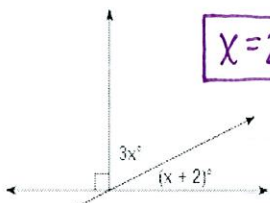
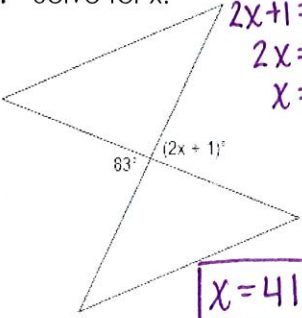
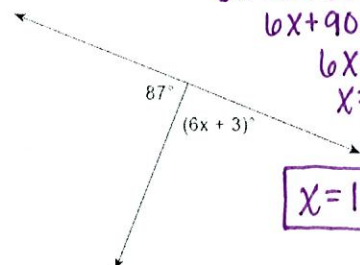
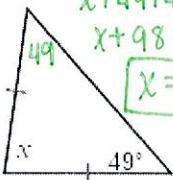
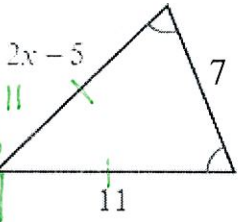
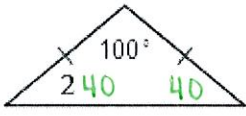
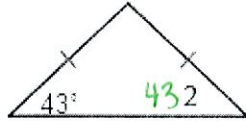
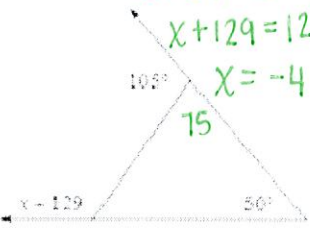
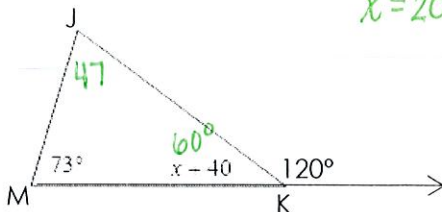


Name _____

Date _____

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

What you need to know & be able to do	Things to remember	Problem	Problem
<p>Solving for Missing Angles</p>	<p>Linear Pair $___ + ___ = 180^\circ$</p> <p>Supplementary Angles $___ + ___ = 180^\circ$</p> <p>Complementary Angles $___ + ___ = 90^\circ$</p> <p>Vertical Angles $___ = ___$</p> <p>Angle Addition Postulate</p>	<p>1. Solve for x.</p>  <p>$X=22$</p> <p>$3x + x + 2 = 90$ $4x + 2 = 90$ $4x = 88$ $x = 22$</p> <p>2. Solve for x.</p>  <p>$2x + 1 = 83$ $2x = 82$ $x = 41$</p> <p>$X=41$</p>	<p>3.</p>  <p>$6x + 3 + 87 = 180$ $6x + 90 = 180$ $6x = 90$ $x = 15$</p> <p>$X=15$</p> <p>4. One of two supplementary angles is 98° greater than its supplement. Find the measure of both angles.</p> <p>$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180$ $\angle 1 = x$ $\angle 2 = x + 98$ $x + x + 98 = 180$ $2x + 98 = 180$ $2x = 82$ $x = 41$</p> <p>$\angle 1 = 41$ & $\angle 2 = 139$</p> <p>5. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary angles. Solve for x and the measure of both angles.</p> <p>$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90$ $\angle 1 = 7x + 20$ $\angle 2 = 17x - 2$ $7x + 20 + 17x - 2 = 90$ $24x + 18 = 90$ $24x = 72$ $x = 3$</p> <p>$x = 3, \angle 1 = 41$ & $\angle 2 = 49$</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>$x + 49 + 49 = 180$ $x + 98 = 180$ $x = 82$</p> <p>7.</p>  <p>$2x - 5 = 7$ $2x = 12$ $x = 6$</p>	<p>8. Solve for x.</p> <p>$m\angle 2 = 4x + 12$</p>  <p>$4x + 12 = 40$ $4x = 28$ $x = 7$</p> <p>9. $m\angle 2 = 3x + 10$</p>  <p>$3x + 10 = 43$ $3x = 33$ $x = 11$</p>
<p>Exterior Angle Theorem</p>	<p>The sum of all interior angles is 180°. $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$</p> <p>The sum of a straight line is 180°.</p>	<p>10. Solve for x = -4</p>  <p>$x + 129 = 50 + 75$ $x + 129 = 125$ $x = -4$</p>	<p>11. Solve for x = 20 and $\angle J = 47$</p>  <p>$x + 40 = 60$ $x = 20$</p>

<p>Parallel Lines</p>	<p>Supplementary: $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 180^\circ$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear Pairs Consecutive Interior Angles <p>Congruent: $\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical Angles Corresponding Angles Alternate Interior Angles Alternate Exterior Angles 	<p>12. Given $m \parallel n$, $m\angle 8 = 123^\circ$, find the measures of all the numbered angles in the figure.</p> <p>$m\angle 1 = 123^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 57^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 57^\circ$</p> <p>$m\angle 4 = 123^\circ$, $m\angle 5 = 123^\circ$, $m\angle 6 = 57^\circ$, $m\angle 7 = 57^\circ$</p>	
<p>Properties of Parallelograms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposite angles are congruent Consecutive angles are supplementary Opposite sides are equal Diagonals bisect each other 	<p>13. Solve for x.</p> <p>$15x + 10 = 130$ $15x = 120$ $x = 8$</p>	<p>14.</p> <p>$8 + 9x + 13x - 4 = 180$ $22x + 4 = 180$ $22x = 176$ $x = 8$</p>
<p>Special Parallelograms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rectangle is a parallelogram with 4 right angles, A rhombus is a parallelogram with 4 congruent sides. A square is a rectangle and rhombus 	<p>15. Find x and y.</p> <p>$y + 12 = 180$ $y = 68$ $8x + 12 = 68$ $8x = 56$ $x = 7$</p> <p>$x = 7$ and $y = 68$</p>	<p>16. Find m and n.</p> <p>$5n - 11 + 4n + 11 = 180$ $9n = 180$ $n = 20$ $4m - 5 + 3m + 17 = 180$ $7m + 12 = 180$ $7m = 168$ $m = 24$</p>
<p>Sometimes, Always, Never</p>	<p>Look at your graphic organizer!</p>	<p>17. Find x and y.</p> <p>$y + 3 = 12$ $y = 9$ $6x - 7 = 2x + 9$ $4x = 16$ $x = 4$</p> <p>$x = 4$ $y = 9$</p>	<p>18. Find x and y.</p> <p>$2x + 4 = 12$ $2x = 8$ $x = 4$ $3y + 2 = 11$ $3y = 9$ $y = 3$</p>
		<p>19. Find x and y.</p> <p>$x = 90$ $y = 32$</p>	<p>20. Find x and y.</p> <p>$x = 50$ $y = 40$</p>
		<p>21. A square is a rectangle. Always</p> <p>22. A quadrilateral is a parallelogram. sometimes</p>	<p>23. A kite is a parallelogram. Never</p> <p>24. A rhombus is a rectangle. sometimes</p>