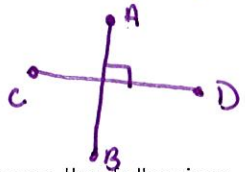
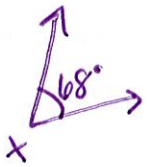
Day 1 – Basics of Geometry Practice

1. Interpret the following statements in words and then draw a picture:

a. $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$ Perpendicular

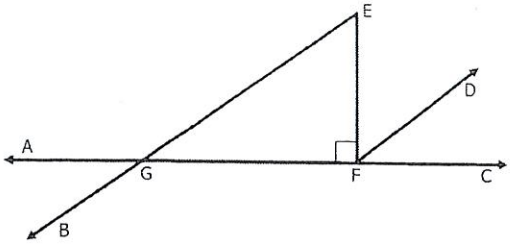


b. $m\angle X = 68°$



c. $m \parallel n$ Parallell

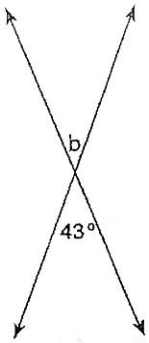
2. Name the following:



a) a linear pair	∠GFE	∠EFC
b) a pair of supplementary angles	∠AGB	∠BGF
c) a pair of complementary angles	∠EFD	∠CFD
d) a pair of vertical angles	∠AGB	∠EGF
e) two right angles	∠EFG	∠EFC

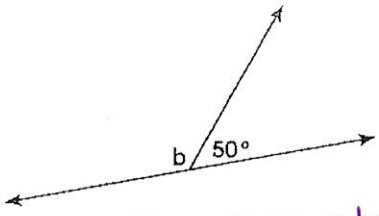
3. Identify the types of angles relationships shown. Then find the measure of the missing angle.

a.



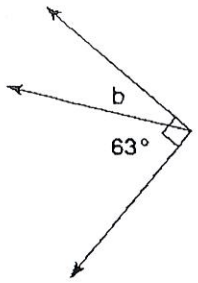
Vertical $m\angle b = 43°$

b.



Supplementary
$m\angle b = 130°$

c.

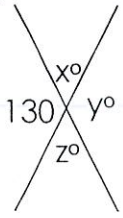


Complementary
$m\angle b = 27°$

4. Linear pairs could be defined as being supplementary angles because they always add up to 180°. Are all supplementary angles also linear pairs? Explain.

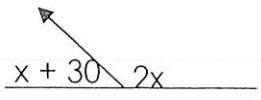
NO, they don't have to be adjacent to be Supplementary

5. Find the angle measures of x, y, and z.



$m\angle x° = 50°$
$m\angle y = 130°$
$m\angle z = 50°$

6. Solve for x.



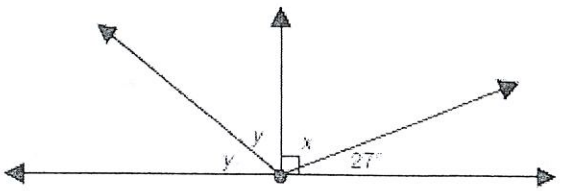
$X = 50°$

7. Suppose that m ∠A = 66°, ∠B is complementary to ∠A, and ∠C is supplementary to ∠B. What are the measures of angles B and C?

$m\angle B = 24°$

$m\angle C = 156°$

8. The variables x and y in the figure represent the measures of angles. Solve for x and y.



$m\angle x = 63°$

$m\angle y = 45°$

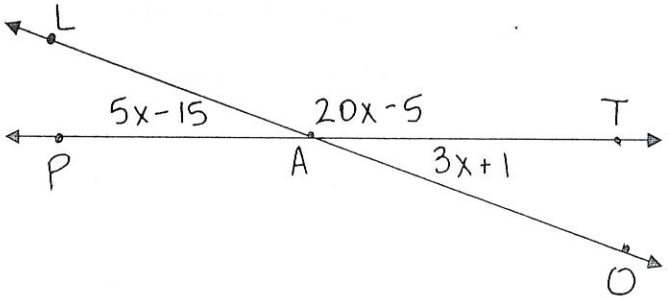
9) Find each of the following:

a) x = 8

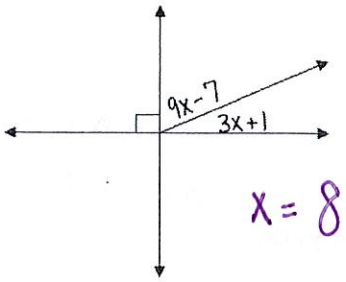
b) m∠LAT 155°

c) m∠TAO 25°

d) m∠PAO 155°

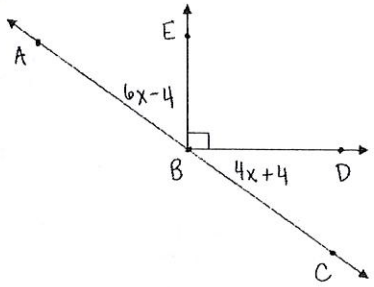


10. Find the value of x.



X = 8

11. Find the m∠DBC



X = 9

$m\angle DBC = 40°$

12. True or False?

a. ∠PRN is acute. False

b. ∠4 ≅ ∠8 True

c. m∠5 + m∠6 = 90 True

d. $\overline{QR} \perp \overline{PR}$ False

e. ∠7 is obtuse True