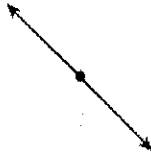


**LESSON**  
**8-2**

**Practice B**  
**Classifying Angles**

Tell whether each angle is acute, right, obtuse, or straight.

1.



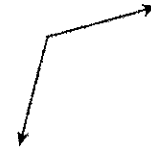
\_\_\_\_\_

2.



\_\_\_\_\_

3.



\_\_\_\_\_

Use the diagram to tell whether the angles are complementary, supplementary or neither.

4.  $\angle AQC$  and  $\angle GQC$

\_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\angle BQD$  and  $\angle DQE$

\_\_\_\_\_

6.  $\angle CQE$  and  $\angle EQF$

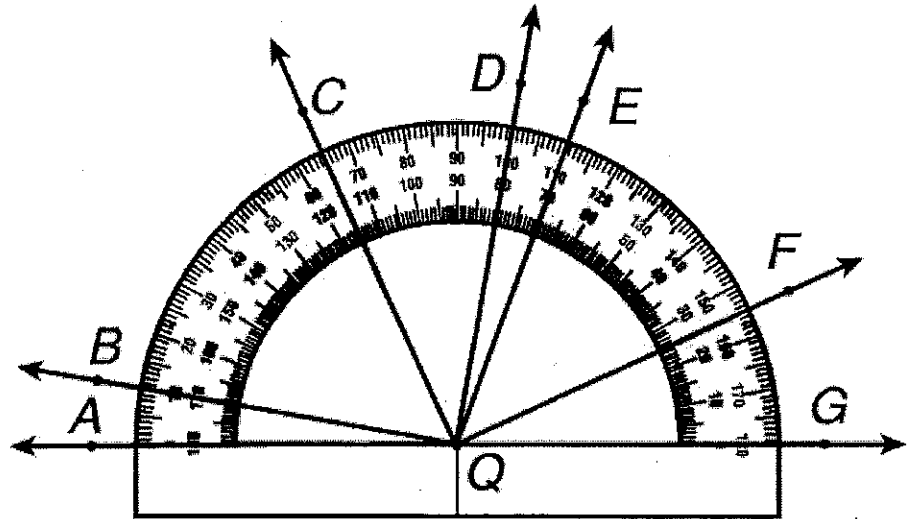
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7.  $\angle GQF$  and  $\angle FQE$

\_\_\_\_\_

8.  $\angle BQC$  and  $\angle DQC$

\_\_\_\_\_



9. Angles  $W$  and  $X$  are supplementary. If  $m\angle W$  is  $47^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle X$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Angles  $S$  and  $T$  are complementary. If  $m\angle S$  is  $34^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle T$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Angles  $C$  and  $D$  are supplementary. If  $m\angle C$  is  $93^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle D$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Angles  $U$  and  $V$  are complementary. If  $m\angle U$  is  $21^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle V$ ?

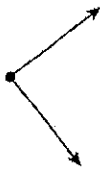
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**LESSON**  
**8-2**

**More**  
**Classifying Angles**

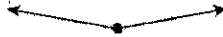
Tell whether each angle is acute, right, obtuse, or straight.

1.



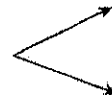
\_\_\_\_\_

2.



\_\_\_\_\_

3.



\_\_\_\_\_

Use the diagram to tell whether the angles are complementary, supplementary or neither.

4.  $\angle JPK$  and  $\angle KPL$

\_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\angle LPK$  and  $\angle MPL$

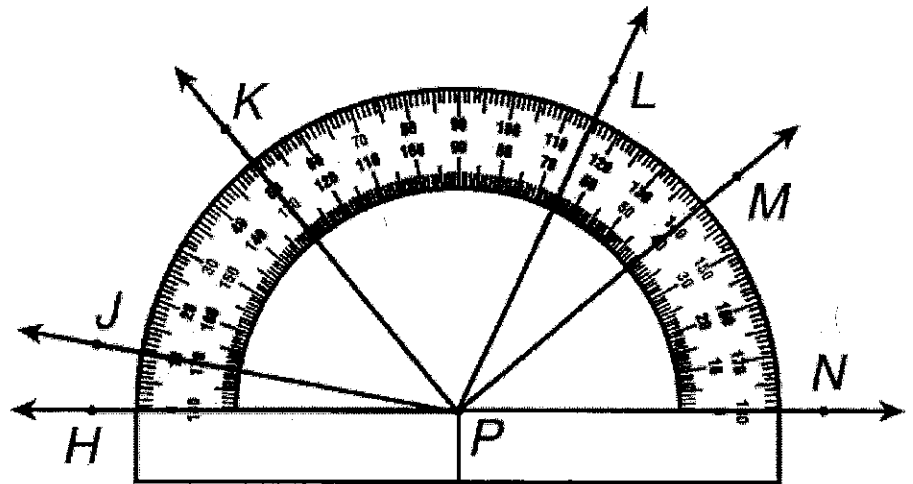
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6.  $\angle HPM$  and  $\angle MPN$

