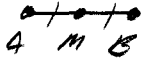


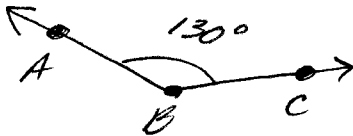
Geometry - Chapter 2 Review

Use your ruler and protractor to draw and label each figure.

1. Line segment AB with midpoint M.



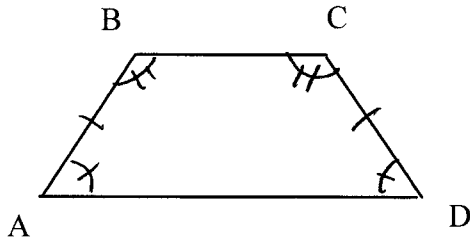
2. $\angle ABC$ with measure 130°



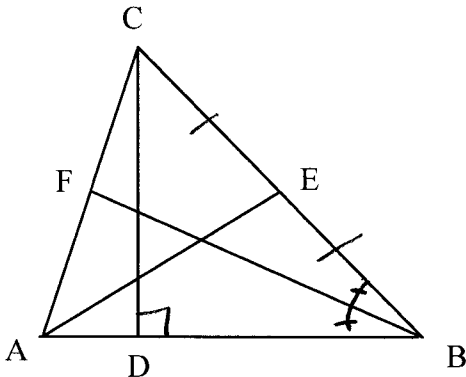
Mark the diagram to indicate the given information.

3. $AB = CD$ $m\angle A = m\angle D$

$$m\angle B = m\angle C$$



4. Point E is the midpoint of \overline{CB} , $\angle CDA$ is a right angle, and \overline{FB} is an angle bisector.



Match each statement from 5 to 9 with a letter from the box.

a. \overline{AB}	b. collinear
c. right	d. coplanar
e. \overleftrightarrow{AB}	f. protractor
g. obtuse	h. BA
i. acute	j. \overrightarrow{AB}
k. \overline{AB}	l. parallel

5. f The tool used to measure angles in degrees
6. k A line segment with endpoints A and B
7. b Three or more points on a line
8. i An angle whose measure is less than 90°
9. a A ray starting at point A and passing through point B

Define each of the following precisely

10. obtuse angle

An angle bigger than 90° but less than 180° .

11. midpoint of a segment

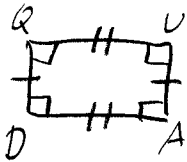
The point on a segment that divides it into two congruent parts.

12. parallel lines

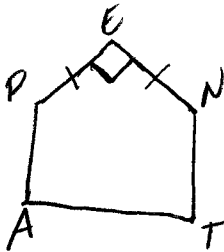
Lines that don't intersect and are on the same plane.

Use your geometric tools to draw and label.

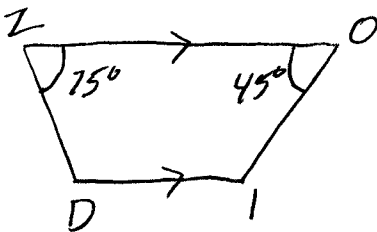
13. Equiangular quadrilateral QUAD with $QU \neq QD$



14. Pentagon PENTA with $PE = EN$ and $m\angle PEN = 90^\circ$



15. Trapezoid ZOID with $ZO \parallel ID$, $m\angle OZD = 75^\circ$, and $m\angle ZOI = 45^\circ$



TRUE or FALSE

16. T If two planes do not intersect, then they are parallel.
17. F If two lines are perpendicular to the same line, then they are parallel.

Match each statement from 18 to 23 with a letter from the box

a.	rhombus	g.	altitude
b.	rectangle	h.	perpendicular bisector
c.	trapezoid	i.	parallel
d.	parallelogram	j.	supplementary
e.	angle bisector	k.	complementary
f.	median		

18. j Two angles whose measures add up to 180°
19. b An equiangular parallelogram
20. c A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides
21. f A segment in a triangle connecting a vertex with the midpoint of the opposite side
22. g A segment in a triangle from a vertex perpendicular to the line containing the opposite side
23. a An equilateral quadrilateral

Sketch a triangle that fits the name. If impossible, write *not possible*.

24. Obtuse Isosceles Triangle



25. Scalene isosceles triangle

Not possible

Part II - Chapter 2 - Multiple Choice

26. The common endpoint of two rays is called a(n)

- A. angle. B. vertex.
 C. opposite ray. D. side.

27. Another name for the angle below is

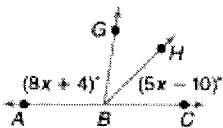


- A. angle B. $\angle Q3$
 C. $\angle S$ D. $\angle 3$

28. The measure of an acute angle is

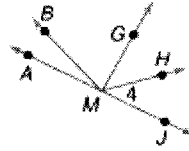
- A. sometimes less than 90. B. never less than 90.
 C. usually less than 90. D. always less than 90.

