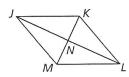
## PARCC Assessment Readiness



## Selected Response BC=€F

- **1.**  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ ,  $EF = x^2 7$ , and BC = 4x 2. Find the values of x.
  - (A) =1 and 5
- ① 1 and 5
- $\bigcirc B$  -1 and 6
- (D) 2 and 3
- 2. For two lines and a transversal, ∠1 and ∠2 are same-side interior angles, ∠2 and ∠3 are vertical angles, and ∠3 and ∠4 are alternate exterior angles. Which classification best describes the angle pair ∠2 and ∠4?
  - F Adjacent angles
  - G Alternate interior angles
  - (H) Corresponding angles
  - Vertical angles
- /3
- **3.** If  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$  and  $\triangle RPQ \cong \triangle XYZ$ , which of the following angles is congruent to  $\angle CAB$ ?
  - A ∠QRP
- C ZYXZ
- $\bigcirc$   $\angle XZY$
- D ZXYZ
- **4.** For  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle DEF$ ,  $\angle A \cong \angle F$ , and  $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{EF}$ . Which of the following would allow you to conclude that these triangles are congruent by AAS?
  - F ∠ABC ≅ ∠EDF
  - $\bigcirc$   $\angle ACB \cong \angle EDF$
  - (H)  $\angle BAC \cong \angle FDE$
  - $\bigcirc$   $\angle CBA \cong \angle FED$
- 5. The measure of  $\angle 1$  is 4 times the measure of its supplement. What is the measure, in degrees, of  $\angle 1$ ? and to be 180.
  - A 36
- C 135
- (B) 45
- D 144
- 6. R has coordinates (-4, 9). S has coordinates (4, -6). What is RS?
  - (F) 8
- H 17
- **G** 15
- **J** 23

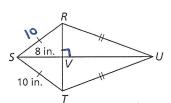
Use the figure below for Items 7 and 8.



- 7. If  $\overline{JK} \parallel \overline{ML}$ , what additional information do you need to prove that quadrilateral JKLM is a parallelogram?
  - $\bigcirc A) \ \overline{JM} \cong \overline{KL}$
  - (B)  $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{LN}$
  - ∠MLK and ∠LKJ are right angles.
  - $\bigcirc$   $\angle JML$  and  $\angle KLM$  are supplementary.
- 8. Given that JKLM is a parallelogram and that  $m\angle KLN = 25^{\circ}$ ,  $m\angle JMN = 65^{\circ}$ , and  $m\angle JML = 130^{\circ}$ , which term best describes quadrilateral JKLM?
  - (F) Rectangle
  - **G** Rhombus
  - (H) Square
  - Trapezoid
- M 130°

(4,5)

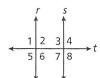
- 9. The vertices of  $\square ABCD$  are A(1, 4), B(4, y), C(3, -2), and D(0, -3). What is the value of y?
  - A) 3
- (C) 5
- B) 4
- (D) 6
- **10.** Quadrilateral *RSTU* is a kite. What is the length of  $\overline{RV}$ ?



- F 4 inches
- (H) 6 inches
- G 5 inches
- 13 inches

$$a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$$
  
 $8^{2}+b^{2}=10^{2}$   
 $b^{2}=3b$   
 $b=4$ 

- 11. Which of the following is NOT valid for proving that triangles are congruent?
  - A AAA
- C SAS
- B ASA
- D HL
- **12.** Which condition guarantees that  $r \parallel s$ ?

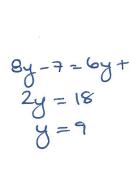


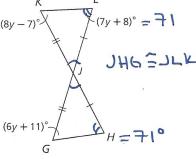
- F ∠1 ≅ ∠2
- (H)  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$
- G ∠2 ≅ ∠7
- J ∠1 ≅ ∠4
- **13.** Two lines a and b are cut by a transversal so that  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are same-side interior angles. If  $m\angle 1=(2x+30)^\circ$  and  $m\angle 2=(4x-75)^\circ$ , what value of x proves that  $a \parallel b$ ?  $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180$ 
  - (A) 22.5

6x-45=180

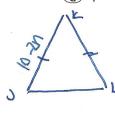
- (B) 37.5
- D 67.5

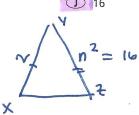
- 14. Heather is 1.6 m tall and casts a shadow of 3.5 m. At the same time, a barn casts a shadow of 17.5 m. Find the height of the barn in meters.
  - (F) 5
- (H) 14
- (G) 8
- (J) 38
- **15.** What is the measure, in degrees, of  $\angle H$ ?





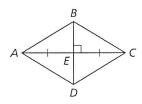
- (A) 17
- C 65
- B) 44
- D 71
- **16.**  $\triangle JKL \cong \triangle XYZ$ , and JK = 10 2n. XY = 2, and  $YZ = n^2$ . What is KL?
  - (F) 2
- (H) 8
- **G** 4



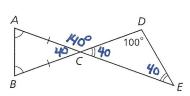


JK=XY 10 - 2n = 2 KL = 16

Use the diagram for Items 17 and 18.

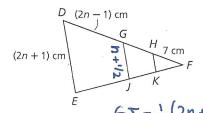


- 17. Which of these congruence statements can be proved from the information given in the figure?
  - $\triangle$   $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle CED$
  - (B)  $\triangle BAC \cong \triangle DAC$
  - $\bigcirc$   $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle BCA$
  - $\bigcirc$   $\triangle DEC \cong \triangle DEA$
- 18. What other information is needed to prove that  $\triangle CEB \cong \triangle AED$  by the HL Congruence Theorem?
  - (F)  $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AB}$
  - $\bigcirc$   $BE \cong \overline{AE}$
  - (H) CB ≅ AD
  - $\bigcirc$   $DE \cong \overline{CE}$
- 19. What is the measure of  $\angle ACD$ ?



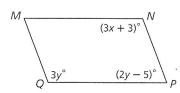
- A 40°
- © 100°
- (B) 80°
- (D) 140°
- 20. Congruent segments have equal measures. A segment bisector divides a segment into two congruent segments.  $\overrightarrow{XY}$  intersects  $\overrightarrow{DE}$  at X and bisects  $\overline{\mathit{DE}}$ . Which conjecture is valid?
  - $\bigcirc$  m $\angle YXD = m\angle YXE$
  - G Y is between D and E.
  - $\bigcirc$  DX = XE
  - $\bigcirc$  DE = YE

**21.**  $\overline{GJ}$  is a midsegment of  $\triangle DEF$ , and  $\overline{HK}$  is a midsegment of  $\triangle GFJ$ . What is the length of  $\overline{HK}$ ?



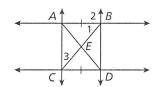
- A 2.25 centimeters

  (B) 4 centimeters
- 6J=n+1/2
- 7.5 centimeters
- HK = 1 (n+1/2)
- (D) 9 centimeters
- **22.** In  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle DEF$ ,  $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DE}$ , and  $\angle A \cong \angle E$ . Which of the following would allow you to conclude by SAS that these triangles are congruent?
  - (F)  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DF}$
  - $\widehat{\mathsf{G}}) \ \overline{\mathsf{AC}} \cong \overline{\mathsf{EF}}$
  - (H)  $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{FE}$
- 23. The coordinates of the vertices of quadrilateral *RSTU* are *R*(1, 3), *S*(2, 7), *T*(10, 5), and *U*(9, 1). Which term best describes quadrilateral *RSTU*?
  - A Parallelogram
- C Rhombus
- (B) Rectangle
- ① Trapezoid
- 24. If quadrilateral MNPQ is a parallelogram, what is the value of x?



- (F) 36
- (H) 38
- **G** 37
- $\bigcirc$  72
- **25.** Quadrilateral *RSTU* is a rectangle with diagonals  $\overline{RT}$  and  $\overline{SU}$ . If RT = 4a + 2 and SU = 6a 25, what is the value of a?
  - (A) 2.7
- (C) 13.5
- (B) 11.5
- D 20.5

Use the diagram for Items 26 and 27.



