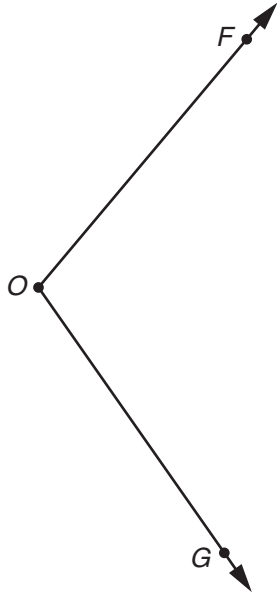


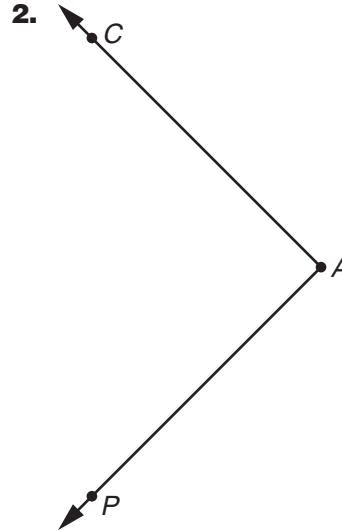
LESSON
3•11**Written Assessment****Progress**
Check 3**Part A**

Measure each angle below with a protractor. Then choose a word from the list to name each angle type: acute, obtuse, adjacent, right.

1.

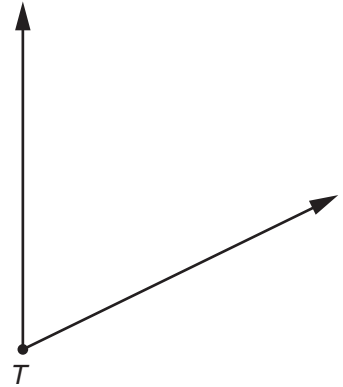
$m\angle FOG =$ _____

_____ angle

2.

$m\angle CAP =$ _____

_____ angle

3.

$m\angle T =$ _____

_____ angle

4. a. What is a reflex angle?

b. Draw and label a reflex angle.

- 5.** Write the number that has
 4 in the ones place,
 a digit in the hundred-thousands place that is
 twice the digit in the ones place,
 the smallest odd digit in the millions place,
 7 in the tenths place, and
 0 in all other places.

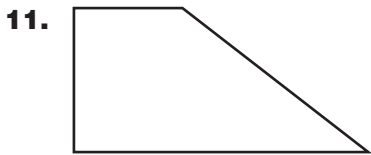
_____, _____, _____.

LESSON
3•11**Written Assessment** *continued*

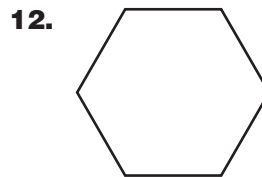
Use your Geometry Template to do the following:

- 6.** Draw an equilateral triangle. **7.** Draw an isosceles triangle that is not equilateral. **8.** Draw a scalene triangle.
- 9.** List at least one way in which an equilateral triangle and a scalene triangle are the same.
- _____
- _____
- 10.** List at least one way in which an equilateral triangle and a scalene triangle are different.
- _____
- _____
- _____

For each polygon below, fill in the ovals next to all true statements.



- ☐ This polygon is a quadrangle.
- ☐ At least two sides are parallel.
- ☐ At least two angles are congruent.
- ☐ This is a regular polygon.
- ☐ At least one angle is acute.



- ☐ This polygon is a quadrangle.
- ☐ At least two sides are parallel.
- ☐ At least one angle is acute.
- ☐ At least two angles are congruent.
- ☐ This is a regular polygon.

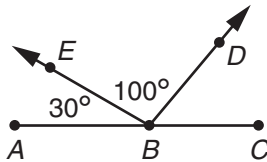
LESSON
3•11

Written Assessment *continued*

Part B

Find the missing angle measure without using your protractor.

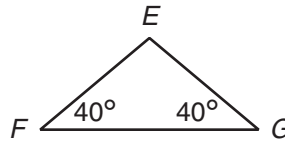
13.



\overline{ABC} is a straight line.

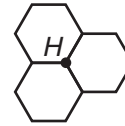
$m\angle DBC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14.



$m\angle E = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15.



Each angle of the regular hexagons at point H has a measure of $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

16. Name two adjacent angles in Problem 13.

17. a. At the right, use a straightedge to draw a pair of adjacent angles. Make one of the angles obtuse. Use letters to name the angles.

b. Tell which angle is obtuse.

$\angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. Without using your protractor, estimate the measure of each angle to the nearest 10° .

$m\angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is about $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$. $m\angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is about $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$.

LESSON

3•11

Written Assessment

continued

18. Use the table below to answer the questions.

Regional Populations 1850–2000				
Region	1850	1900	1950	2000
Northeast	8,627,000	21,047,000	39,478,000	52,107,000
South	8,983,000	24,524,000	47,197,000	97,614,000
Midwest	5,404,000	26,333,000	44,461,000	63,502,000
West	179,000	4,309,000	20,190,000	61,412,000

- a. Which region had the smallest population in 1950? _____
- b. Which had the smallest population 50 years later? _____
- c. Which region had the greatest increase in population from 1850 to 2000?

_____ What was the increase? _____

19. Use the pattern-block shapes on your Geometry Template to draw a pattern that tessellates. (The pattern-block shapes are marked PB.)

20. Explain why your pattern is a tessellation.