	1/
Name_	Key
	11

Pd	Date		

Quiz Review 5.1 - 5.3, 5.5, 5.6

☐ Use when you get it right all by yourself

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

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

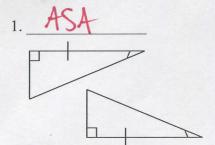
 ${\it G}$  Use when you completed the problem in a group

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

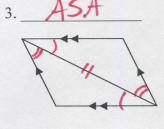
NUse when a question was not even attempted

CONCEPTS	BASIC	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Congruent triangles	1 - 6	7 - 12	
SSS	1 - 6	7 – 13	
SAS	1 - 6	7 – 12, 14	
ASA	1 - 6	7 – 12, 15	
AAS	1 - 6	7-12	
HL	1 - 6	7-12	
Arc Marks & Tic Marks	1 - 6	7-12	
Classifying Triangles by sides & angles	16	17, 18	19 - 26
Distance formula	16		
Perpendicular slopes	16		
Perimeter	26		
Interior & Angles	27		28 - 35
Triangle Sum Theorem		27	28 - 35
Exterior Angle Theorem		27	28 - 35
Vertical Angles & Linear Pairs			28 - 35

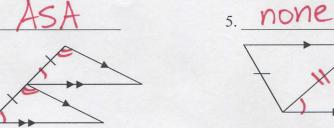
I. Can the two triangles be proved congruent? If so, give the reason, if not write none. Show all markings.

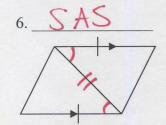












7-12: Redraw the image or mark and erase to get the visuals.

SAS

7.  $\overline{EX}$  bisects  $\angle TEM$ ,  $\overline{TE} \cong \overline{EM}$ 

AAS

8.  $\overline{\text{TE}}\bot\overline{\text{XT}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{ME}}\bot\overline{\text{XM}}$ ,  $\angle\text{TEX}\cong\angle\text{MEX}$ 

none

9.  $\overline{TX} \cong \overline{XM}$ ,  $\overline{EX}$  bisects  $\angle TEM$ 

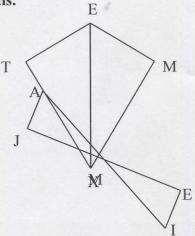
AAS

10. M is the midpoint of  $\overline{JE}$ ,  $\angle A \cong \angle I$ 

none

11. M is the midpoint of  $\overline{JE}$ ,  $\overline{AJ} \cong \overline{IE}$ 

12.  $\overline{JA}\bot \overline{JE}$ ,  $\overline{E}\bot \overline{JE}$ , M is the midpoint of  $\overline{JE}$ 



13-15: For each of the diagrams below, state the additional congruencies needed to prove

 $\Delta I \cong \Delta II$  by the congruency principle indicated.

13. By SSS.

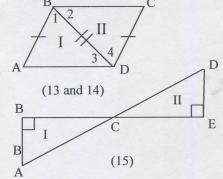
AD = BC

14. By SAS.

41 44

15. By ASA.

BC = CE



16. If Y(-3,1), X(-1,3) and Z(3,-1) are the vertices of a triangle. Classify the triangle according to the side lengths.

Scalene

17. Consider three non-collinear points D, E and F on a coordinate grid. The x-coordinate of D and E are opposites. The y coordinates of D and E are the same. The x coordinate of F is 0. What kind of triangle must  $\Delta DEF$  be? (Scalene, Isosceles, or Equilateral) (HINT: draw your triangle and label it properly.)

Isosceles

18. Consider three non collinear points J, K, and L on a coordinate grid. The y coordinates of J and K are the same. The x coordinates of K and L are the same. Is  $\Delta$ JKL acute right or obtuse? (HINT: draw your triangle and label it properly.)



19. N	s, Always, Never Questions: Draw diagrams as visuals.  An equilateral triangle is a right triangle.
20	_ An isosceles triangle is equilateral.
21. N	An isosceles triangle is scalene.
22. A	_ If 2 sides and 2 angles of $\Delta GHI$ are congruent, then $\Delta GHI$ is isosceles

23. A scalene triangle is a right triangle.

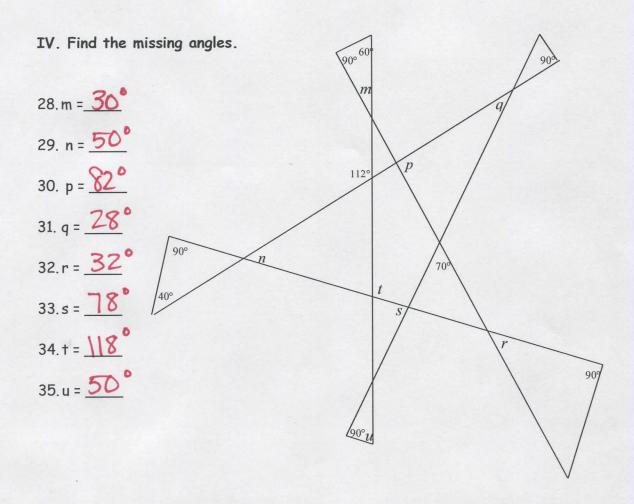
24. An equiangular triangle is isosceles, equilateral and acute.

III. Sketch your own diagram and solve.

25. The hypotenuse of an isosceles right  $\triangle DEF$  is segment DE. DF = 6x - 5 and EF = 4x + 7. What is the value of x?

26. If  $\triangle VSY$  is isosceles and its perimeter is less that 45, which side is the base? (x is an integer). SV = 10, VY = x + 7, SY = 2x - 8

27.  $\triangle ABC$  has an exterior angle at A. The measure of the exterior angle is  $(6x - 7)^\circ$ . The  $m \angle B = (2x)^\circ$  and the  $m \angle C = (103 - x)^\circ$ . Find x.  $\chi = 2Z$ 



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

