

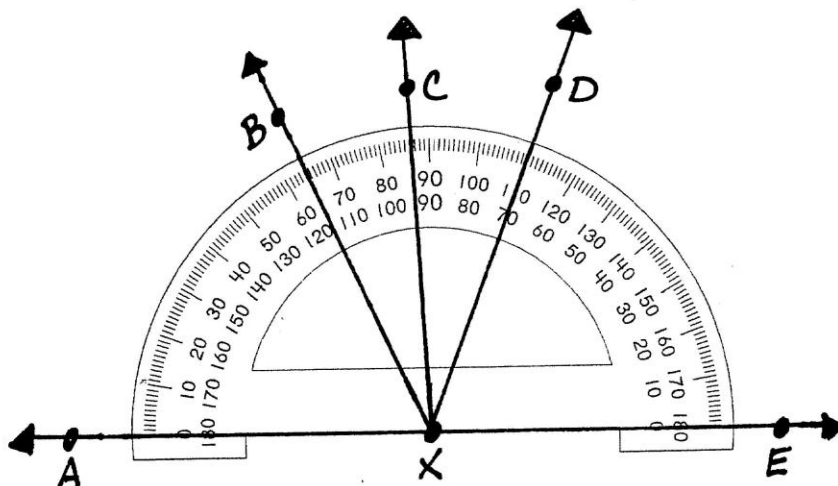
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

### Angles Practice

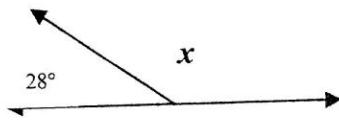
Use the diagram below to tell whether the angles are complementary, supplementary or neither.



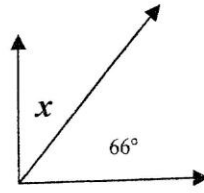
- 1)  $\angle AXB$  and  $\angle BXC$
- 2)  $\angle BXC$  and  $\angle DXE$
- 3)  $\angle DXE$  and  $\angle AXD$
- 4)  $\angle CXD$  and  $\angle AXB$
- 5) Angles  $L$  and  $P$  (not in the picture above) are complementary. If  $m\angle P$  is  $34^\circ$ , what is the  $m\angle L$ ?
- 6) Angles  $B$  and  $C$  are supplementary. If  $m\angle B$  is  $119^\circ$ , what is the  $m\angle C$ ?

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

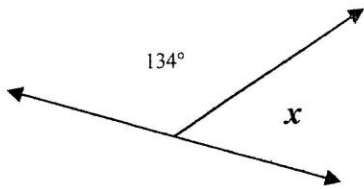
7)



8)

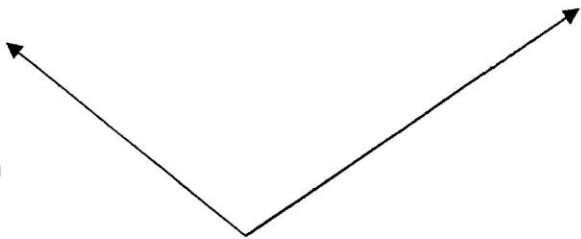


9)



Using a protractor <sup>to</sup> measure the angles below and then classify them.

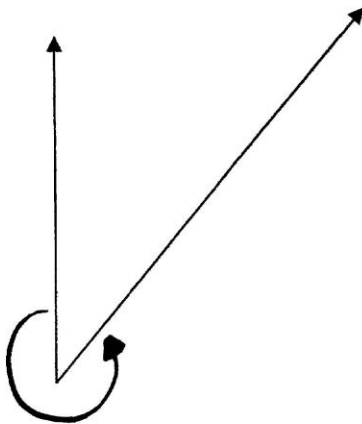
10)



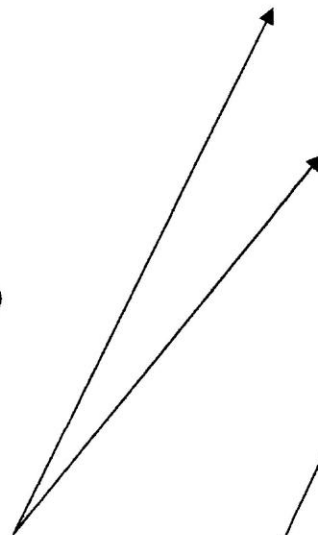
13)



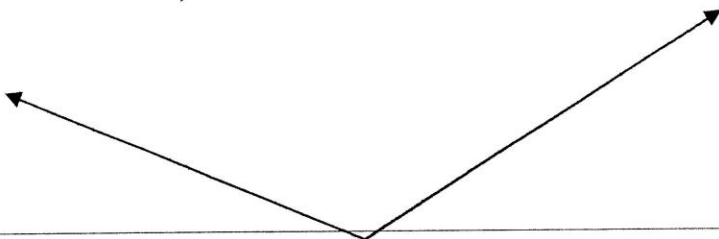
11)



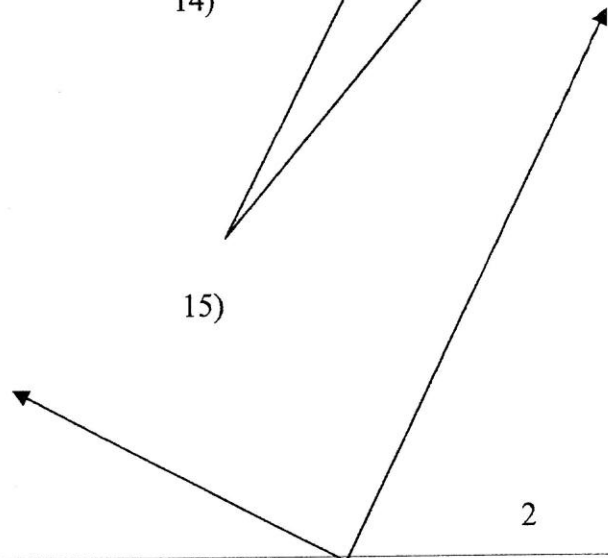
14)



12)

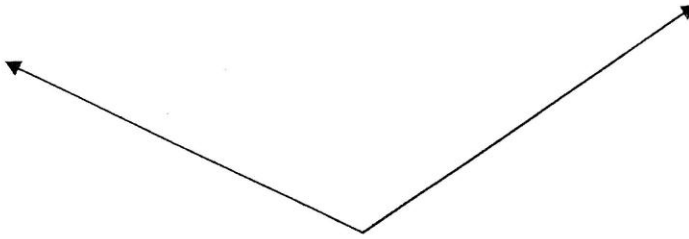


15)

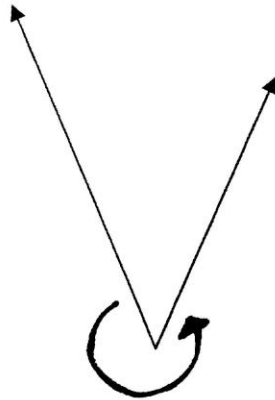




16)



17)



18) Explain why two obtuse angles cannot be supplementary to each other.

19) A student states that when the sum of two angles equals the measure of a straight angle, the two angles are complementary. Explain why the student is incorrect.