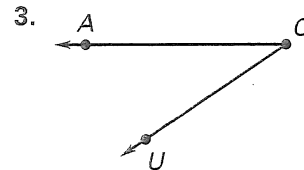
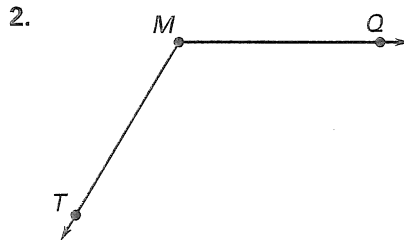
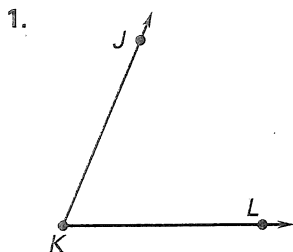


Practice C

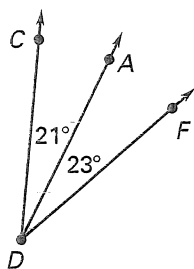
For use with pages 26–32

Use a protractor to measure each angle to the nearest degree. Write two names for each angle.

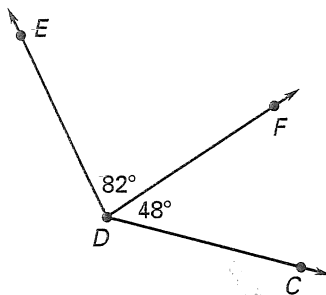


Use the Angle Addition Postulate to find the measure of the unknown angle.

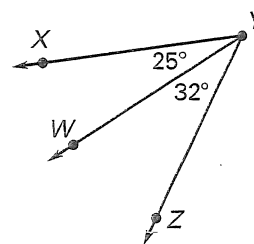
4. $m\angle FDC = \underline{\quad ? \quad}$



5. $m\angle CDE = \underline{\quad ? \quad}$



6. $m\angle XYZ = \underline{\quad ? \quad}$



In a coordinate plane, plot the points and sketch $\angle ABC$. Classify the angle. Write the coordinates of a point that lies in the interior of the angle and the coordinates of a point that lies in the exterior of the angle.

7. $A(-5, -4)$
 $B(-3, 0)$
 $C(1, -4)$

8. $A(-5, 0)$
 $B(-1, -4)$ $C(4, 2)$

9. $A(0, 1)$
 $B(-2, -4)$
 $C(-7, -2)$

In Exercises 10–13, use the following information.

Q is in the interior of $\angle ROS$. S is in the interior of $\angle QOP$. P is in the interior of $\angle SOT$. $m\angle ROT = 127^\circ$, $m\angle SOT = 71^\circ$, and $m\angle ROQ = m\angle QOS = m\angle POT$. Make a sketch and answer the following.

10. Find $m\angle QOP$

11. Find $m\angle QOT$

12. Find $m\angle ROQ$

13. Find $m\angle SOP$

Let Q be in the interior of $\angle POR$. Use the Angle Addition Postulate to solve for x . Find the measure of each angle.

14. $m\angle POQ = (x + 4)^\circ$
 $m\angle QOR = (2x - 2)^\circ$
 $m\angle POR = 26^\circ$

15. $m\angle POQ = (3x + 7)^\circ$
 $m\angle QOR = (5x - 2)^\circ$
 $m\angle POR = 61^\circ$

16. $m\angle POQ = (\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3})^\circ$
 $m\angle QOR = (2x + \frac{4}{3})^\circ$
 $m\angle POR = (5x - 1)^\circ$