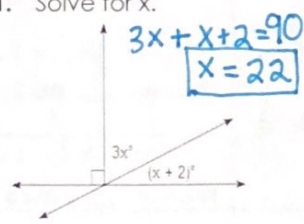
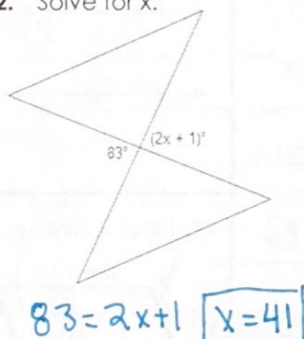
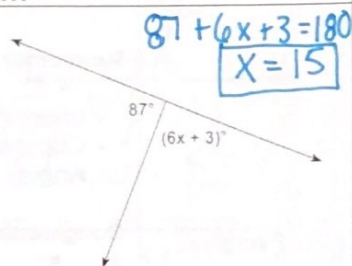
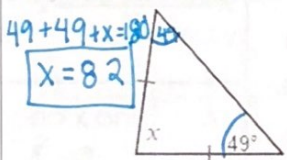
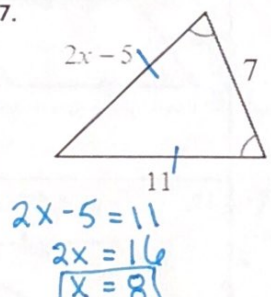
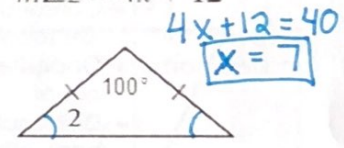
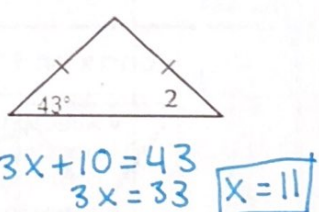
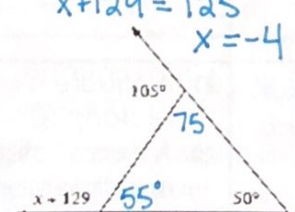
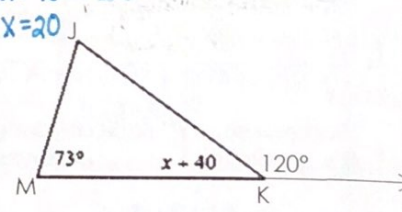
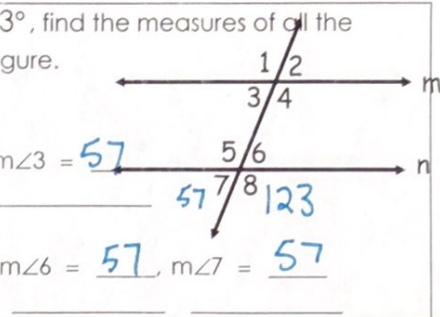
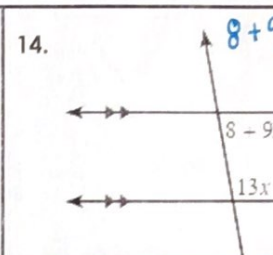
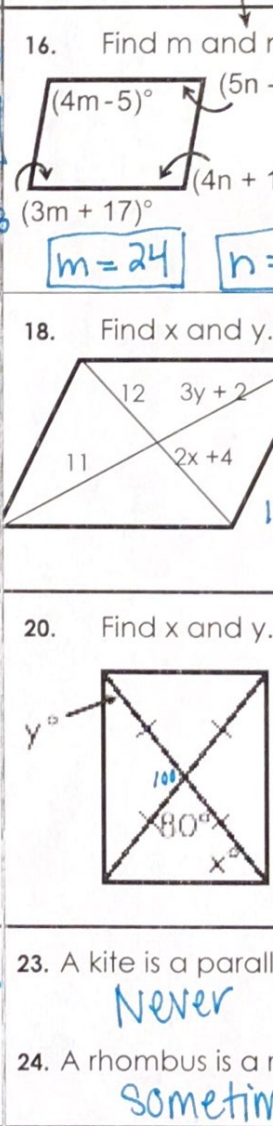
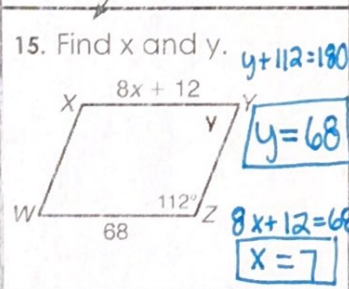
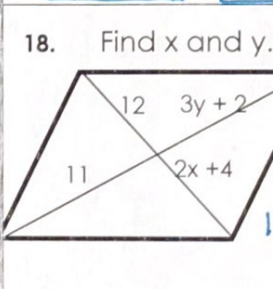
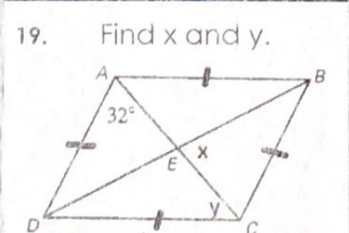
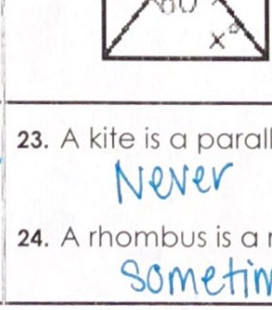
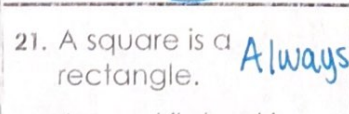
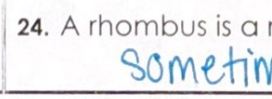


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Use the following to review for you test. Work the Practice Problems on a separate sheet of paper.

