

# Complementary And Supplementary Angles Worksheet

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### Part 1: Building a Foundation

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**What is the sum of the measures of two complementary angles?**

*Hint: Think about the definition of complementary angles.*

- A) 45 degrees
- B) 90 degrees
- C) 180 degrees
- D) 360 degrees

**What is the sum of the measures of two complementary angles?**

*Hint: Remember that complementary angles add up to 90 degrees.*

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- B) 90 degrees
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- B) 90 degrees
- C) 180 degrees
- D) 360 degrees

**Which of the following statements are true about supplementary angles? (Select all that apply)**

*Hint: Consider the definition and properties of supplementary angles.*

- A) They always form a straight line.

- B) Their sum is 180 degrees.
- C) They can be adjacent or non-adjacent.
- D) They always form a right angle.

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- A) They always form a straight line.
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**Explain in your own words what complementary angles are and provide an example.**

*Hint: Think about the definition and give a specific angle pair.*

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**Identify the complementary angle for each of the following:**

*Hint: Remember that complementary angles add up to 90 degrees.*

1. a) 40 degrees

2. b) 75 degrees

3. c) 10 degrees

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**If angle A is 60 degrees, what is the measure of its supplementary angle?**

*Hint: Think about the definition of supplementary angles.*

- A) 30 degrees
- B) 90 degrees
- C) 120 degrees
- D) 180 degrees

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*Hint: Supplementary angles add up to 180 degrees.*

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- B) 90 degrees
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- B) 90 degrees

- C) 120 degrees
- D) 180 degrees

## Part 2: Comprehension and Application

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**Which of the following scenarios correctly illustrate supplementary angles? (Select all that apply)**

*Hint: Think about the definition and properties of supplementary angles.*

- A) Two angles forming a straight line.
- B) Two angles in a triangle.
- C) Two angles that add up to 180 degrees.
- D) Two angles that form a right angle.

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*Hint: Consider the properties of supplementary angles.*

- A) Two angles forming a straight line.
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- D) Two angles that form a right angle.

**Describe how you would determine if two angles are supplementary without measuring them directly.**

*Hint: Consider the properties of angles and their relationships.*

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**In a right triangle, if one of the angles is 35 degrees, what is the measure of the other non-right angle?**

*Hint: Remember that the sum of angles in a triangle is 180 degrees.*

- A) 35 degrees
- B) 45 degrees
- C) 55 degrees
- D) 65 degrees

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- B) 45 degrees
- C) 55 degrees
- D) 65 degrees

**In a right triangle, if one of the angles is 35 degrees, what is the measure of the other non-right angle?**

*Hint: Remember that the angles in a triangle sum to 180 degrees.*

- A) 35 degrees
- B) 45 degrees
- C) 55 degrees
- D) 65 degrees

**A straight road intersects with another road, forming two angles. If one angle measures 70 degrees, calculate the measure of the other angle and explain your reasoning.**

*Hint: Consider the properties of supplementary angles.*

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*Hint: Consider the properties of supplementary angles.*

### Part 3: Analysis, Evaluation, and Creation

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**If two angles are complementary and one angle is twice the other, what are the measures of the two angles?**

*Hint: Set up an equation based on the definition of complementary angles.*

- A) 30 degrees and 60 degrees
- B) 45 degrees and 45 degrees
- C) 60 degrees and 120 degrees
- D) 90 degrees and 90 degrees

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- B) 45 degrees and 45 degrees
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*Hint: Set up an equation based on the definition of complementary angles.*

- A) 30 degrees and 60 degrees
- B) 45 degrees and 45 degrees
- C) 60 degrees and 120 degrees
- D) 90 degrees and 90 degrees

**Analyze the following statements and identify which are true about complementary and supplementary angles. (Select all that apply)**

*Hint: Consider the definitions and properties of both types of angles.*

- A) Complementary angles always form a right angle.
- B) Supplementary angles always form a straight line.
- C) Two angles can be both complementary and supplementary.
- D) The sum of complementary angles is always less than the sum of supplementary angles.

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- D) The sum of complementary angles is always less than the sum of supplementary angles.

**Consider a scenario where two angles are supplementary, and one angle is 40 degrees more than the other. Determine the measures of both angles and explain your process.**

*Hint: Set up an equation based on the definition of supplementary angles.*

**Consider a scenario where two angles are supplementary, and one angle is 40 degrees more than the other. Determine the measures of both angles and explain your process.**

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**Consider a scenario where two angles are supplementary, and one angle is 40 degrees more than the other. Determine the measures of both angles and explain your process.**

*Hint: Set up an equation based on the definition of supplementary angles.*

**Create a problem involving supplementary angles in a real-world context, such as architecture or engineering, and provide a solution to your problem.**

*Hint: Think about how angles are used in design and construction.*

**Create a problem involving supplementary angles in a real-world context, such as architecture or engineering, and provide a solution to your problem.**

*Hint: Think about how supplementary angles are used in real-world applications.*

**Create a problem involving supplementary angles in a real-world context, such as architecture or engineering, and provide a solution to your problem.**

*Hint: Think about how supplementary angles are used in design.*