Naming Angles Worksheet Answer Key PDF

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Part 1: Building a Foundation

What is the common endpoint where two rays meet to form an angle called?

undefined. Arm
undefined. Vertex ✓
undefined. Degree
undefined. Line

The common endpoint is called the vertex.

Which of the following are types of angles? (Select all that apply)

undefined. Acute Angle ✓
undefined. Linear Angle
undefined. Right Angle ✓
undefined. Reflex Angle ✓

Acute, Right, and Reflex angles are types of angles.

Define an obtuse angle in your own words.

An obtuse angle is an angle that measures more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.

List the names of angles that measure exactly 90 degrees and 180 degrees.

1. Angle that measures 90 degrees
Right Angle

2. Angle that measures 180 degrees
Straight Angle

The angle that measures 90 degrees is called a right angle, and the angle that measures 180 degrees is called a straight angle.

Part 2: Understanding and Interpretation

If angle ∠XYZ is 90 degrees, what type of angle is it?

undefined. Acute
undefined. Right ✓
undefined. Obtuse
undefined. Reflex

Angle ∠XYZ is a right angle.

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

undefined. They add up to 180 degrees.
undefined. They add up to 90 degrees. ✓
undefined. They can be adjacent. ✓
undefined. They are always equal.

Complementary angles add up to 90 degrees and can be adjacent.

Explain how you would use a protractor to measure an angle.

To measure an angle with a protractor, align the protractor's center point with the angle's vertex and read the measurement where the other ray intersects the protractor's scale.

Part 3: Application and Analysis

You have an angle measuring 45 degrees. Which angle type does it belong to?

undefined. Acute ✓
undefined. Right
undefined. Obtuse
undefined. Straight

An angle measuring 45 degrees is classified as an acute angle.

Which of the following pairs of angles could be supplementary? (Select all that apply)

undefined. 60 degrees and 120 degrees ✓
undefined. 90 degrees and 90 degrees
undefined. 45 degrees and 135 degrees ✓
undefined. 100 degrees and 80 degrees ✓

Pairs of angles that add up to 180 degrees are supplementary.

Describe a real-world scenario where identifying the type of angle is crucial.

Identifying angles is crucial in construction to ensure structures are built correctly and safely.

Part 4: Evaluation and Creation

When two lines intersect, which type of angles are formed that are always equal?

undefined. Complementary Angles
undefined. Supplementary Angles
undefined. Vertical Angles ✓
undefined. Adjacent Angles

The angles formed that are always equal are called vertical angles.

Analyze the following scenario: Two angles are adjacent and form a straight line. Which statements are true? (Select all that apply)

undefined. They are complementary.
undefined. They are supplementary. ✓
undefined. They add up to 180 degrees. ✓
undefined. They are vertical angles.

Adjacent angles that form a straight line are supplementary and add up to 180 degrees.

Break down the process of determining whether two angles are complementary or supplementary.

To determine if two angles are complementary, check if they add up to 90 degrees; for supplementary, check if they add up to 180 degrees.

Which of the following best describes the relationship between two angles that are both 45 degrees?

undefined. Complementary

undefined. Supplementary

undefined. Vertical

undefined. Equal ✓

Two angles that are both 45 degrees are equal.

Evaluate the following statements about angles and select those that are correct. (Select all that apply)

undefined. A straight angle is the same as a full rotation.

undefined. A reflex angle is always greater than a right angle. ✓

undefined. Vertical angles are always complementary.

undefined. Two right angles can be supplementary. ✓

A reflex angle is always greater than a right angle, and two right angles can be supplementary.

Create a diagram that includes an acute angle, a right angle, and an obtuse angle. Label each angle and explain your reasoning for each classification.

The diagram should clearly show an acute angle (less than 90 degrees), a right angle (exactly 90 degrees), and an obtuse angle (greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees).