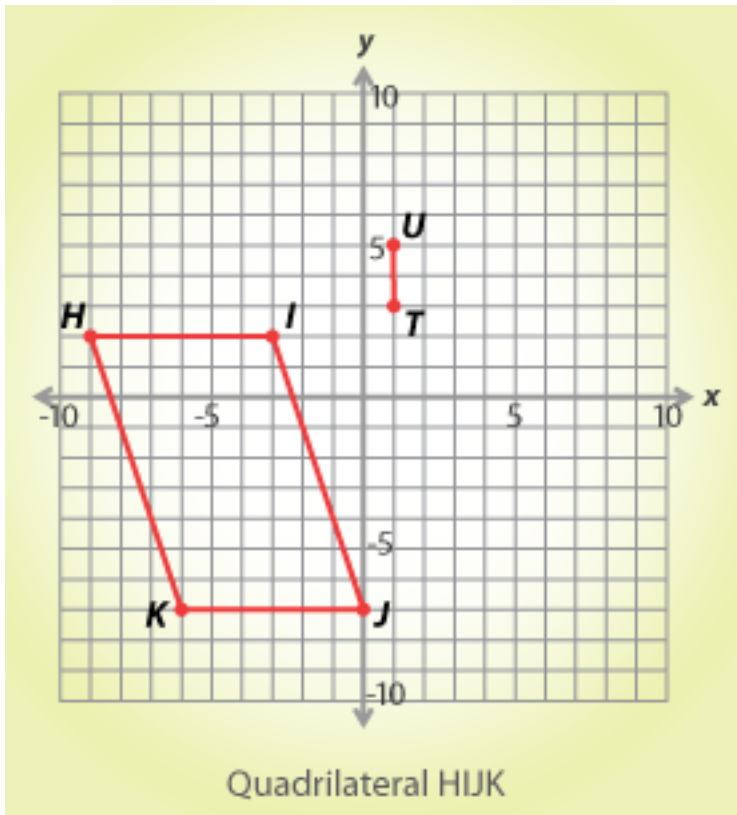


Directions: Please choose the best answer choice for each of the following questions.

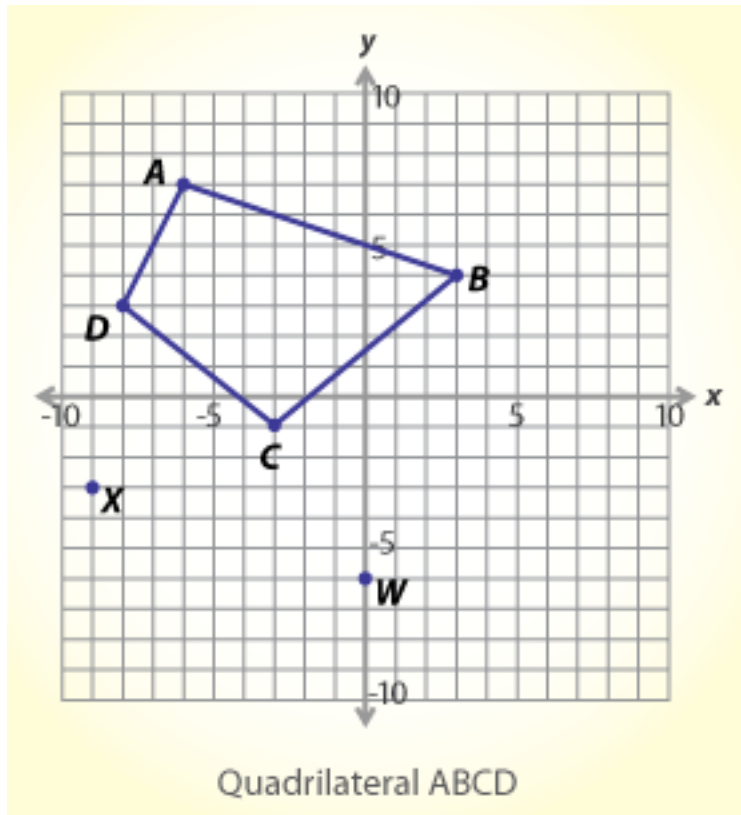
1. Quadrilateral $TUVW$ is similar to quadrilateral $HIJK$. Which of the following could be possible coordinates for point W ?



