

Types of Angles

AB 1

Instructions: For each angle, mark the box that matches its type.

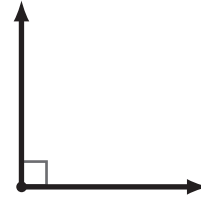
1

- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



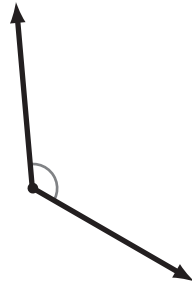
2

- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



3

- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



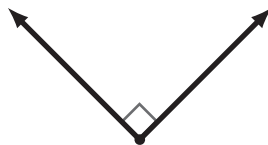
4

- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



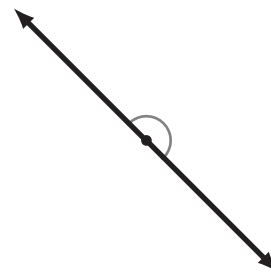
5

- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



6

- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



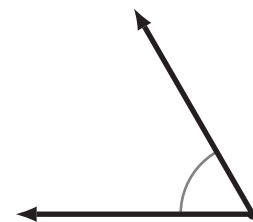
7

- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



8

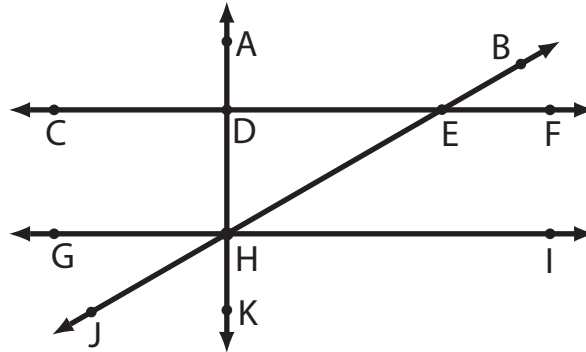
- Acute
- Right
- Obtuse
- Straight



Identifying Geometric Elements

AB 2

Instructions: Use this 2-dimensional diagram to answer the questions below. Circle 'true' or 'false'.
(Note: Angles that appear to be 90 degrees are exactly 90 degrees. There are no 'trick angles'.)



- 1 \overleftrightarrow{CF} and \overleftrightarrow{GI} are parallel lines. True False
- 2 $\angle EHI$ is an acute angle. True False
- 3 $\angle ADE$ is an acute angle. True False
- 4 \overleftrightarrow{KA} and \overleftrightarrow{JB} are perpendicular. True False
- 5 $\angle DEB$ is an obtuse angle. True False
- 6 $\angle ADE$ is a right angle. True False
- 7 $\angle GHE$ is a right angle. True False
- 8 $\angle JHG$ and $\angle JHK$ are complementary. True False
- 9 $\angle BEF$ and $\angle FEH$ are supplementary. True False
- 10 $\angle DHI$ is a right angle. True False
- 11 $\angle GHJ$ and $\angle KHI$ are supplementary. True False
- 12 \overleftrightarrow{KA} and \overleftrightarrow{CF} are perpendicular. True False
- 13 Points D, E and H form a plane. True False
- 14 Points C, D and E form a plane. True False