29. If $m\angle ABC = 180$ and $x = 12$, what is $m\angle GBH$?



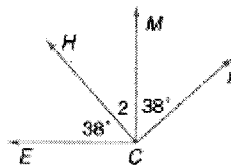
- A. 50 B. 150
 C. 100 D. 30

30. Do $\angle AMB$ and $\angle HMJ$ form a linear pair. Explain.



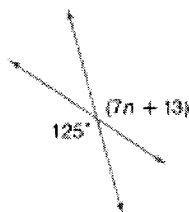
- A. No; the angles are not adjacent. B. Yes; two noncommon sides are opposite rays.
 C. Yes; the angles have the same vertex and have opposite rays. D. No; the angles are not the same measure.

31. Find $m\angle 2$ if $\angle ECH$ and $\angle HCM$ are complimentary.



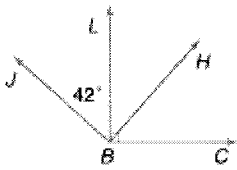
- A. 52 B. 38
 C. 104 D. 142

32. Find the value of n .



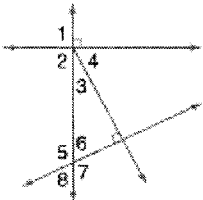
- A. 14 B. 15
 C. 16 D. 17

33. If $\angle LBH \cong \angle JBL$, find the measure of $\angle HBC$.



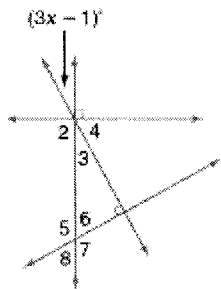
- A. 58 B. 48
 C. 52 D. 42

34. Name an angle that is comp. to $\angle 3$.



- A. $\angle 5$ B. $\angle 1$
 C. $\angle 2$ D. $\angle 4$

35. Find x if $m\angle 4 = 64$.

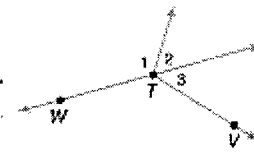


- A. 13 B. 9
 C. 26 D. 39

36. Does the sum of a right angle and an acute angle have to be an obtuse angle.

- A. No, the sum could be between 0 and 90. B. Yes, the sum is less than 90.
 C. Yes, the right angle moves the sum between 90 and 180. D. No, the sum could equal 90.

37. Name two angles that are adjacent to $\angle WTV$.



- A. $\angle WTV$ and $\angle 3$ B. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$
 C. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ D. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$

38. If $m\angle 1 = 40$, find the supplement of $\angle 1$.

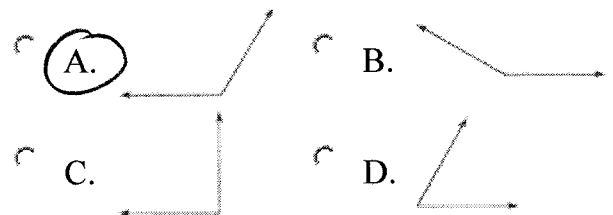
- A. 90 B. 40
 C. 50 D. 140

39. Name all angles with I as their vertex.



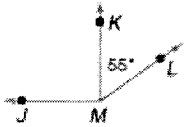
- A. $\angle H, \angle J, \angle K$ B. $\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 3$
 C. $\angle HIJ, \angle HIK, \angle KIJ$ D. $\angle HIJ, \angle HIK, \angle IJK$

40. Which angle measures 120° ?



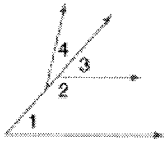
- A. B.
 C. D.

41. What is $m\angle JMK$ if $m\angle JML = 140$?



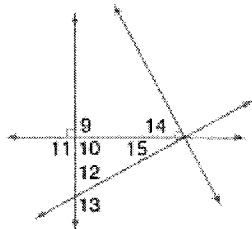
- A. 85 B. 125
 C. 55 D. 35

42. Use the figure below to name a pair of adjacent angles.



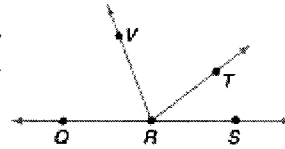
- A. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ B. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$
 C. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ D. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$

43. If $m\angle 15 = 22$, what is $m\angle 14$?



- A. 78 B. 68
 C. 158 D. 118

44. If $m\angle QRS = 180$, $m\angle QRV = 3x - 1$, $m\angle VRT = 2x - 3$ and $m\angle TRS = x + 4$, find $m\angle TRS$.



- A. 84 B. 146
 C. 88 D. 58

45. If $m\angle 1 = 39$ and $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ form a linear pair, find $m\angle 2$.

- A. 51 B. 78
 C. 141 D. 131

46. If $m\angle 1 = 2x$ and $m\angle 2 = 4x$. Find the value of x if $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary.

- A. 60 B. 30
 C. 90 D. 15

47. What is the measure of an angle that is complementary to

$\angle 1$ if $m\angle 1 \cong m\angle 2$ and $m\angle 2 = 23$?

- A. 157 B. 180
 C. 67 D. 90