- A. (2, 6)
- B. (0, 6)
- C. (7, 5)
- D. (4, 4)

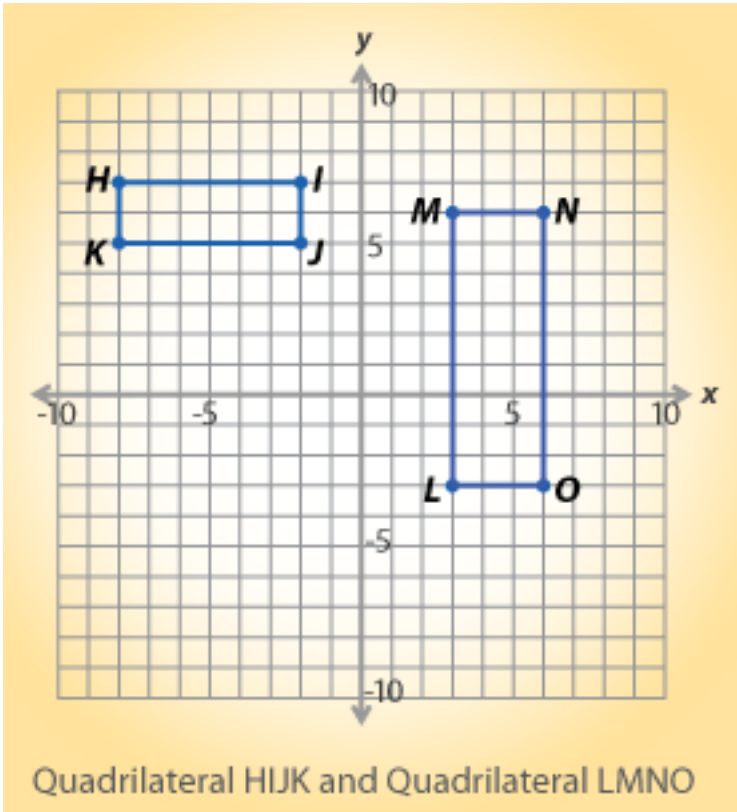
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2. Quadrilateral $WXYZ$ is congruent to quadrilateral $ABCD$. Which of the following could be possible coordinates for point Y ?



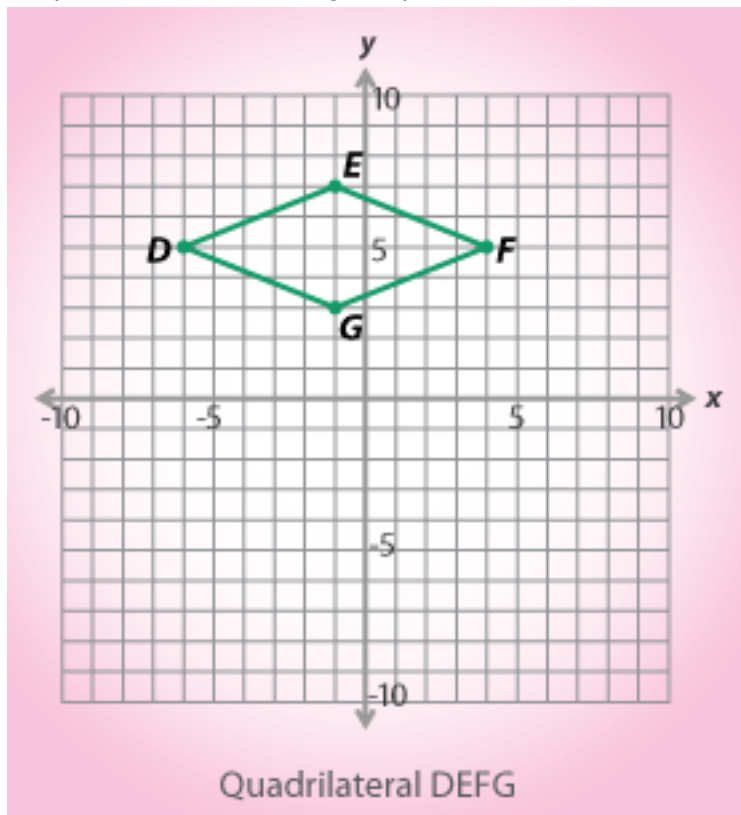
- A. $(-6, -1)$
- B. $(-3, -8)$
- C. $(-3, 2)$
- D. $(-6, -11)$

