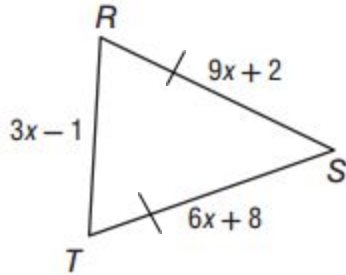


PRACTICE TEST

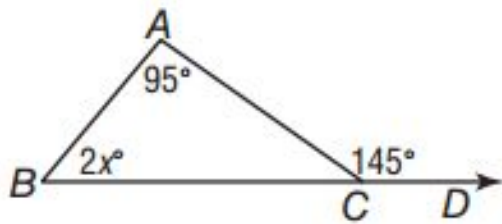
2A: I CAN find missing parts of a triangle.

1. Find the length of each side of the **isosceles triangle**.

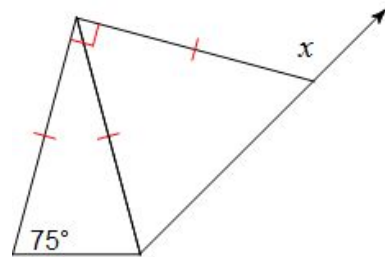


$x =$ $\overline{RT} =$ $\overline{RS} =$ $\overline{ST} =$

2. Find the measure of x .



3. Find the measure of x .



$x =$

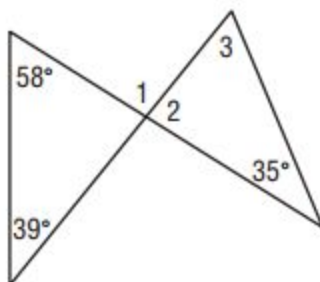
$x =$

4. Find the measure of each missing angle.

$m\angle 1 =$

$m\angle 2 =$

$m\angle 3 =$

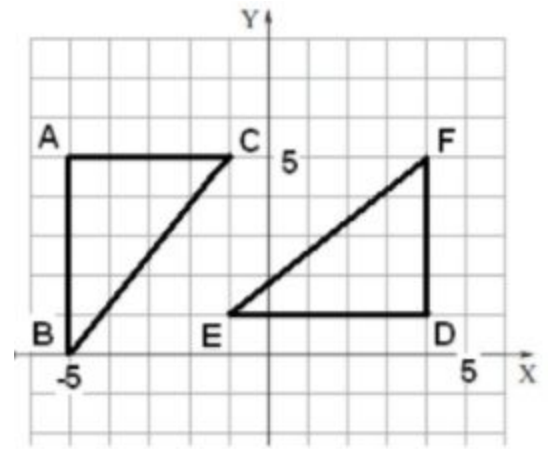


PRACTICE TEST

2B: I CAN recognize and prove congruency on the coordinate plane.

1. Identify the congruence transformation(s) that has/have occurred between $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$.

2. What three pairs of congruent sides must exist for these two triangles to be congruent?



3. Provide evidence that the triangles are congruent.

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

_____ is \cong to _____ because both have a distance of _____.

_____ is \cong to _____ because both have a distance of _____.

_____ is \cong to _____ because both have a distance of _____.

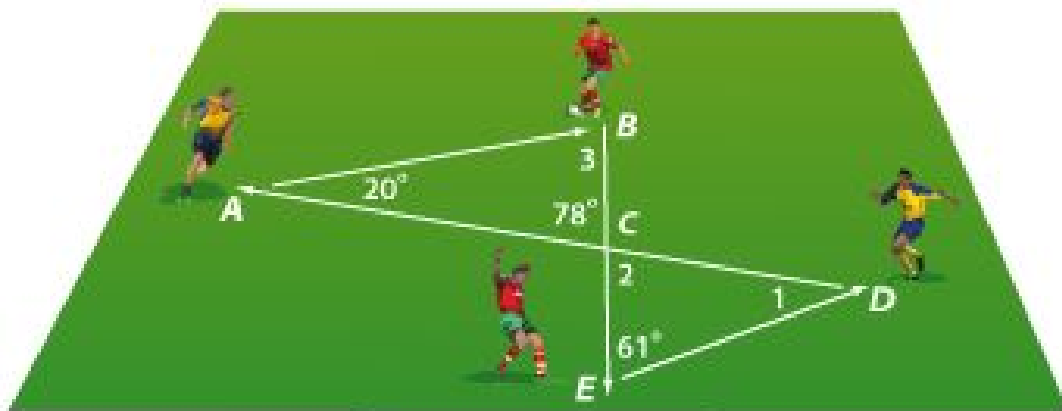
SHOW WORK HERE:

4. The triangles pictured above are **(circle one)**: scalene isosceles equilateral

PRACTICE TEST

2C: I CAN analyze a real life situation using congruent triangles.

- Find the missing angle measures of the roof.

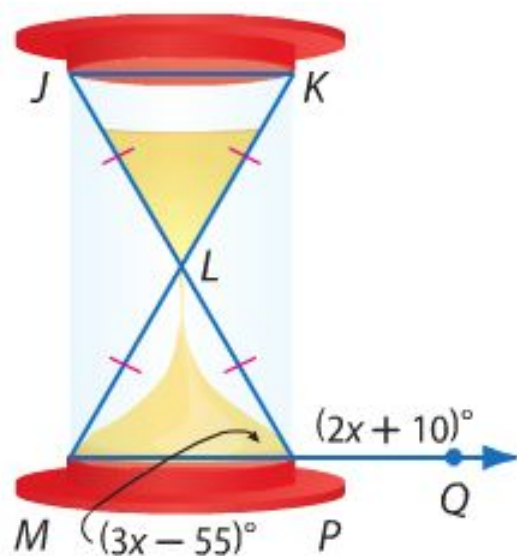


$$m\angle 1 =$$

$$m\angle 2 =$$

$$m\angle 3 =$$

-



$x =$

$m\angle LMP =$

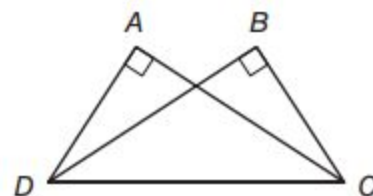
$m\angle JLK =$

PRACTICE TEST

2D: I CAN prove triangle congruence.

Refer the figure to the right to answer questions 1 and 2.

1. What 3 conditions must be met to prove $\triangle CAD \cong \triangle DBC$ by **SSS**?



2. Write a proof for the following:

Given:

E is the midpoint of \overline{DB}

E is the midpoint of \overline{AC}



Prove: $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle BCE$

STATEMENTS (What do I know?)

REASONS (How do I know it?)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.