- **26.** Given that  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ , which additional information would be sufficient to prove that *ABCD* is a parallelogram?
  - (F) AB || CD
  - G AC || BD

  - $\bigcirc$  E is the midpoint of  $\overline{AD}$ .
- 27. If  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  is parallel to  $\overrightarrow{BD}$  and  $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 140^\circ$ , what is the measure of  $\angle 3$ ?
  - (A) 20°
- © 50°
- (B) 40°
- D 70°

Mini-Tasks \* Distance Formula

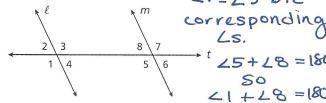
28.  $\triangle ABC$  has vertices A(-2, 0), B(2, 2), and C(2, -2).  $\bigcirc = 2$   $\triangle DEC$  has vertices D(0, -1), E(2, 0), and C(2, -2). Prove that  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$ .

BC=4 EC=2, AC=25

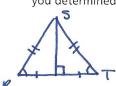
- **29.**  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle ABD$  share side  $\overline{AB}$ . Given that  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ABD$ , use AAS to explain why these two triangles must also be congruent.
- ADEC~
- 30. Given ℓ || m with transversal t, explain why ∠1 and ∠8 are supplementary.

  ∠1 = ∠5 b

  correspond



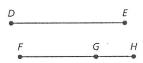
**31.** In  $\triangle RST$ , S is on the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{RT}$ ,  $m \angle S = (4n + 16)^{\circ}$ , and  $m \angle R = (3n - 18)^{\circ}$ . Find  $m \angle R$ . Show your work and explain how you determined your answer.



$$R$$
 $2R = LT + LR + LT + LS = 180$ 
 $3n - 18 + 3n - 18 + 4n + 14 = 180$ 
 $10n - 20 = 180$ 
 $10n = 200$ 
 $n = 20$ 
 $LR = 3(20) - 18 = 42^{\circ}$ 



**32.** Use the given two-column proof to write a flowchart proof.



Given:  $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{FH}$ Prove: DE = FG + GH

Two-column proof:

Statements	Reasons
1. DE ≅ FH	1. Given
2. DE = FH	<b>2.</b> Def. of $\cong$ segs.
3. FG + GH = FH	3. Seg. Add. Post.
<b>4.</b> DE = FG + GH	4. Subst.

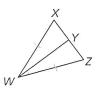
## Performance Tasks

**7.** \_\_ ?\_\_

**33. a.** Complete the following proof by filling in the missing statements and reasons.

Given:  $\overline{WY}$  bisects  $\angle XWZ$ ,  $\overline{WX} \cong \overline{WZ}$ 

Prove:  $\overline{WY}$  bisects  $\overline{XZ}$ 



## wy bisects

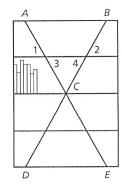
Statements	Reasons
1 ?	1. Given
2. $\overline{WX} \cong \overline{WZ}$	2? Given
3. $\overline{WY} \cong \overline{WY}$	3. ? Reflexive
<b>4.</b> ∠ <i>XWY</i> ≅ ∠ <i>ZWY</i>	4. Def. of angle bisector
5?	<b>5.</b> SAS
6. $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{ZY}$	6. ? CPCTC

Yasa= Yax D

DY bisects XZ

Another student claims that you don't need SAS to prove this result. Is the student correct? Which congruence theorem could you use? Rewrite the proof using that theorem.

**34.** Abstract Furnishings is a company that specializes in designing and making unusual furniture. The diagram shows one of their bookshelf designs.



a. Complete the two-column proof.

Given:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ Prove:  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$ 

Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> ∠1 ≅ ∠2	1. Given
<b>2.</b> m∠1 = m∠2	2. Def. of ≅ ∠s
3. ∠1 ≅ <u>?</u> ∠ 3	3. Vert. ∠s Thm.
<b>4.</b> m∠1 = m∠3	4. Def. of ≅ ∠s
<b>5.</b> ∠2 ≅ ∠4	5. ? Vertical Ls.
<b>6.</b> m∠2 = m∠4	6. Def. of $\cong \angle s$
<b>7.</b> m∠1 = m∠4	7. ? Substitution
8. m∠3 = <u>? M</u> ∠4	8. Substitution
9. ∠3 ≅ ∠4	9. Def. of ≅ ∠s

- b. The designer wants to change the design so that AB is smaller, while keeping C fixed in place. How will this affect the numbered angle measures? Include a sketch with your answer.
  - 11 ∠1  $\cong$  ∠2 is still true in the new design, can you still conclude ∠3  $\cong$  ∠4? Explain why or why not.





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