Introduction to Lines and Angle

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- A. A _____has two end points.
- B. A _____ has no end points.
- C. A _____has one end point.
- D. The end point of a ray is known as its _____.
- E. An angle is formed when _____ or _____ meet.
- F. The right angle is an angle of exactly _____.
- G. An _____angle is an angle smaller than a right angle.
- H. An obtuse angle is an angle greater than a _____
- 2. Identify the line, line segment and ray in the given figures:



3. Identify the acute, obtuse and right angles in the given figures:



4. Match the following columns:-

Column A	Column B
Ray	90° – 180°
Line	90°
Acute angles	One end point
Line segments	0° – 90°
Right angle	No end point
Obtuse angles	Two end points

5. Fill in the blanks:-

- A. When the sum of the measures of two angles is 90°, the angles are called ______.
- B. When two angles are supplementary, each angle is said to be the ______ of the other.
- C. 90° + 90° is the pair of _____angles.
- D. 105° + 65° is the pair of _____angles.
- E. _____ angles have a common vertex and a common arm but no common interior points.
- F. A linear pair is a pair of ______ angles whose non-common sides are
- G. _____ rays.
- H. When two lines intersect, the _____ angles so formed are equal.

- 6. Identify whether the following pairs of angles are complimentary or supplementary.
 - A. 63°, 27°
 - B. 65°, 35°
 - C. 45°, 135°
 - D. 40°, 50°
 - E. 120°, 60°
 - F. 90°, 90°

7. Find the complement of each of the following angles.

- A. 35°
- B. 45°
- C. 68°
- D. 70°
- E. 55°
- F. 22°

8. Find the supplement of each of the following angles.

- A. 108°
- B. 180°
- C. 135°
- D. 65
- E. 42° 77°

9. Write T for true and F for false statements:-

- A. The complement of 90° is 90°.
- B. Adjacent angles can be complementary.
- C. The supplement of an acute angle is always an obtuse angle.
- D. Two complementary angles always form a pair of straight angles.
- E. Two obtuse angles can be supplementary.
- F. Two complementary angles always form a linear pair.

- 10. Find the degree measure of an angle which is $\frac{4}{5}$ of its supplement.
- 11. Find the degree measure of an angle which is equal to its supplement.
- 12. Find the degree measure of an angle which is $\frac{1}{2}$ of its complement.