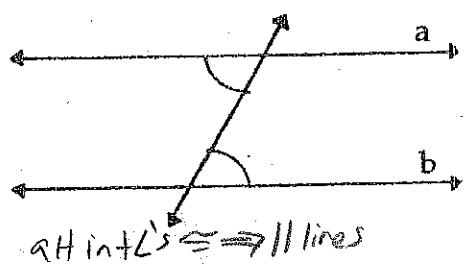


Name:

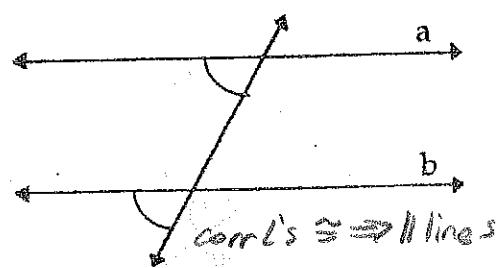
Key

Period: AAGeometry - Quiz (Lessons 5.1 through 5.3)Show all work and circle your answers!!In problems 1 – 6, state the theorem that proves $a \parallel b$.

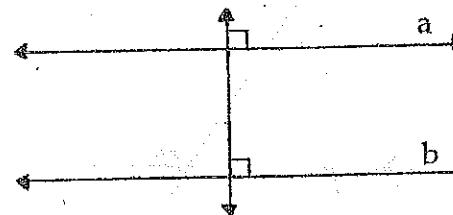
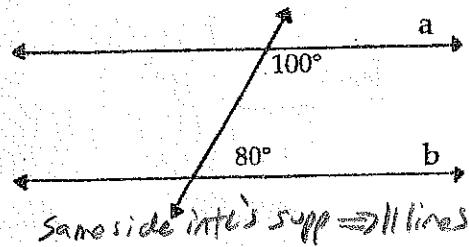
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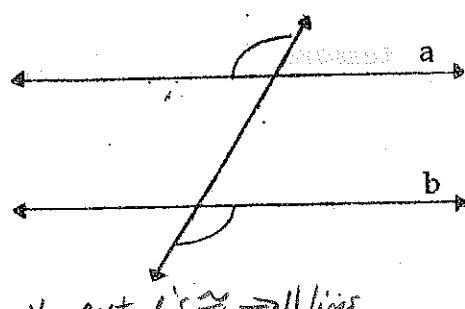
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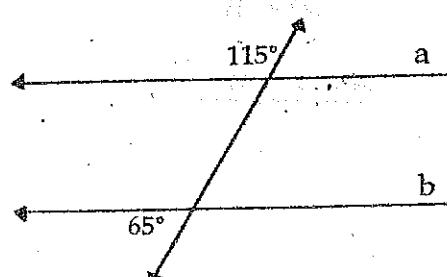
4)

 $\text{corr } \angle's \cong \Rightarrow \parallel \text{ lines}$

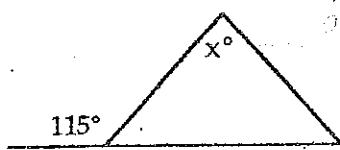
5)



6)



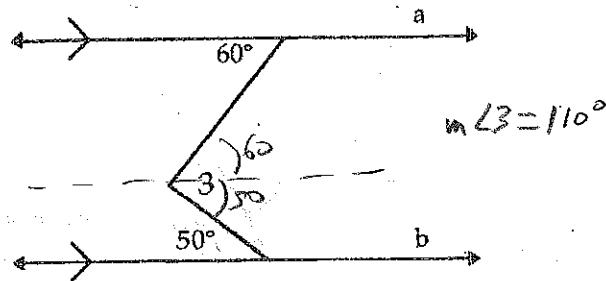
7) Complete the inequality that shows the restrictions on x .



