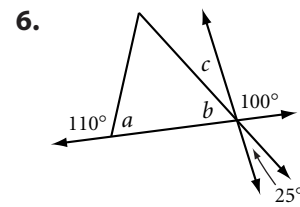
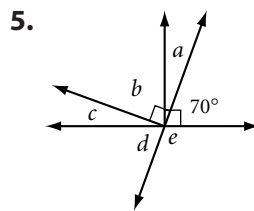
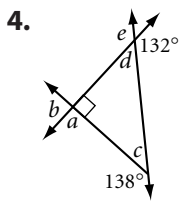
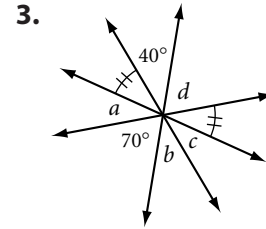
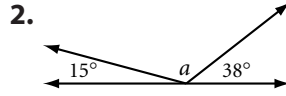
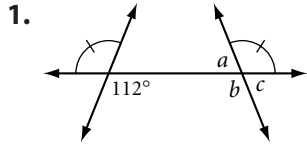


Lesson 2.5 • Angle Relationships

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

For Exercises 1–6, find each lettered angle measure without using a protractor.



For Exercises 7–10, tell whether each statement is always (A), sometimes (S), or never (N) true.

7. _____ The sum of the measures of two acute angles equals the measure of an obtuse angle.
8. _____ If $\angle XAY$ and $\angle PAQ$ are vertical angles, then either $X, A,$ and P or $X, A,$ and Q are collinear.
9. _____ If two angles form a linear pair, then they are complementary.
10. _____ If a statement is true, then its converse is true.

For Exercises 11–15, fill in each blank to make a true statement.

11. If one angle of a linear pair is obtuse, then the other is _____.
12. If $\angle A \cong \angle B$ and the supplement of $\angle B$ has measure 22° , then $m\angle A =$ _____.
13. If $\angle P$ is a right angle and $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$ form a linear pair, then $m\angle Q$ is _____.
14. If $\angle S$ and $\angle T$ are complementary and $\angle T$ and $\angle U$ are supplementary, then $\angle U$ is a(n) _____ angle.
15. Switching the “if” and “then” parts of a statement changes the statement to its _____.