

Geometry Midterm Review Key

1. C

2. C

3. B

4. D

5. D

6. D

7. A

8. D

9. D

10. A

11. D

12. C

13. A

14. A

15. A

16. D

17. C

18. C

19. A

20. C

21. B

22. B

23. D

24. B

25. C

26. C

27. C

28. B

29. D

30. C

31. C

32. A

33. A

34. B

35. D

36. C

37. A

38. C

39. A

40. D

41. C

42. C

43. C

44. A

45. D

46. B

47. D

48. B

49. D

50. C

Geometry Midterm Review Key

1. C

2. C

3. B

4. D

5. D

6. D

7. A

8. D

9. D

10. A

11. D

12. C

13. A

14. A

15. A

16. D

17. C

18. C

19. A

20. C

21. B

22. B

23. D

24. B

25. C

26. C

27. C

28. B

29. D

30. C

31. C

32. A

33. A

34. B

35. D

36. C

37. A

38. C

39. A

40. D

41. C

42. C

43. C

44. A

45. D

46. B

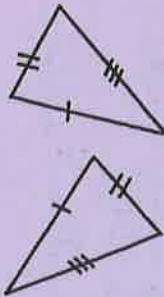
47. D


48. B


49. D


50. C

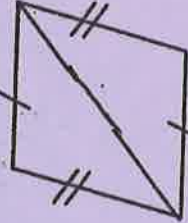
Directions: Check which congruence postulate you would use to prove that the two triangles are congruent.

- 

SSS SAS ASA AAS
- 

SSS SAS ASA AAS
- 

SSS SAS ASA AAS
- 

SSS SAS ASA AAS
- 

SSS SAS ASA AAS

Practice. Fill in the missing reasons

6. Given: $\angle L F \cong \angle R Y$, $\angle R F Y \cong \angle F Y L$

Prove: $\triangle F R Y \cong \triangle F Y L$



Statement	Reason
1. $\angle Y L F \cong \angle F R Y$, $\angle R F Y \cong \angle F Y L$	Given
2. $F Y \cong F Y$	Reflexive
3. $\triangle F R Y \cong \triangle F Y L$	AAS
4.	

7. Given: $\overline{L T} \cong \overline{T R}$, $\angle L T \cong \angle T R$, $IT \parallel ER$

Prove: $\triangle L I T \cong \triangle T E R$



Statement	Reason
1. $\overline{L T} \cong \overline{T R}$	Given
2. $\angle L I T \cong \angle T E R$	Given
3. $IT \parallel ER$	Given
4. $\angle L T I \cong \angle E T R$	Corresponding angles
5. $\triangle L I T \cong \triangle T E R$	ASA

8. Given: C is midpoint of \overline{BD}
 $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BD}$
 $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{DE}$

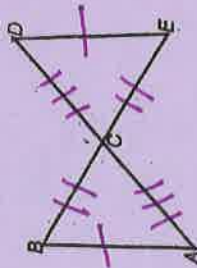
Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$



Statement	Reason
1. C is midpoint of \overline{BD}	Given
2. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$	Given
3. $\angle BCA \cong \angle ECD$	def. of midpoint
4. $\angle ABC$ & $\angle EDC$ are rt. \angle 's	vertical \angle 's \cong
5. $\angle ABC \cong \angle EDC$	def. of \perp
6. $\angle BAC \cong \angle CED$	right \angle 's \cong
7. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$	ASA

9. Given: $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{ED}$
 C is the midpoint of \overline{BE} and \overline{AD}

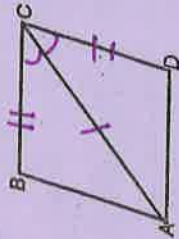
Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$



Statement	Reason
1. $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{ED}$	Given
2. C is the midpoint of \overline{BE}	Given
3. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CE}$	def. of midpoint
4. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CD}$	def. of midpoint
5. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$	SSS

10. Given: $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DC}$
 \overline{AC} bisects $\angle BCD$

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$

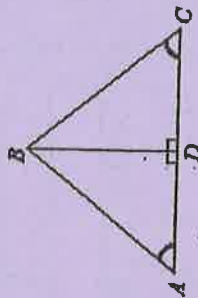


Statement	Reason
1. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DC}$	Given
2. \overline{AC} bisects $\angle BCD$	Given
3. $\angle BCA \cong \angle DCA$	def. of bisector
4. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$	Reflexive
5. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$	SAS

Practice. Write a 2-column proof for the following problems.

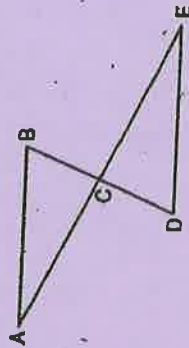
11. Given: $\angle ADB$ and $\angle CDB$ are right angles
 $\angle A \cong \angle C$

Prove: $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle CDB$



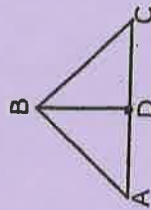
12. Given: C is the midpoint of \overline{BD} and \overline{AE}

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$



13. Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, \overline{BD} is a median of \overline{AC}

Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$

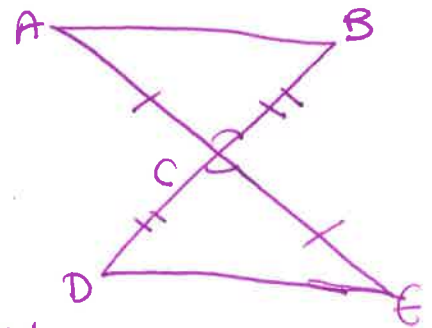


11) Given: $\angle ADB$ and $\angle CDB$ are right angles
 $\angle A \cong \angle C$



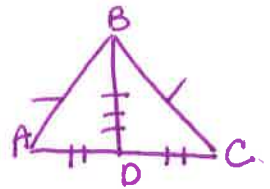
<u>Statement</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1) $\angle ADB$ and $\angle CDB$ are right angles	1) Given
2) $\angle A \cong \angle C$	2) Given
3) $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	3) Reflexive
4) $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle CDB$	4) AAS

12) Given: C is the midpoint of BD and AE
 Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$



<u>Statement</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1) C is the midpoint of BD and AE	1) Given
2) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CE}$	2) def. of midpoint
3) $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$	3) def. of midpoint
4) $\angle ACB \cong \angle ECD$	4) vertical \angle 's \cong
5) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$	5) SAS

13) Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, \overline{BD} is a median of \overline{AC}
 Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$



<u>Statement</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1) $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$	1) Given
2) \overline{BD} is a median of \overline{AC}	2) Given
3) $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DC}$	3) def. of median
4) $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	4) Reflexive
5) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$	5) SSS

