Test Review – Chapter 3 Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

☐ Use when you get it right all by yourself

 ${m S}$ Use when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake

 \emph{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

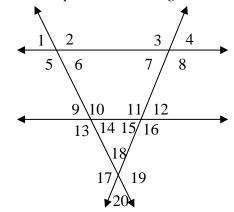
CONCEPTS	BASIC	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Classifying Angle Pairs	1 - 8	1 - 8	
Congruent Angles	9, 10	12 - 15	
Supplementary Angles	11	12 - 15	
Solving & Setting up Equations with Parallel lines & a transversal		16 - 21	16 – 21
Solving for angles measures using linear pairs, vertical angles, and triangle sums		22 - 26	22 - 26
Slopes of Parallel & Perpendicular Lines		27 - 29	27 – 29
Writing equations of parallel & perpendicular lines		27 – 29	27 - 29
Two-column proofs			30 - 32

I. Classify each pair of angles as alternate interior angles, alternate exterior angles, corresponding angles, same-side interior angles, same-side exterior angles, linear pair, vertical angles, or None.

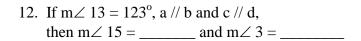
2.
$$\angle 6 \& \angle 7$$

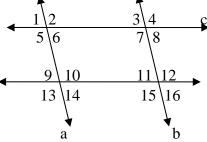
$$3. \angle 2 \& \angle 7$$

$$4. \angle 10 \& \angle 11$$



- 9. If a // b, but c is not parallel to d, name all angles congruent to \angle 2.
- 10. If c // d, but a is not parallel to b, name all angles congruent to \angle 2.
- 11. If a // b and c // d, name all the angles supplementary to \angle 1.

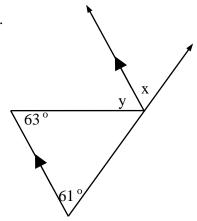




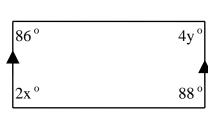
- 13. If $m \angle 6 = 38^{\circ}$, a // b and c // d, then $m \angle 12 =$ _____, and $m \angle 4 =$ ____.
- 14. If $m \angle 2 = 115^{\circ}$, $m \angle 16 = 80^{\circ}$ and c // d, then $m \angle 14 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, and $m \angle 7 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- 15. If $m \angle 2 = 115^{\circ}$, $m \angle 16 = 80^{\circ}$ and a // b, then $m \angle 14 =$ _____, and $m \angle 7 =$ ____.

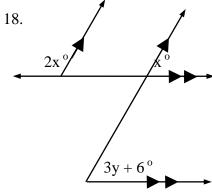
16 - 21: Find the values of x and y.

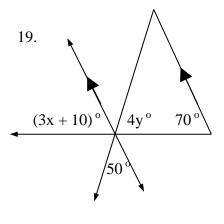
16.



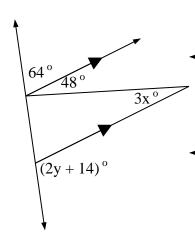
17.

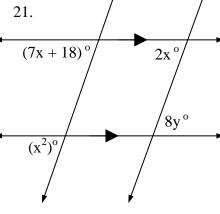






20.



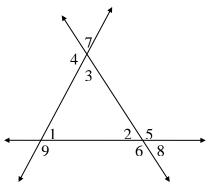


22 – 26: Use the diagram to answer the following.

 $22. \quad m \angle 4 = m \angle ? + m \angle ?$.

23. If $m \angle 1 = 37^{\circ}$ and $m \angle 5 = 101^{\circ}$, then $m \angle 3 = _?_$.

24. If $m \angle 7 = 73^{\circ}$ and $m \angle 5 = 124^{\circ}$, then $m \angle 1 = _?_.$



25. If $m \angle 1 = (4x + 8)^{\circ}$, $m \angle 2 = 2 (x + 2)^{\circ}$ and $m \angle 3 = 6 (x - 6)^{\circ}$, then $x = _?_$ and $m \angle 4 = _?_$

26. If $m \angle 6 = (6x + 23)^{\circ}$, $m \angle 1 = (5x - 19)^{\circ}$ and $m \angle 3 = 7(x - 12)^{\circ}$, then $x = _?_$ and $m \angle 5 = _?_$.

27 - 29: Write the equation of the line in slope-intercept form for the following.

27. The perpendicular segment with endpoints (-4, 9) and (12, -5).

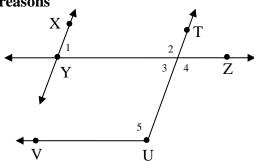
28. The line that contains (6, 1) that is perpendicular to the line containing (3, -2) and (5, 7).

29. In a coordinate plane, the line that passes through the points (-1, 6) and (8,-5) is perpendicular to the line that passes through (1,-12) and (-10, q). Find q.

Two-Column proofs. Be sure to number your statements and reasons

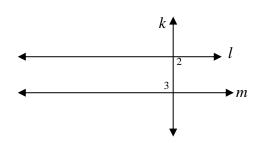
Given: $m \angle 1 + m \angle 4 = 180^{\circ}$, $m \angle 1 + m \angle 5 = 180^{\circ}$

Prove: $\overrightarrow{YZ}\setminus \backslash \overrightarrow{UV}$



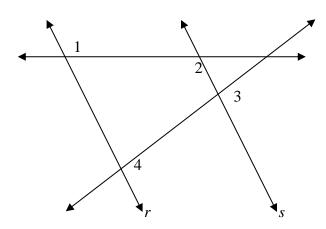
31. Given: $k \perp l$, $k \perp m$

Prove: $l \setminus m$



32. GIVEN: r // s and $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$

PROVE: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$.



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.

