## Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. In the diagram below, a sequence of rigid motions maps *ABCD* onto *JKLM*.



If  $m \angle A = 82^\circ$ ,  $m \angle B = 104^\circ$ , and  $m \angle L = 121^\circ$ , the measure of  $\angle M$  is

A.	53°	В.	$82^{\circ}$	C.	$104^{\circ}$	D.	121°

- 2. Which regular polygon has a minimum rotation of  $45^{\circ}$  to carry the polygon onto itself?
  - A. octagon B. decagon
  - C. hexagon D. pentagon

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3. Steve drew line segments *ABCD*, *EFG*, *BF*, and *CF* as shown in the diagram below. Scalene  $\triangle BFC$  is formed.



Which statement will allow Steve to prove  $\overrightarrow{ABCD} \parallel \overrightarrow{EFG}$ ?

A.	$\angle CFG$	$\cong$	$\angle FCB$	В.	$\angle ABF$	$\cong$	$\angle BFC$
C.	∠EFB	$\cong$	∠CFB	D.	∠CBF	$\cong$	∠GFC

4. In the diagram below,  $\overline{EF}$  intersects  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{CD}$  at G and H, respectively, and  $\overline{GI}$  is drawn such that  $\overline{\overline{GH}} \cong \overline{IH}$ .



If  $m \angle EGB = 50^{\circ}$  and  $m \angle DIG = 115^{\circ}$ , explain why  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ .

5. In the diagram below, a square is graphed in the coordinate plane.



A reflection over which line does *not* carry the square onto itself?

- A. x = 5 B. y = 2
- C. y = x D. x + y = 4

6. In the diagram of parallelogram *FRED* shown below,  $\overline{ED}$  is extended to *A*, and *AF* is drawn such that  $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{DF}$ .



7. In the diagram below,  $\overline{ABC} \parallel \overline{DEFG}$ . Transversal  $\overline{BHE}$  and line segment HF are drawn.



If  $m \angle HFG = 130$  and  $m \angle EHF = 70$ , what is  $m \angle ABE$ ?

A. 40 B. 50 C. 60 D. 70

8. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $m \angle CAB = 2x$  and  $m \angle ACB = x + 30$ . If  $\overline{AB}$  is extended through point *B* to point *D*,  $m \angle CBD = 5x - 50$ . What is the value of *x*?

A. 25 B. 30 C. 40 D. 46

9. In the construction shown below,  $\overline{CD}$  is drawn.



In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\overline{CD}$  is the

- A. perpendicular bisector of side  $\overline{AB}$
- B. median to side  $\overline{AB}$
- C. altitude to side  $\overline{AB}$
- D. bisector of  $\angle ACB$

10. Using a compass and a straightedge, construct the bisector of  $\angle CDE$ .



11. In the diagram of  $\triangle ABC$  below,  $\overline{BD}$  is drawn to side  $\overline{AC}$ .



If  $m \angle A = 35$ ,  $m \angle ABD = 25$ , and  $m \angle C = 60$ , which type of triangle is  $\triangle BCD$ ?

- A. equilateral B. scalene
- C. obtuse D. right

12. In the diagram below of isosceles  $\triangle ABC$ , the measure of vertex angle *B* is 80°. If  $\overline{AC}$  extends to point *D*, what is  $m \angle BCD$ ?



13. Using a compass and straightedge, construct the perpendicular bisector of side  $\overline{AR}$  in  $\triangle ART$  shown below. [Leave all construction marks.]



14. In the diagram below,  $\triangle LMO$  is isosceles with LO = MO.



If  $m \angle L = 55$  and  $m \angle NOM = 28$ , what is  $m \angle N$ ?

A. 27 B. 28 C. 42 D. 70

16. Using a compass and straightedge, construct the bisector of  $\angle CBA$ . [Leave all construction marks.]



- 17. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $m \angle A = 3x + 1$ ,  $m \angle B = 4x 17$ , and  $m \angle C = 5x 20$ . Which type of triangle is  $\triangle ABC$ ?
  - A. right B. scalene
  - C. isosceles D. equilateral
- 18. In the diagram of  $\triangle BCD$  shown below,  $\overline{BA}$  is drawn from vertex *B* to point *A* on  $\overline{DC}$ , such that  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{BA}$



In  $\triangle DAB$ ,  $m \angle D = x$ ,  $m \angle DAB = 5x - 30$ , and  $m \angle DBA = 3x - 60$ . In  $\triangle ABC$ , AB = 6y - 8 and BC = 4y - 2.

Find  $m \angle D$ .

Find  $m \angle BAC$ .

Find the length of  $\overline{BC}$ .

Find the length of  $\overline{DC}$ .

15. In the diagram below,  $\ell \parallel m$  and  $\overline{QR} \perp \overline{ST}$  at R.



If  $m \angle 1 = 63$ , find  $m \angle 2$ .