

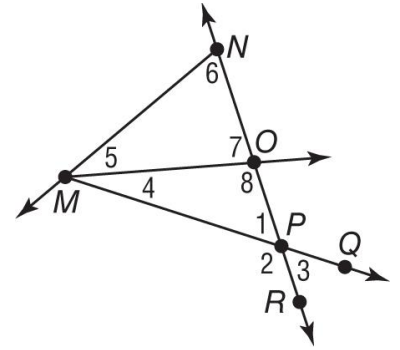
1-4 Practice

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.

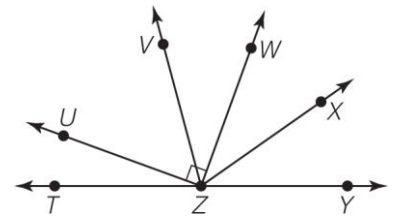
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 5. $\angle 6$ | 6. $\angle 2$ |
| 7. $\angle MOP$ | 8. $\angle OMN$ |

Write another name for each angle.

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

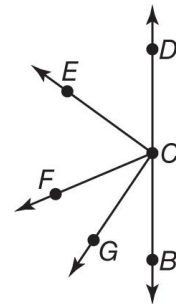
Classify each angle as *right*, *acute*, or *obtuse*. Then use a protractor to measure the angle to the nearest degree.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 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.

