**3.3 Introduction to Triangles Part I Geometry**

**Directions: Match the triangle description with the most specific name.**

1) Side lengths: 2 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm A. Equilateral

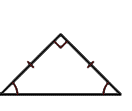
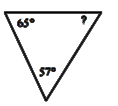
2) Angle measures: 60ᴼ, 60ᴼ, 60ᴼ B. Obtuse

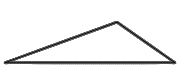
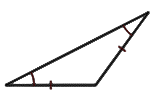
3) Side lengths: 3 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm C. Equiangular

4) Angle measures: 30ᴼ, 60ᴼ, 90ᴼ D. Scalene

5) Side lengths: 4 cm, 4 cm, 4 cm E. Isosceles

6) Angle measures: 20ᴼ, 145ᴼ, 15ᴼ F. Right



**Directions: Classify the triangle by its angles and by its sides.**

7) 8) 9) 10)

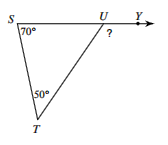
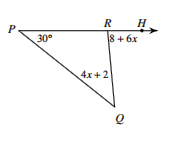
**Directions: Complete the statement using always, sometimes, or never.**

11) An obtuse triangle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an isosceles triangle.

12) An interior angle of a triangle and one of its adjacent exterior angles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supplementary.

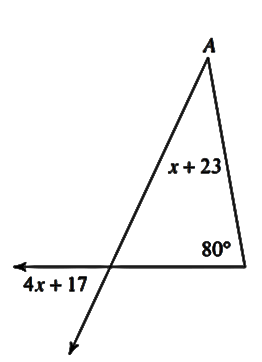
13) A triangle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a right angle and an obtuse angle.

14 An isosceles triangle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an equilateral triangle.

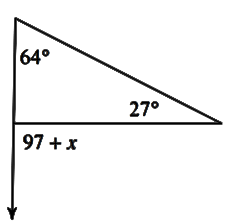
**Directions: Solve for x and find the measure of the exterior angle shown.**

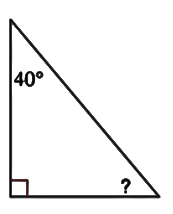
15) 16)

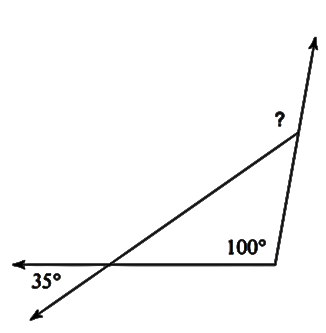
**Directions: Solve for x and find the measure of the exterior angle shown.**



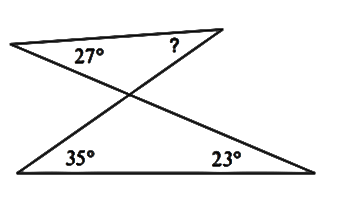
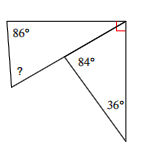
**?**

17) 18)



**Directions: Find the missing angle measure.**

19) 20)

21)  22)