

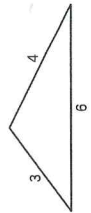
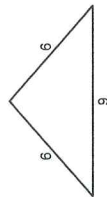
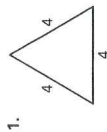
LESSON 4.1

NAME _____ DATE _____

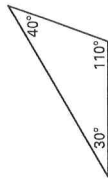
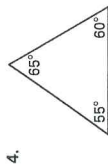
Practice B

For use with pages 173–178

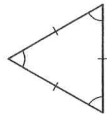
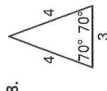
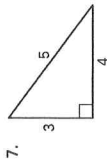
Classify the triangle by its sides.



Classify the triangle by its angles.



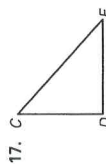
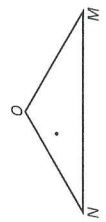
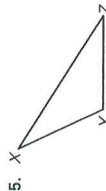
Classify the triangle by its angles and by its sides.



Match the triangle description with the most specific name.

- 10. Side lengths: 6 cm, 7 cm, 8 cm A. Isosceles
- 11. Side lengths: 9 cm, 10 cm, 9 cm B. Obtuse
- 12. Angle measures: 35°, 55°, 90° C. Acute
- 13. Angle measures: 13°, 27°, 140° D. Right
- 14. Angle measures: 59°, 60°, 61° E. Scalene

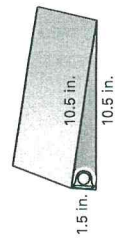
Identify which side is opposite each angle.



In Exercises 18 and 19, use the notebook binder at the right.

18. Use the lengths shown to classify the triangle formed by the bottom edges of the binder by sides.

19. If the triangle formed by the bottom edges of the binder has angles that measure 86°, 86°, and 8°, classify the triangle by angles.



Lesson 4.1

Sketch an example of the type of triangle described. Mark the triangle to indicate what information is known. If no triangle can be drawn, write "not possible."

19) acute isosceles

20) right scalene

21) right isosceles

22) right equilateral

23) acute scalene

24) obtuse scalene

25) right obtuse

26) equilateral