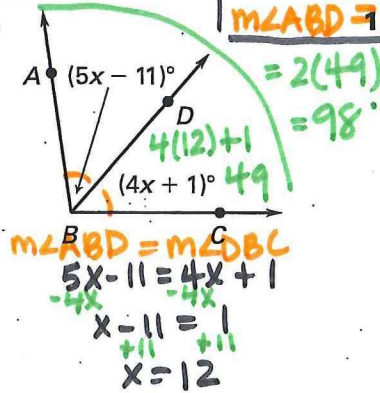


In the diagram,  $\overline{BD}$  bisects  $\angle ABC$ . Find  $m\angle ABC$ .

16.

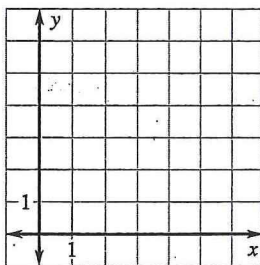


17.

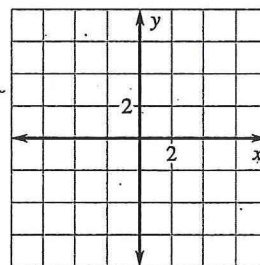


Plot the points in a coordinate plane and draw  $\angle ABC$ . Classify the angle. Then give the coordinates of a point that lies in the interior of the angle.

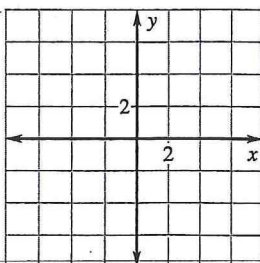
19.  $A(2, 3), B(3, 0), C(2, 6)$



20.  $A(6, 2), B(-1, -2), C(2, 3)$



21.  $A(-4, -3), B(-1, 3), C(4, 4)$



22.  $A(-2, -4), B(-2, -1), C(3, -1)$

