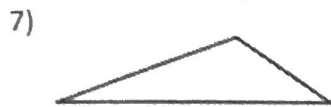


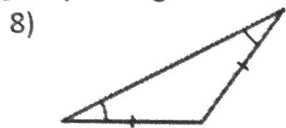
Directions: Match the triangle description with the most specific name.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------------|
| 1) Side lengths: 2 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm | D | A. Equilateral |
| 2) Angle measures: $60^\circ, 60^\circ, 60^\circ$ | C | B. Obtuse |
| 3) Side lengths: 3 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm | E | C. Equiangular |
| 4) Angle measures: $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ | F | D. Scalene |
| 5) Side lengths: 4 cm, 4 cm, 4 cm | A | E. Isosceles |
| 6) Angle measures: $20^\circ, 145^\circ, 15^\circ$ | B | F. Right |

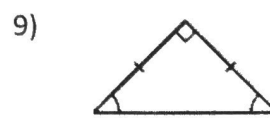
Directions: Classify the triangle by its angles and by its sides.



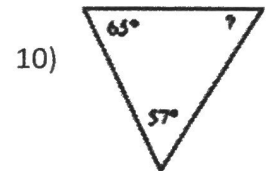
Obtuse
Scalene



Obtuse
Isosceles



Right
Isosceles

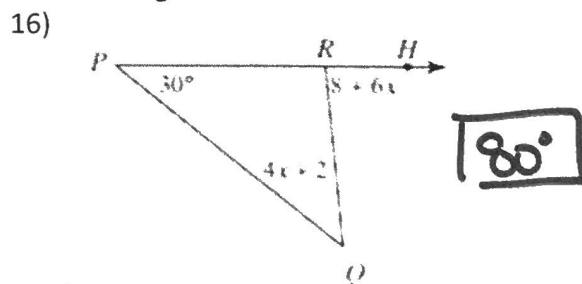
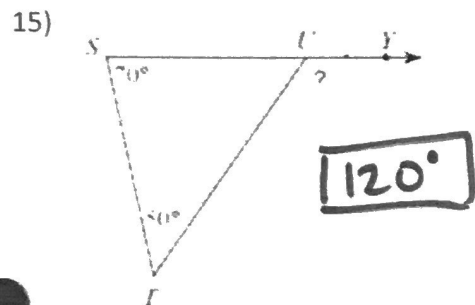


acute
Scalene

Directions: Complete the statement using always, sometimes, or never.

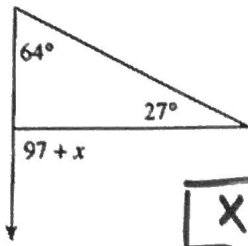
- 11) An obtuse triangle is Sometimes an isosceles triangle.
- 12) An interior angle of a triangle and one of its adjacent exterior angles are always supplementary.
- 13) A triangle never has a right angle and an obtuse angle.
- 14) An isosceles triangle is Sometimes an equilateral triangle.

Directions: Solve for x and find the measure of the exterior angle shown.



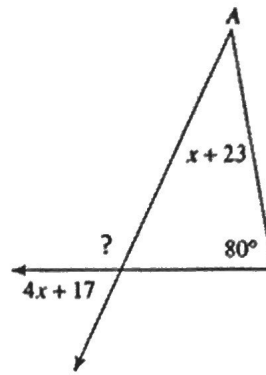
Directions: Solve for x and find the measure of the exterior angle shown.

17)



$x = -6$
 91°

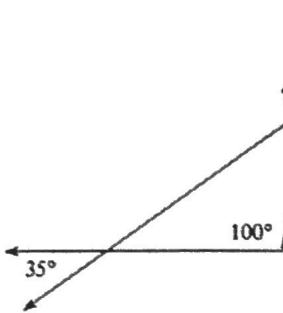
18)



$x = 12$
 115°

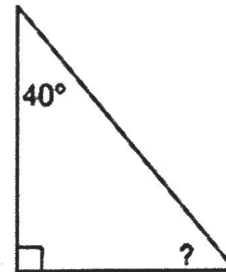
Directions: Find the missing angle measure.

19)



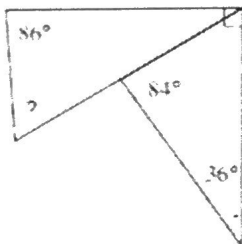
135°

20)



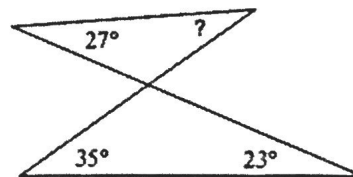
50

21)



164°

22)



131°