3. Are quadrilateral $HIJK$ and quadrilateral $LMNO$ similar quadrilaterals?



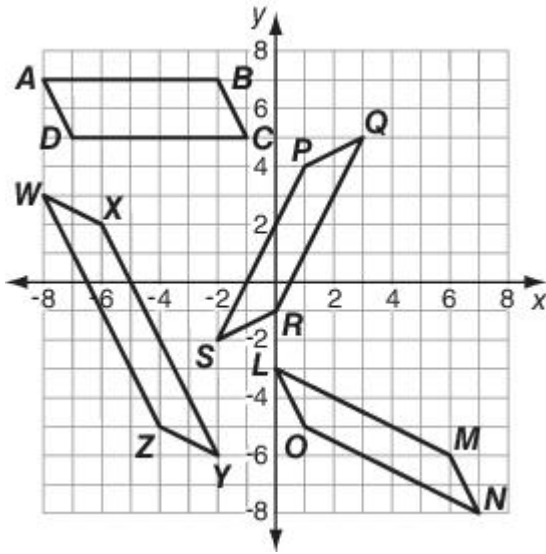
- No, although the corresponding angles are congruent, quadrilateral $LMNO$ is not a reflection of quadrilateral $HIJK$.
- Yes, because corresponding angles are congruent and corresponding sides have the same scale factor.
- No, although the corresponding angles are congruent, the rectangles are not the same size.
- Yes, because they are both rectangles.

4. Which of the following arguments correctly answers and justifies the question:
"Is quadrilateral $DEFG$ a regular quadrilateral?"



- A. No, it is not a regular quadrilateral because the diagonals are not the same length
- B. No, it is not a regular quadrilateral because opposite sides are parallel.
- C. Yes it is a regular quadrilateral because all sides are the same length.
- D. Yes, it is a regular quadrilateral because the diagonals are perpendicular.

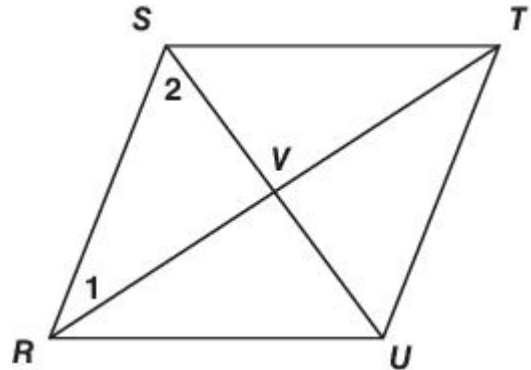
5. Ben drew four quadrilaterals, shown on the coordinate plane below.



Which of the following are congruent?

- A. $ABCD$ and $LMNO$
- B. $ABCD$ and $WXYZ$
- C. $LMNO$ and $PQRS$
- D. $WXYZ$ and $LMNO$

6. Richie was given the following statements and corresponding reasons and was asked to put them together in the right order to complete a proof.



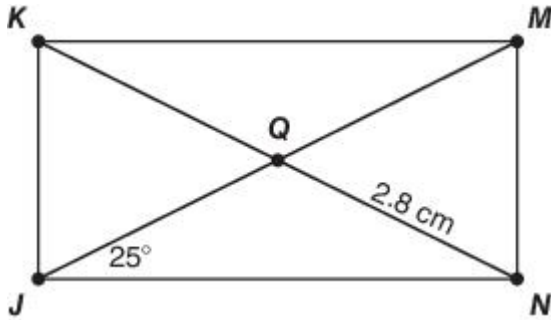
Given: $RSTU$ is a rhombus.
 Prove: $\angle 1$ is complementary to $\angle 2$.