$$0 < x < 115$$

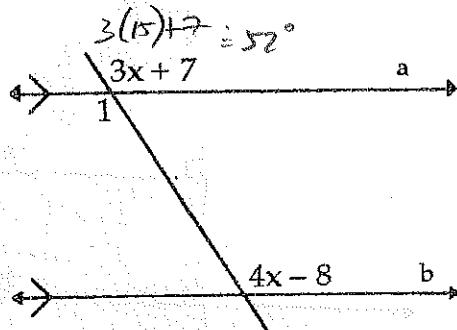
$$0 < x < 115$$

8) If $a \parallel b$, find $m\angle 3$.



$$m\angle 3 = 110^\circ$$

9) If $a \parallel b$, solve for x and find $m\angle 1$.



$$\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 3 \\ \hline 45 \\ + 7 \\ \hline 52 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3(15) + 7 &= 52^\circ \\ 3x + 7 &= 4x - 8 \\ -3x &\quad -3x \\ 7 &= x - 8 \\ 15 &= x \end{aligned}$$

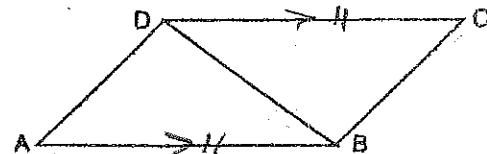
$$X = 15$$

$$m\angle 1 = 52^\circ$$

Write a two-column proof for problem 10.

10) Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$
 $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$

Prove: $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$



Statements

1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$

2. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$

3. ABCD is \square

4. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$

5. $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$

Reasons

1. Given

2. Given

3. one pair opp. sides $\cong \& \parallel$

4. $\square \Rightarrow$ opp. sides \cong

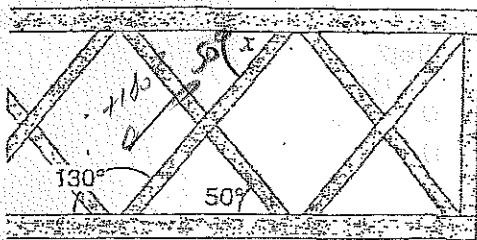
review day before quiz

NAME Key

- #1. complete the table below by placing a yes or no in each empty space.

	Kite	Isosceles Trapezoid	Parallelogram	Rhombus	Rectangle
Each pair of opposite sides \parallel	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Opposite sides \cong	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Opposite \angle s \cong	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Diagonals bisect each other	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Diagonals \perp	yes	no	no	yes	no
Diagonals \cong	no	yes	no	No	yes

- #2 George used a decorative fencing to enclose his deck.



Using the information on the diagram and assuming the top and bottom are parallel, the measure of $\angle x$ is —

- F 50°
- G 80°
- H 100°
- J 130°

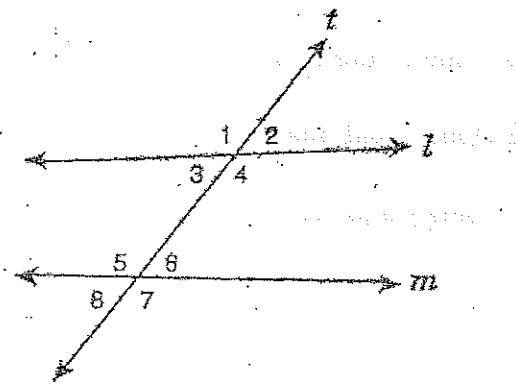
- #3 Angle 1 is a complement of angle 2. If $m\angle 1 = (14x + 8)$ and $m\angle 2 = (8x - 6)$, what is the value of x and of $m\angle 1$?

