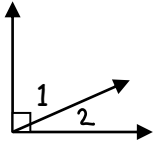


Types of Angles

Complimentary Angles: Two Angles that have a sum of _____ .

The complement of each angle is:



a) 36° _____

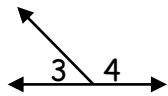
a) 81° _____

a) $25\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ _____

a) 42.5° _____

Supplementary Angles: Two angles that have a sum of _____ .

The supplement of each angle is:



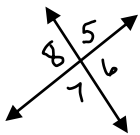
a) 65° _____

a) 104° _____

a) $96\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ _____

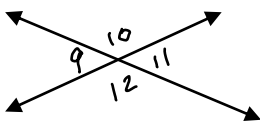
a) 138° _____

Adjacent Angles: Two angles with a common vertex and a common side. Their interiors do not intersect (overlap).



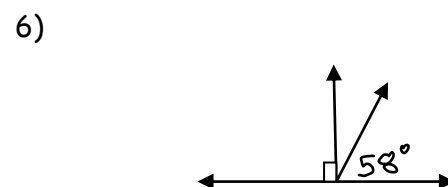
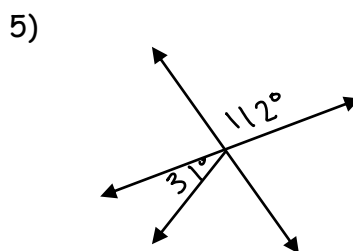
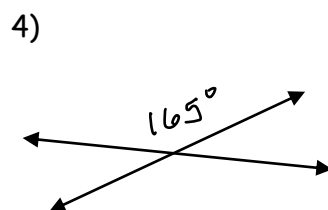
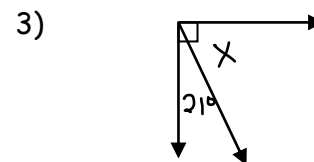
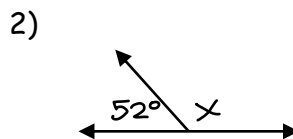
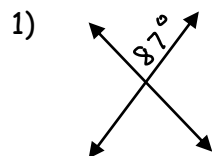
Name the adjacent angles: _____

Vertical Angles: Two angles that are formed by intersecting lines. They are opposite and equal in measure. They share a common vertex but not a common side.



Name the vertical angles: _____

Find the missing angle:



Refer to the diagram at the right. Identify each pair of angles as adjacent, vertical or neither.

7) $\angle 7$ and $\angle 12$ _____

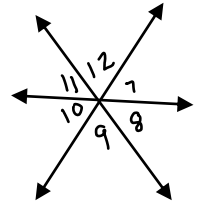
8) $\angle 9$ and $\angle 11$ _____

9) $\angle 8$ and $\angle 9$ _____

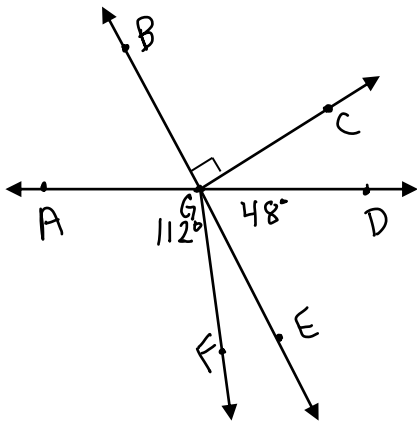
10) $\angle 8$ and $\angle 11$ _____

11) $\angle 7$ and $\angle 10$ _____

12) $\angle 10$ and $\angle 12$ _____



Use the diagram to answer the following questions:



13) $m \angle FGE =$ _____

14) $m \angle AGB =$ _____

15) Name an angle adjacent to $\angle BGC$ _____

16) Name an angle adjacent to $\angle EGF$ _____

17) Name an angle supplementary to $\angle BGD$ _____

18) Name an angle complementary to $\angle DGC$ _____