

CYU 2.5 Geometric Reasoning DAY TWO Verifying Angles

Use when you get it right all by yourself

S Use when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake

H Use when you could do it alone with a little help from teacher or peer

G Use when you completed the problem in a group

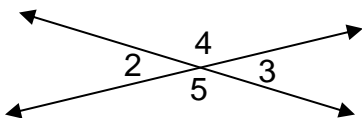
X Use when a question was attempted but wrong (get help)

N Use when a question was not even attempted

CONCEPTS	BASIC	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Addition/Subtraction POE/POC	4		
Substitution POE	1	8	
Transitive POE/POC	3	10	
Def. of Congruent Angles/Segments	2	11, 12	15 - 21
Def. of Vertical Angles	6		15 - 21
Def. of Complementary/Supplementary Angles	5	9	15 - 21
Def. of Right angles	7		
Angle or Segment Bisector		12	
Def. of Midpoint		13, 14	

Give a reason (property, postulate, theorem or definition) for the following:

- Given: $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180$, $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$
Then: $m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 180$ Reason: _____
- Given: $\angle A \cong \angle B$
Then: $m\angle A = m\angle B$ Reason: _____
- Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{TH}$ & $\overline{TH} \cong \overline{DW}$
Then: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DW}$ Reason: _____
- Given: $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 2$
Then: $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$ Reason: _____
- Given: $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary
Then: $m\angle 2 + m\angle 4 = 180$ Reason: _____
- Given: the figure below
Then: $\angle 4 \cong \angle 5$ Reason: _____



Complete the following:

7. Given: $\angle A$ is a right angle
Reason: _____ Then: _____

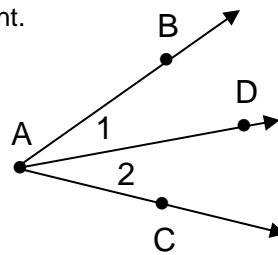
8. Given: $m\angle 8 = 90$ & $m\angle 9 = 90$
Reason: Substitution Property Then: _____

9. Given: $\angle 1$ & $\angle 2$ are complementary
Reason: _____ Then: _____

10. Given: $\angle P \cong \angle Q$ & $\angle Q \cong \angle R$
Reason: Transitive prop of congruence Then: _____

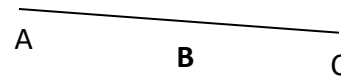
11. Given: $AB = PQ$
Reason: If 2 segments have the equal length, then they are congruent. Then: _____

12. Given: AD is an angle bisector in the figure to the right
Then: _____
Reason: If an angle has a bisector, then it forms 2 congruent angles.



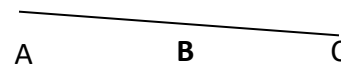
13. Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$ Prove: B is midpoint of \overline{AC}

Reason: _____



14. Given: B is midpoint of AC Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$

Reason: _____



Use the figure at the right to answer #15 - 21.

15. $\angle FGA \cong$ _____

16. $\angle BGF$ and _____ are supplementary

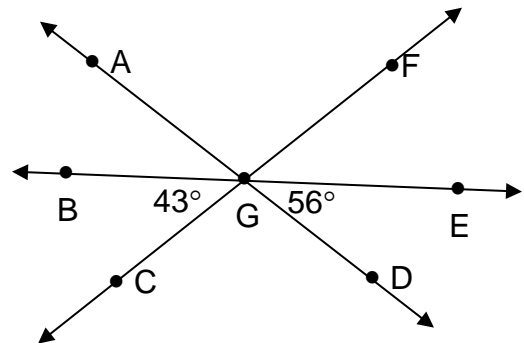
17. $m\angle CGD =$ _____

18. $m\angle AGF =$ _____

19. $\angle EGC$ and _____ are supplementary

20. $m\angle AGB =$ _____

21. $m\angle AGC =$ _____



CYU Reflection: How far can you go: basic, intermediate, or advanced?

Rate your mastery level!

How confident are you with the skills this CYU covered? Circle the score you would give yourself.