- A $x = 4, m\angle 1 = 26^\circ$
- B $x = 4, m\angle 1 = 64^\circ$
- C $x = 113.3, m\angle 1 = 121.3^\circ$
- D $x = 113.3, m\angle 1 = 58.7^\circ$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{14}x+8+8x-6=90 \\ 22x+2=90 \\ 22x=88 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=4 \\ \frac{88}{22}=4 \\ 48 \\ 64 \end{array}$$

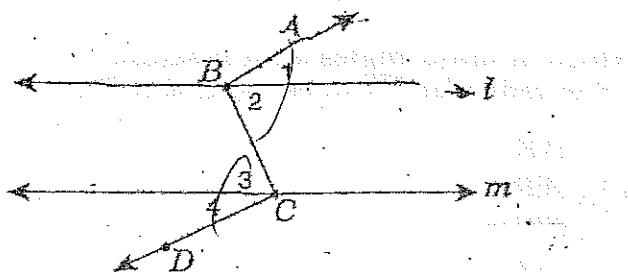
- #4 In the figure, lines t and m are cut by the transversal t forming the angles shown.



$\angle 3$ and $\angle 6$ are —

- F Vertical angles
- G Corresponding angles
- H Alternate interior angles
- J Alternate exterior angles

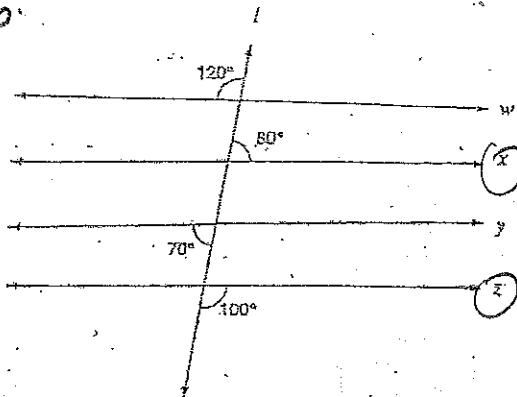
- #5 Use this figure to answer the following.



BA is parallel to CD if —

- A $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$
- B $m\angle 3 = m\angle 4$
- C $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$
- D $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 4$

#6



Line l intersects lines w , x , y , and z .
Which two lines are parallel?

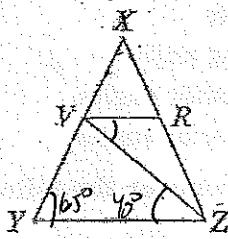
F Line w and line x

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#7 The measure of $\angle YZV$ is 40° and the measure of $\angle XYZ$ is 65° .



Which of these angles must measure 40° in order for VR to be parallel to \overline{YZ} ?

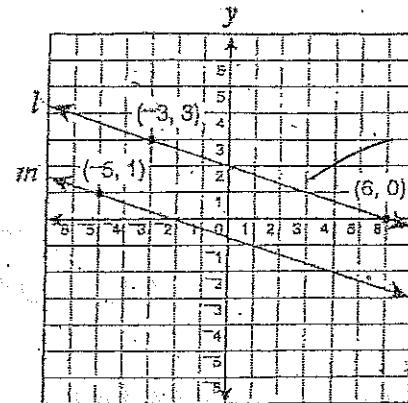
A $\angle YVZ$

B $\angle ZVR$

C $\angle ZYV$

D $\angle VRX$

#8 Lines l and m contain the points shown.



$$\text{slope} = \frac{3}{-9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1+1}{5-1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Which of the following points must lie on line m in order for lines l and m to be parallel?

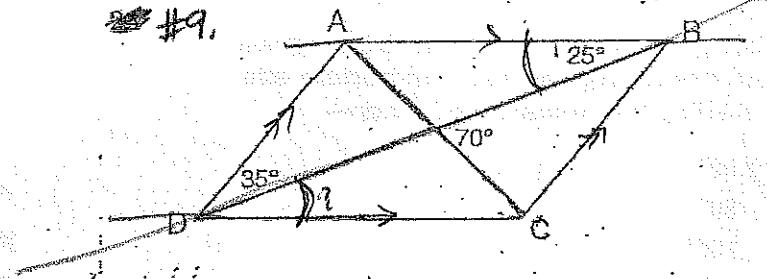
F $(0, -2)$

G $(0, -1)$

H $(1, -1)$

J $(4, -1)$

#9



In parallelogram $ABCD$, what is $m\angle BDC$?

