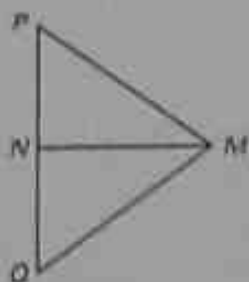


Practice B

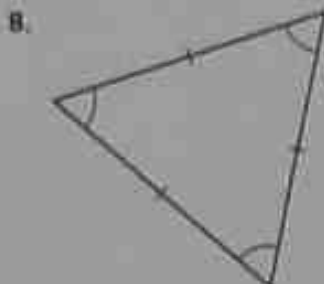
For use with pages 194–201

In the figure, $\overline{MN} \perp \overline{OP}$ and $\overline{MP} \cong \overline{MQ}$. Complete the sentence.

1. Name the legs of isosceles triangle $\triangle PMQ$.
2. Name the base of isosceles triangle $\triangle PMQ$.
3. Name the hypotenuse of right triangle $\triangle PNM$.
4. Name the legs of right triangle $\triangle PNM$.
5. Name the acute angles of right triangle $\triangle QNM$.



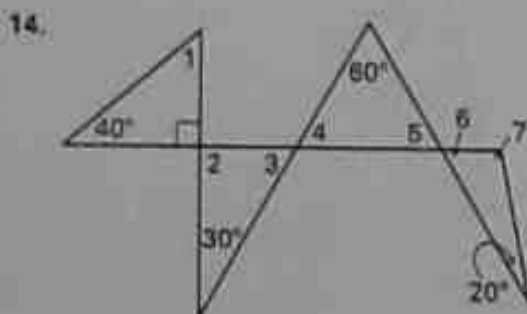
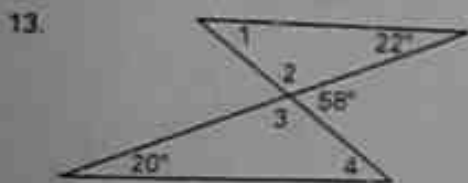
Classify the triangle by its angles and by its sides.



Classify the sentence with *always*, *sometimes*, or *never*.

9. An isosceles triangle is _____ a right triangle.
10. An obtuse triangle is _____ a right triangle.
11. A right triangle is _____ an equilateral triangle.
12. A right triangle is _____ an isosceles triangle.

Find the measure of the numbered angle.



The variable expressions represent the angle measures of a triangle. Find the measure of each angle. Then classify the triangle by its angles.

15. $m\angle A = (x + 30)^\circ$

$m\angle B = x^\circ$

$m\angle C = (x + 60)^\circ$

16. $m\angle A = (6x + 11)^\circ$

$m\angle B = (3x + 2)^\circ$

$m\angle C = (5x - 1)^\circ$

17. $m\angle A = 2x^\circ$

$m\angle B = (3x - 10)^\circ$

$m\angle C = (110 - x)^\circ$