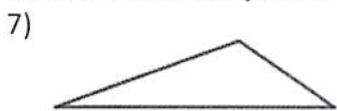


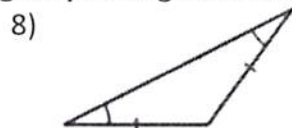
Directions: Match the triangle description with the most specific name.

- |  |   |                |
|--|---|----------------|
| 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       |

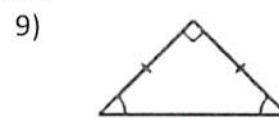
Directions: Classify the triangle by its angles and by its sides.



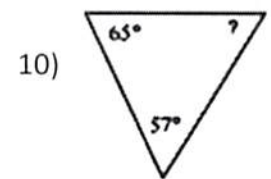
obtuse  
scalene



obtuse  
isosceles



right  
isosceles

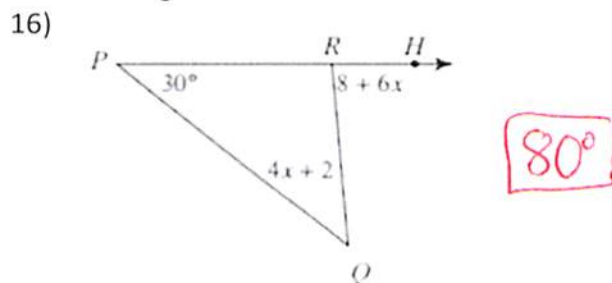
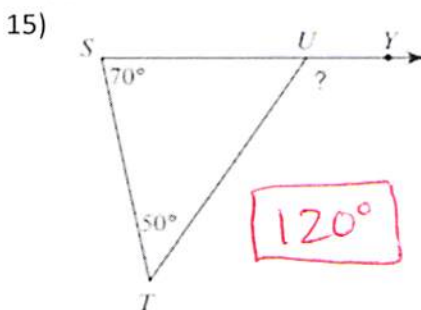


acute  
scalene

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

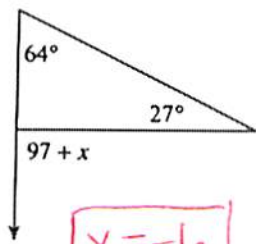
- 11) An obtuse triangle is sometimes an isosceles triangle.
- 12) An interior angle of a triangle and one of its adjacent exterior angles are always supplementary.
- 13) A triangle never has a right angle and an obtuse angle.
- 14) An isosceles triangle is sometimes an equilateral triangle.

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



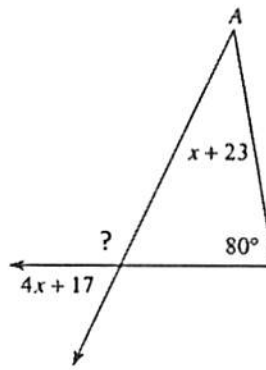
Directions: Solve for x and find the measure of the exterior angle shown.

17)



$$\boxed{x = -6}$$
$$\boxed{91^\circ}$$

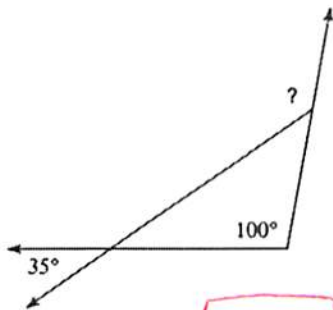
18)



$$\boxed{x = 12}$$
$$\boxed{115^\circ}$$

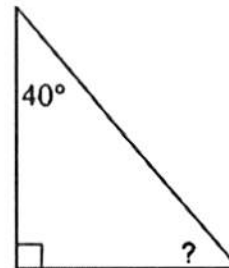
Directions: Find the missing angle measure.

19)



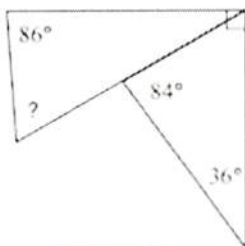
$$\boxed{135^\circ}$$

20)



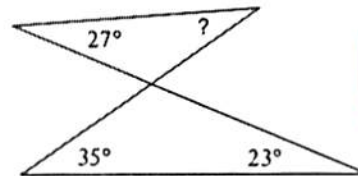
$$\boxed{50^\circ}$$

21)



$$\boxed{164^\circ}$$

22)



$$\boxed{31^\circ}$$