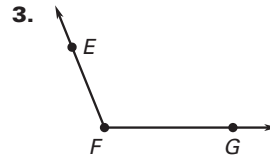
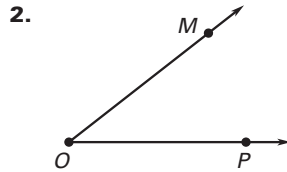
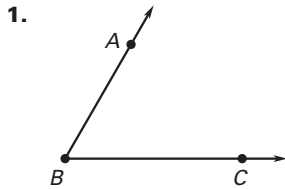


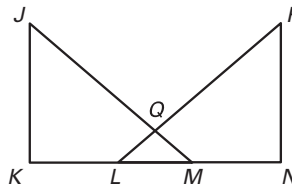
LESSON 1.4 **Practice B**
For use with pages 24–34

Use a protractor to measure the angle to the nearest degree. Write two names for the angle. Then name the vertex and the sides of the angle.



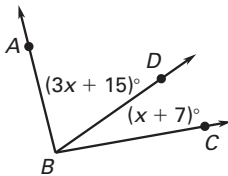
Give another name for the angle in the diagram. Tell whether the angle appears to be *acute*, *obtuse*, *right*, or *straight*.

4. $\angle JKN$ 5. $\angle KMN$
6. $\angle PQM$ 7. $\angle JML$
8. $\angle QPN$ 9. $\angle PLK$

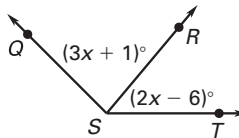


Use the given information to find the indicated angle measure.

10. Given $m\angle ABC = 94^\circ$, find $m\angle CBD$.

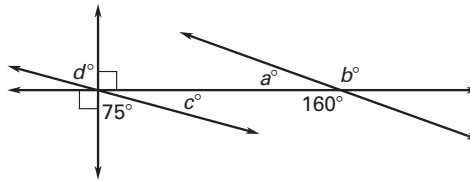


11. Given $m\angle QST = 135^\circ$, find $m\angle QSR$.

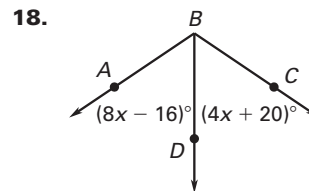
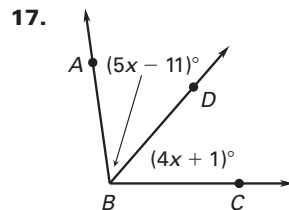
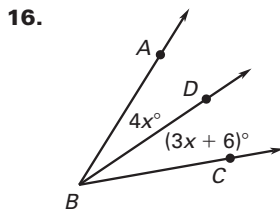


Find the indicated angle measure.

12. a°
13. b°
14. c°
15. d°



In the diagram, \overrightarrow{BD} bisects $\angle ABC$. Find $m\angle ABC$.



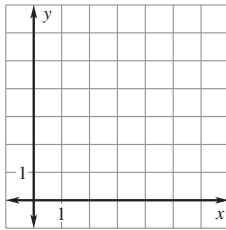
Name _____

Date _____

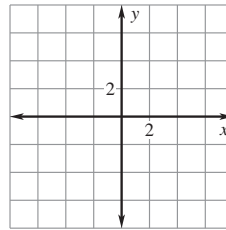
LESSON 1.4 **Practice B** *continued*
For use with pages 24–34

Plot the points in a coordinate plane and draw $\angle ABC$. Classify the angle. Then give the coordinates of a point that lies in the interior of the angle.

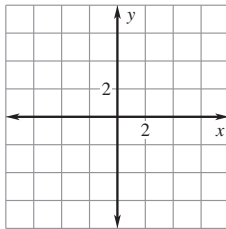
19. $A(2, 3), B(3, 0), C(2, 6)$



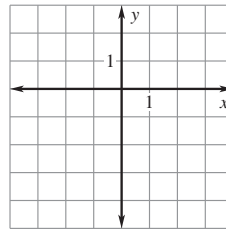
20. $A(6, 2), B(-1, -2), C(2, 3)$



21. $A(-4, -3), B(-1, 3), C(4, 4)$

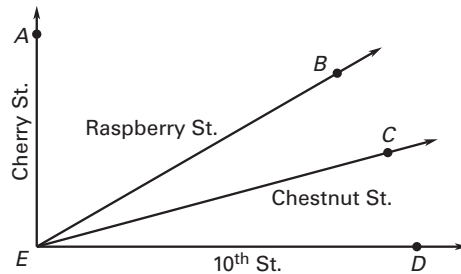


22. $A(-2, -4), B(-2, -1), C(3, -1)$



23. Let $(3x + 24)^\circ$ represent the measure of an obtuse angle. What are the possible values of x ?

24. **Streets** The diagram shows the intersection of four streets. In the diagram, $m\angle AEB = 60^\circ$, $m\angle BEC = m\angle CED$, and $\angle AED$ is a right angle. What is the measure of $\angle CED$?



25. **Flags** In the flag shown, $\angle MNP$ is a straight angle and \overline{NR} bisects $\angle MNP$ and $\angle QNS$.
- Which angles are acute? obtuse? right?
 - Identify the congruent angles.
 - If $m\angle QNR = 30^\circ$, find $m\angle MNR$, $m\angle RNS$, $m\angle QNS$, and $m\angle QNP$.