TOPIC	Things to remember	Problem	
<p>Solving for Missing Angles</p>	<p>Linear Pair <math>\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ</math></p> <p>Supplementary Angles <math>\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ</math></p> <p>Complementary Angles <math>\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ</math></p> <p>Vertical Angles <math>\angle 1 = \angle 2</math></p> <p>Angle Addition Postulate</p>	<p>1. Solve for x.</p>  <p>2. Solve for x.</p> 	<p>3.</p>  <p>4. One of two supplementary angles is <math>98^\circ</math> greater than its supplement. Find the measure of both angles.</p> <p>5. <math>\angle 1</math> and <math>\angle 2</math> are complementary angles. Solve for x and the measure of both angles.</p> <p><math>\angle 1 = 7x + 20</math> <math>\angle 2 = 17x - 2</math> <math>7x + 20 + 17x - 2 = 90</math></p>
<p>Types of Triangles</p>	<p>Equilateral: All sides and angles are congruent</p> <p>Isosceles: Two sides are congruent. The angles opposite of these sides are also congruent</p> <p>Scalene: No sides or angles are congruent. The largest angle opens up to the largest side.</p>	<p>6. Solve for x.</p>  <p>7.</p> 	<p>8. Solve for x.</p> <p><math>m\angle 2 = 4x + 12</math></p>  <p>9. <math>m\angle 2 = 3x + 10</math></p> 
<p>Exterior Angle Theorem</p>	<p>The sum of all interior angles is <math>180^\circ</math>. <math>\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ</math></p> <p>The sum of a straight line is <math>180^\circ</math>.</p>	<p>10. Solve for x = <math>-4</math></p> <p><math>x + 129 = 75 + 50</math> <math>x + 129 = 125</math> <math>x = -4</math></p> 	<p>11. Solve for x = <math>20</math> and <math>\angle J = 47</math></p> <p><math>x + 40 = 60</math> <math>x = 20</math></p> 

<p>Parallel Lines</p>	<p><b>Supplementary:</b>  <math>\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 180^\circ</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linear Pairs</li> <li>• Consecutive Interior Angles</li> </ul> <p><b>Congruent:</b>  <math>\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vertical Angles</li> <li>• Corresponding Angles</li> <li>• Alternate Interior Angles</li> <li>• Alternate Exterior Angles</li> </ul>	<p>12. Given <math>m \parallel n</math>, <math>m\angle 8 = 123^\circ</math>, find the measures of all the numbered angles in the figure.</p>  <p><math>m\angle 1 = 123</math>, <math>m\angle 2 = 57</math>, <math>m\angle 3 = 57</math></p> <p><math>m\angle 4 = 123</math>, <math>m\angle 5 = 123</math>, <math>m\angle 6 = 57</math>, <math>m\angle 7 = 57</math></p>	<p>13. Solve for x.</p>  <p><math>15x + 10 = 130</math>  <math>x = 8</math></p> <p>14.</p>  <p><math>8 + 9x + 13x - 4 = 180</math>  <math>x = 8</math></p>
<p>Properties of Parallelograms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposite angles are congruent</li> <li>• Consecutive angles are supplementary</li> <li>• Opposite sides are equal</li> <li>• Diagonals bisect each other</li> </ul>	<p>15. Find x and y.</p>  <p><math>y + 112 = 180</math>  <math>y = 68</math></p> <p><math>8x + 12 = 68</math>  <math>x = 7</math></p>	<p>16. Find m and n.</p>  <p><math>m = 24</math>   <math>n = 20</math></p>
<p>Special Parallelograms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A rectangle is a parallelogram with 4 right angles.</li> <li>• A rhombus is a parallelogram with 4 congruent sides.</li> <li>• A square is a rectangle and rhombus</li> </ul>	<p>17. Find x and y.</p>  <p><math>y = 9</math>   <math>x = 4</math></p>	<p>18. Find x and y.</p>  <p><math>3y + 2 = 11</math>  <math>y = 3</math></p> <p><math>12 = 2x + 4</math>  <math>x = 4</math></p>
<p>Sometimes, Always, Never</p>	<p>Look at your graphic organizer!</p>	<p>19. Find x and y.</p>  <p><math>x = 90^\circ</math>   <math>y = 32^\circ</math></p>	<p>20. Find x and y.</p>  <p><math>x = 50^\circ</math>  <math>y = 40^\circ</math></p>
		<p>21. A square is a rectangle. <b>Always</b></p> <p>22. A quadrilateral is a parallelogram. <b>sometimes</b></p>	<p>23. A kite is a parallelogram. <b>Never</b></p> <p>24. A rhombus is a rectangle. <b>Sometimes</b></p>