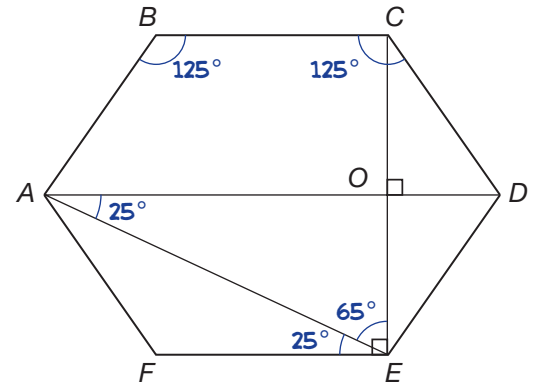


Mid-Chapter Review

You will need

- a protractor
- a compass
- a straightedge

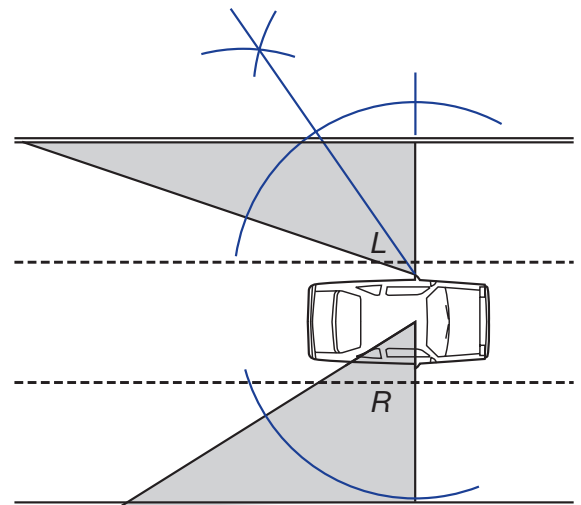
- Name two of each, using letters. **For example:**
 - acute angles $\angle DAE, \angle AEC$
 - obtuse angles $\angle ABC, \angle BCD$
 - straight angles $\angle AOD, \angle COE$
 - complementary angles $\angle FEA$ and $\angle AEC$
 - supplementary angles $\angle COD$ and $\angle DOE$



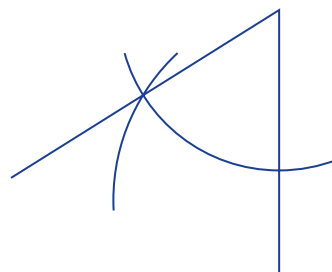
- Use the diagram from Question 1.
 - Estimate the size of $\angle FAB$. e.g., about 120°
 - Mark an arc for each angle you named in Question 1 a), b), and d). Then measure and label each angle measure.

- The grey areas represent the blind spots for a driver.

- Estimate the size of $\angle L$ and $\angle R$.
 $\angle L$ is about 70°
 $\angle R$ is about 60°



- On the diagram, bisect the larger blind-spot angle.
- Make a copy of the smaller blind-spot angle, using a compass and a straightedge.



- An equilateral triangle has sides of equal length and angles of equal measure. What is the measure of each angle? How do you know?

60° ; The sum of the angles in a triangle is 180° .

$$180^\circ \div 3 = 60^\circ$$