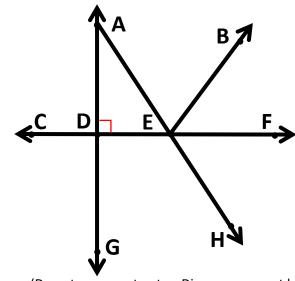
Name:			

## **Angle Basics Worksheet**

## **Section 1: Naming Angles**

Name an example of each of the following from the diagram to the right. Use the angle symbol and three letters to name all angles. (Warning: one of these is a trick question – there is no example in the diagram!)

- 1) An acute angle: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) An obtuse angle: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A right angle: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) A straight angle: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) A pair of adjacent angles: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_
- 6) A pair of vertical angles: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_
- 7) A pair of complementary angles: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_
- 8) A linear pair: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) A pair of congruent angles: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_



# **Section 2: Finding Angle Measures**

If  $m \angle AED = 55^o$  and If  $m \angle AEB = 80^o$ , find the given angle measures. (Do not use a protractor. Diagram may not be to scale.)

10) *m∠HEF* 

11) *m*∠*DEH* 

12) *m∠BEF* 

13) *m∠CDG* 

# Section 3: Using a Protractor (Note: We will do this part in class)

- 14) Use your protractor to draw a 115° angle in the space at the bottom.
- 15) Use your protractor to draw a 32° angle in the space at the bottom.

#### Use the diagram to the right for #16 - 18.

- 16) Find *m∠POL*: \_\_\_\_\_
- 17) Find  $m \angle NOM$ : \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) Find *m∠ONP*: \_\_\_\_\_

