Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ January 10, 2018

Kobrin/Losquadro Math 8

**Unit 6 Quiz Review**

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**Use the diagram below classify each angle as acute, obtuse, right, or straight.**

**16.** *m*∠*EDB* Classify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**17.** *m* ∠*FED* Classify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**18.** *m*∠*BCD* Classify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**19.** *m*∠*AFE* Classify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*C*

*A*

*B*

*D*

*E*

*F*



**Solve for *x*. Then find the measure of each angle in the diagram.** (Diagrams are not drawn to scale)

**24.**

**25.**

**26.**

**27.**

127°

(9*x* – 19)°

(2*x* – 3)°

67°

(5*x* + 44)°

(8*x* – 13)°

(7*x* + 1)°

(13*x* – 11)°

**28.** If ∠1 and ∠2 are complementary and their measures are in the ratio of 2:3.  Find the ∠1 & m∠2.

**29.** ∠E and ∠F are vertical angles. If m∠E = (5x + 55)° and m∠F = (11x – 53)°, find m∠E.

**30.** ∠Q and ∠R are complementary angles. If m∠Q = (31 – 3x)° and m∠R = (19x – 5)°, find m∠R.

**31.** ∠V and ∠W are supplementary angles. If m∠V is two degrees less than six times the measure of ∠W, find the measure of each angle.

**32.** ∠A and ∠B are complementary angles. If m∠B is fourteen degrees more than the measure of ∠A, find the measure of each angle.