Statement	Reason
1. $m\angle SVR = 90^\circ$	Perpendicular lines form right angles.
2. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$	Subtraction property of equality
3. $RSTU$ is a rhombus.	Given
4. $\overline{RT} \perp \overline{SU}$	Diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular.
5. $\angle 1$ is complementary to $\angle 2$.	If the sum of the measures of two angles is 90° , they are complementary.
6. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle SVR = 180^\circ$	Sum of the angles of a triangle is 180° .

Which is the correct order of these statements and reasons?

- A. 3, 4, 1, 6, 2, 5
- B. 3, 4, 2, 6, 1, 5
- C. 5, 4, 3, 1, 6, 2
- D. 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 6

7. As part of a warm-up problem, Cassie was told that in this parallelogram, $\overline{KN} \cong \overline{MJ}$ and the $m\angle MJN$ is 25° .

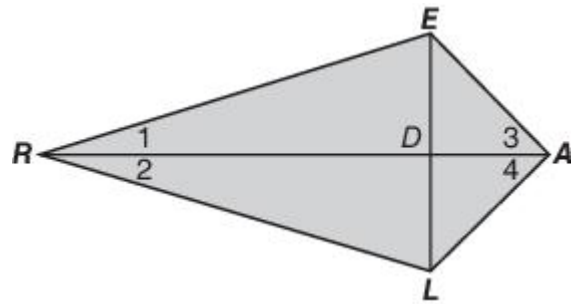


Which reason could Cassie give to justify that the $m\angle KJM$ is 65° ?

- A. If the diagonals are congruent, then the parallelogram is a rectangle.
- B. If the diagonals are congruent, then the diagonals are perpendicular.
- C. If the diagonals are congruent, then the parallelogram is a rhombus.
- D. If the diagonals are congruent, then each pair of vertical angles are congruent.

8. A student completed most of this proof.

Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$
 Prove: $\triangle REA \cong \triangle RLA$

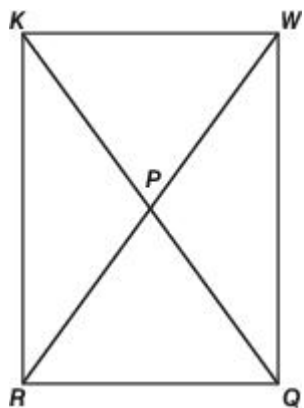


Statement	Reason
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	Given
$\overline{RA} \cong \overline{RA}$	Reflexive Property
$\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	Given
?	Angle-Side-Angle Postulate

Which statement belongs in the space where the question mark is?

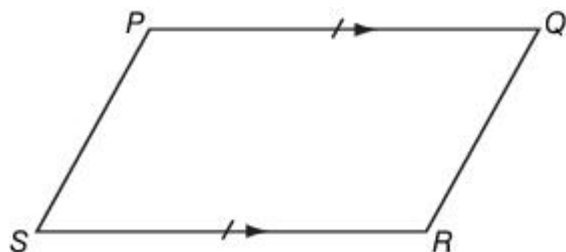
- A. $\triangle REA \cong \triangle RLA$
- B. $\triangle RED \cong \triangle RLD$
- C. $\triangle REA \cong \triangle RAL$
- D. $\triangle REL \cong \triangle ELA$

9. Mr. Cameron showed his class this quadrilateral.



Which set of conditions could Mr. Cameron's class use to prove that this quadrilateral is a parallelogram?

- A. $\overline{KW} \cong \overline{QR}$ and $\overline{KR} \parallel \overline{WR}$
 B. $\overline{KP} \cong \overline{QP}$ and $\overline{KQ} \cong \overline{WR}$
 C. $\angle KPW \cong \angle QPR$ and $\angle KPR \cong \angle QPW$
 D. $\angle KRQ \cong \angle QWK$ and $\angle RKW \cong \angle WQR$
10. Below this quadrilateral are three statements about the figure.



- I. $\angle P \cong \angle Q$
 II. $\angle P \cong \angle R$
 III. $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{QS}$

Which statement can be proven?

- A. I only
 B. II only
 C. I and II
 D. II and III

Stop! You have finished this exam.