

# 1-4 Practice

## Angle Measure

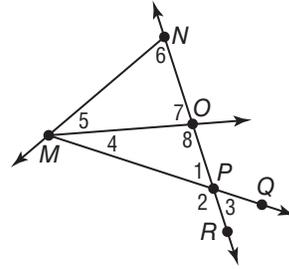
For Exercises 1–10, use the figure at the right.

Name the vertex of each angle.

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

Name the sides of each angle.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 5. $\angle 6$   | 6. $\angle 2$   |
| 7. $\angle MOP$ | 8. $\angle OMN$ |

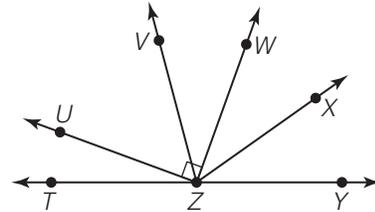


Write another name for each angle.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 9. $\angle QPR$ | 10. $\angle 1$ |
|-----------------|----------------|

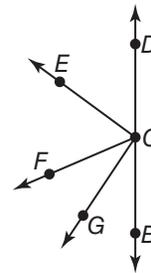
Classify each angle as *right*, *acute*, or *obtuse*. Then use a protractor to measure the angle to the nearest degree.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 11. $\angle UZW$ | 12. $\angle YZW$ |
| 13. $\angle TZW$ | 14. $\angle UZT$ |



**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  $m\angle DCE$ .
16. If  $m\angle FCG = 9x + 3$  and  $m\angle GCB = 13x - 9$ , find  $m\angle GCB$ .



17. **TRAFFIC SIGNS** The diagram shows a sign used to warn drivers of a school zone or crossing. Measure and classify each numbered angle.