F 70°

G 45°

H 35°

J 25°

Name: _____

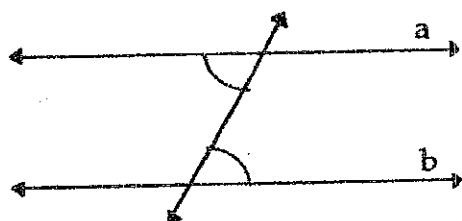
Period: _____

Geometry - Quiz (Lessons 5.1 through 5.3)

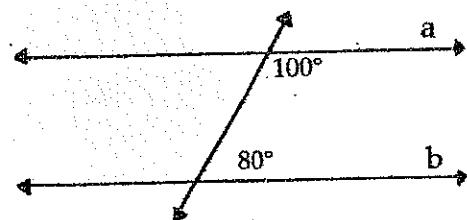
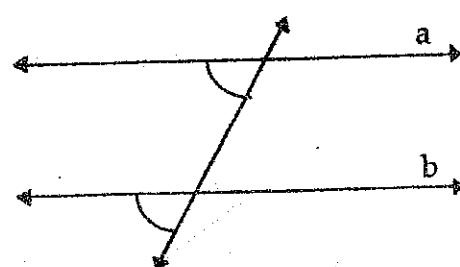
Show all work and circle your answers!!

In problems 1 -- 6, state the theorem that proves $a \parallel b$.

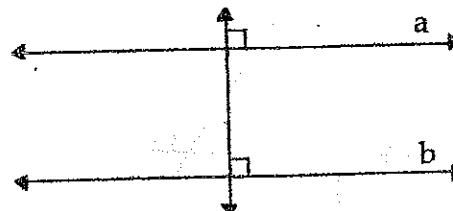
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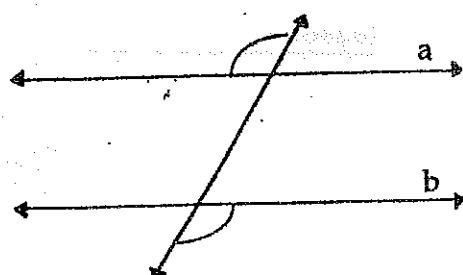
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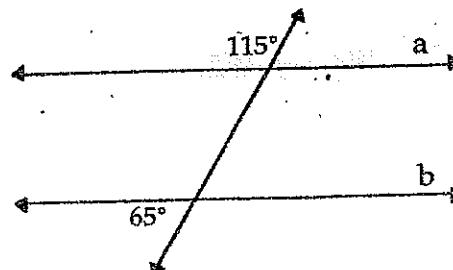
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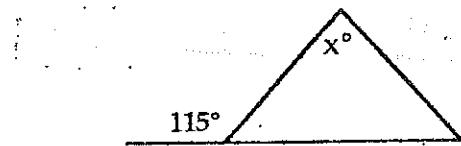
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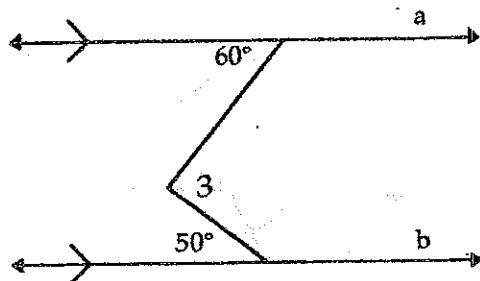


