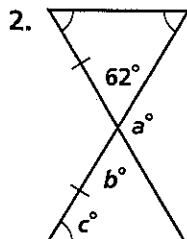
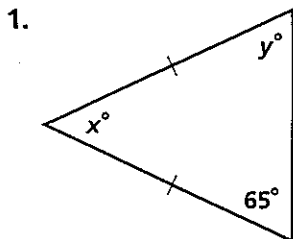


Chapter Test

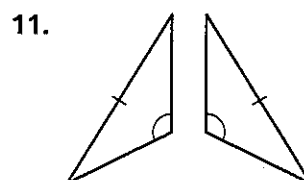
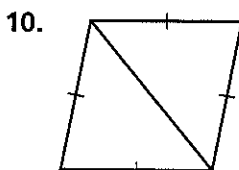
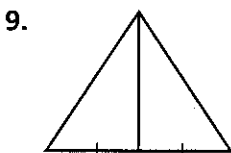
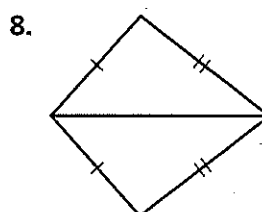
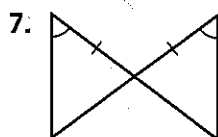
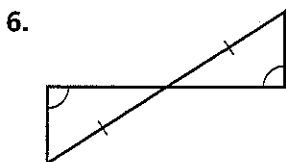
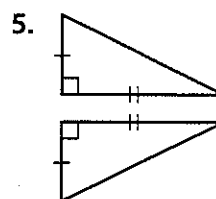
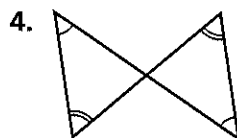
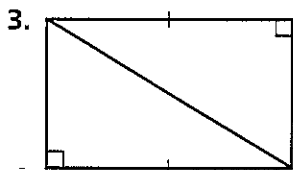
Form A

Chapter 4

Find the values of the variables.



State the postulate or theorem you would use to prove each pair of triangles congruent. If the triangles cannot be proved congruent, write *not possible*.



12. Draw a picture to represent $\triangle JKL \cong \triangle PQR$. Name all of the pairs of corresponding congruent parts.

All rights reserved.

© Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Prentice Hall.

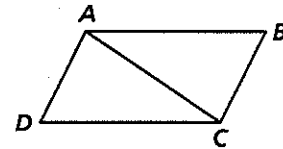
Chapter Test (continued)

Form A

Chapter 4

Choose the best answer.

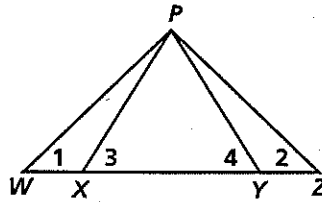
13. If $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, how do you know that $\angle B \cong \angle E$?
- A. Definition of triangle B. CPCTC
 C. SSS Postulate D. AAS Theorem
14. Given: $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle STU$, and the coordinates of P, Q, R, S , and T are as follows: $P(-2, 0), Q(0, 0), R(1, 5), S(4, 4), T(6, 4)$. What are the coordinates of point U ?
- F. (7, 9) G. (5, 9) H. (9, 3) J. (9, 1)
15. If $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$ and $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$, how do you know that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$?
- A. HL Theorem B. SSS Postulate
 C. ASA Postulate D. CPCTC



16. Complete the following two-column proof by providing the best possible reasons.

Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
 $\overline{WX} \cong \overline{ZY}$

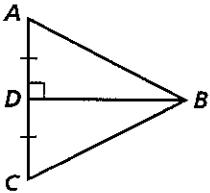
Prove: $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$



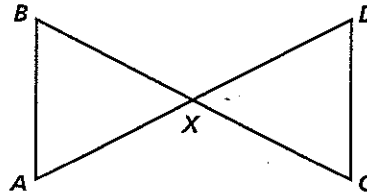
Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{WX} \cong \overline{ZY}$	a. ?
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	b. ?
3. $\overline{WP} \cong \overline{YP}$	c. ?
4. $\triangle WXP \cong \triangle ZYP$	d. ?
5. $\overline{XP} \cong \overline{YP}$	e. ?
6. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	f. ?

Write a two-column proof, a paragraph proof, or a flow proof.

17. Given: $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$, D is the midpoint of \overline{AC}
 Prove: $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{BA}$



18. Given: X is the midpoint of \overline{AD} and \overline{BC}
 Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$



All rights reserved.

© Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Prentice Hall.