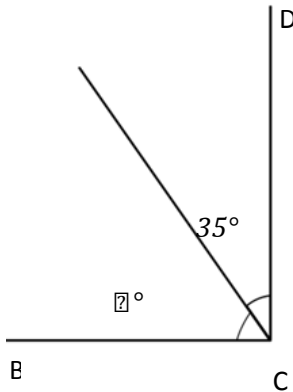


Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Write an equation and solve for the measurement of  $\angle x$ . Verify the measurement using a protractor.

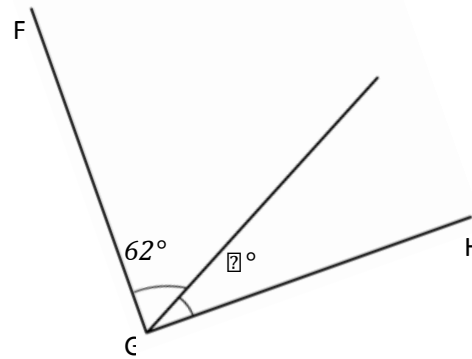
1.  $\angle DCB$  is a right angle.



$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 35^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

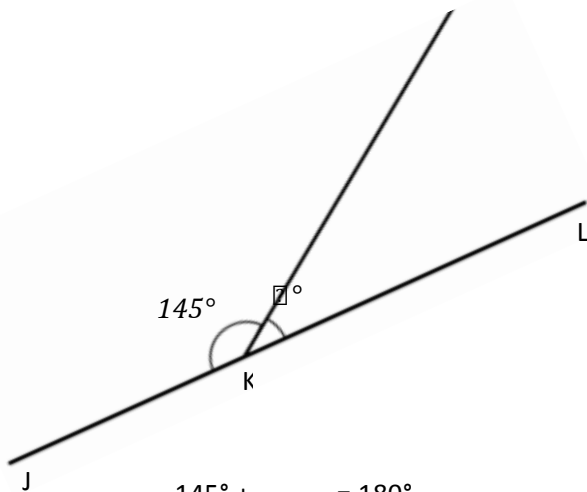
2.  $\angle HGF$  is a right angle.



$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

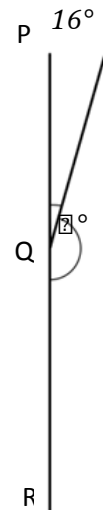
3.  $\angle JKL$  is a straight angle.



$$145^\circ + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 180^\circ$$

$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

4.  $\angle PQR$  is a straight angle.



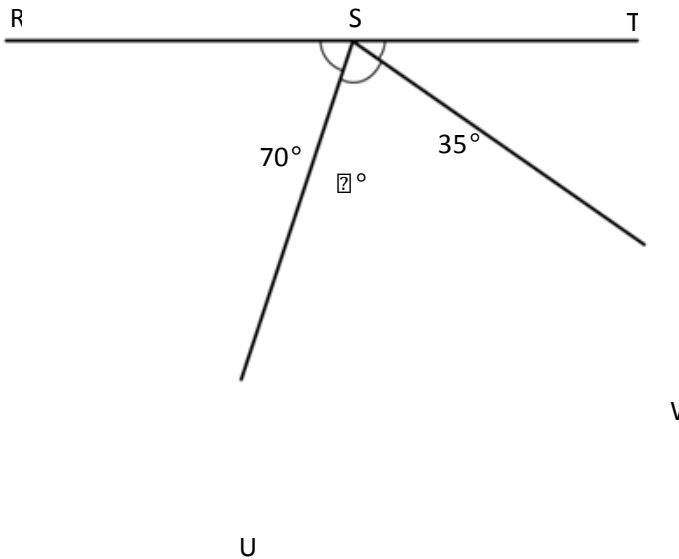
$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$x^\circ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Write an equation and solve for the unknown angle measurements.

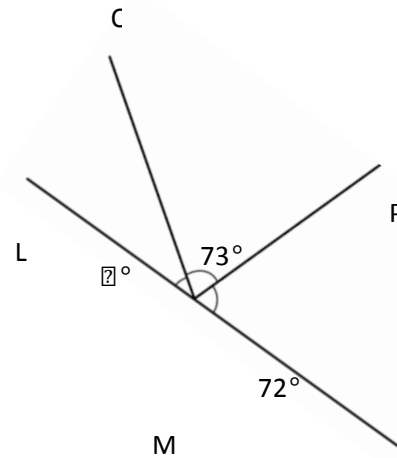
5. Solve for the measurement of  $\angle USW$ .

$\angle RST$  is a straight angle.



6. Solve for the measurement of  $\angle OML$ .

$\angle LMN$  is a straight angle.



7. In the following figure,  $DEFH$  is a rectangle. Without using a protractor, determine the measurement of  $\angle GEF$ . Write an equation that could be used to solve the problem.



8. Complete the following directions in the space to the right.

- Draw 2 points:  $\square$  and  $\square$ . Using a straightedge, draw  $\square\square$ .
- Plot a point S somewhere between points  $\square$  and  $\square$ .
- Plot a point  $\square$ , which is not on  $\square\square$ .
- Draw  $\square\square$ .
- Find the measure of  $\square\square\square\square$  and  $\square\square\square\square$ .
- Write an equation to show that the angles add to the measure of a straight angle.