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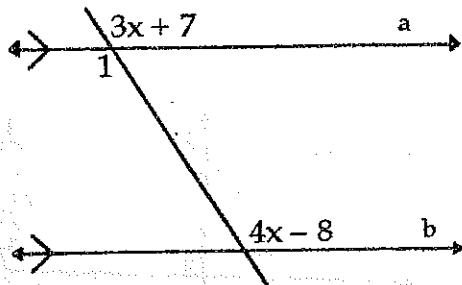


$$115^\circ < x < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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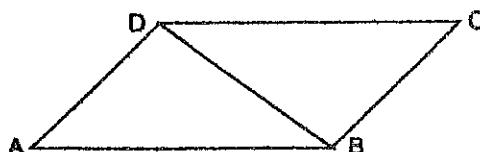
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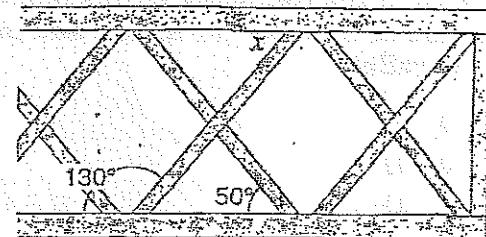
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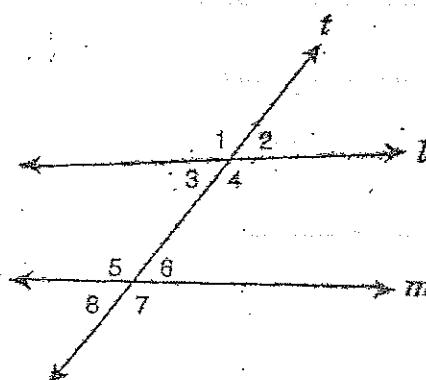
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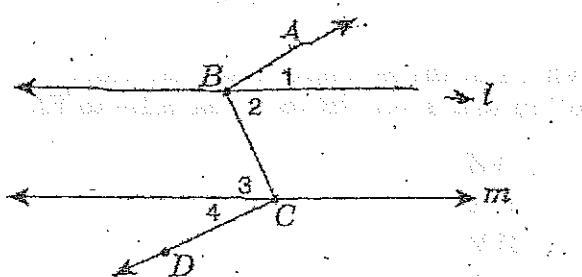
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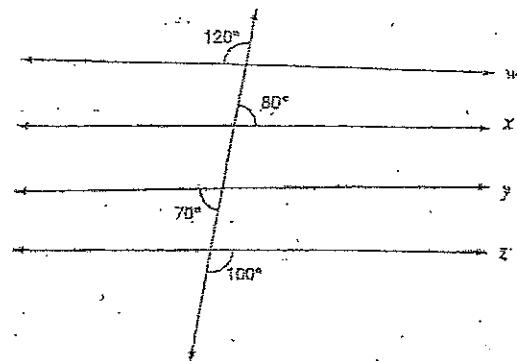
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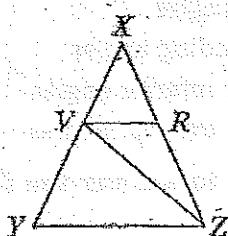
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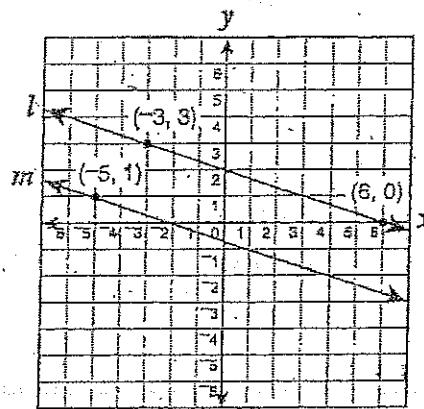
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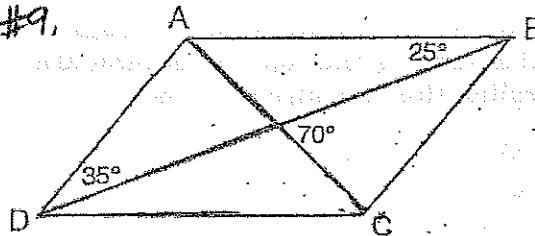
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