\_\_\_\_\_

7.  $\angle LPM$  and  $\angle KPJ$

\_\_\_\_\_



8. Angles  $L$  and  $M$  are complementary. If  $m\angle L$  is  $16^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle M$ ?

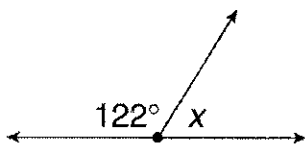
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9. Angles  $R$  and  $S$  are supplementary. If  $m\angle R$  is  $78^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle S$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_

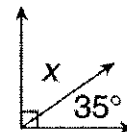
Classify each pair of angles as complementary or supplementary. Then find the missing angle measure.

10.



\_\_\_\_\_

11.



\_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON**

**Problem Solving**

**8-2**

**Classifying Angles**

Write the correct answer.

The drawing shows a scene on a calendar.

- $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complementary angles. If  $\angle 1$  measures  $35^\circ$ , what is the measure of  $\angle 2$ ?

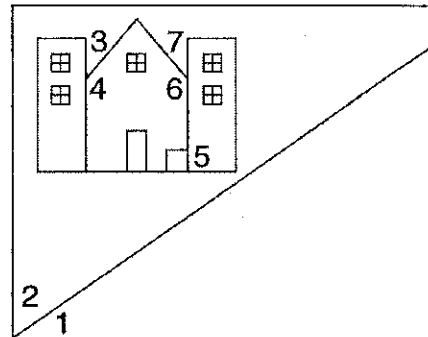
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- $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$  are supplementary angles. If  $\angle 3$  measures  $50^\circ$ , what is the measure of  $\angle 4$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_

- Which angle is an obtuse angle:  $\angle 6$  or  $\angle 7$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_



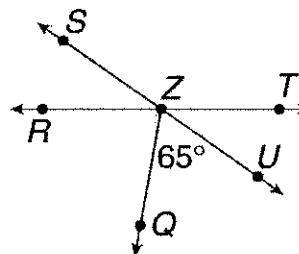
- Which angle labeled on the drawing is a right angle?

\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the letter for the correct answer.

Use the diagram to complete Exercises 5 and 6.

- Which of the following could be the measures of  $\angle TZU$  and  $\angle QZR$ ?
  - A  $m\angle TZU = 55^\circ$  and  $m\angle QZR = 55^\circ$
  - B  $m\angle TZU = 25^\circ$  and  $m\angle QZR = 90^\circ$
  - C  $m\angle TZU = 80^\circ$  and  $m\angle QZR = 100^\circ$
  - D  $m\angle TZU = 35^\circ$  and  $m\angle QZR = 80^\circ$



- If  $\angle RZS$  measures  $35^\circ$ , what is the measure of  $\angle SZT$ ?
  - F  $155^\circ$
  - G  $145^\circ$
  - H  $55^\circ$
  - J  $45^\circ$
- $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$  are complementary angles. The measure of  $\angle B$  is 4 times the measure of  $\angle A$ . What are the measures of the angles?
  - A  $m\angle A = 16^\circ$  and  $m\angle B = 64^\circ$
  - B  $m\angle A = 18^\circ$  and  $m\angle B = 72^\circ$
  - C  $m\angle A = 36^\circ$  and  $m\angle B = 144^\circ$
  - D  $m\angle A = 45^\circ$  and  $m\angle B = 135^\circ$

- The hands of a clock form an acute angle at 1:00. What type of angle do they form at 4:00?

- F acute
- G right
- H obtuse
- J straight