Congruency

ACMMG200 - Assessment

Name: _____

7 **8** 9 10 11 12

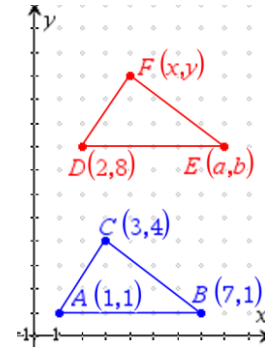Navigator   Assessment   Student   25 min

Question: 1

Given $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$, then (a, b) equals:
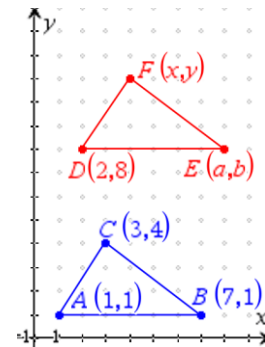
a)   (7, 1)   b)   (8, 8)   c)   (4, 11)

d)   (8, 11)   e)   (9, 9)

Question: 2

Given $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$, then (x, y) equals:

a)   (2, 2)   b)   (3, 4)   c)   (2, 6)
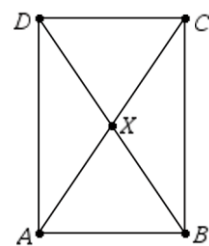
d)   (4, 11)   e)   (5, 12)

Question: 3

Which of the following is **NOT** correct?

ABCD is a rectangle

a) $\Delta ABX \cong \Delta DCX$ b) $\Delta ADX \cong \Delta BCX$ c) $\Delta DCB \cong \Delta DAB$

d) $\Delta ABD \cong \Delta ABC$ e) $\Delta DAX \cong \Delta ABX$

Question: 4

$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$. The geometric reason is:

a)   SSS   b)   AAA   c)   ASA

d)   SAS   e)   SSA

Author: P. Fox

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
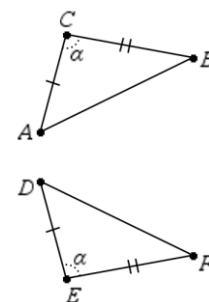
Question: 5

ΔABC ≅ ΔDEF. Measurements for ΔABC are: AB=3, AC=4, BC=5 & Area = 6cm^2.

Given that only **ONE** of the following is **NOT** true, select the incorrect item.

a) $\overline{DE} = 3cm$ b) $\angle CAB = \angle DEF$ c) $\overline{EF} = 5cm$ d)   Perimeter ΔDEF = 12cm   e)   Area ΔDEF = 6cm^2

Question: 6

ΔABC ≅ ΔDEF.   Find (x, y) given: Coordinates ΔABC : A(1,3), B(1,7) and C(3, 5).
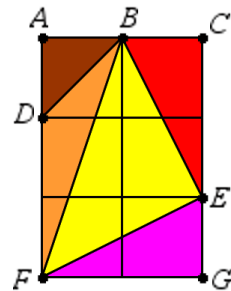
Coordinates ΔDEF : D(4,7), E(4,11) and F(x, y).

a)   (2, 9)   b)   (3, 5)   c)   (6, 10)   d)   (6, 7)   e)   None of these

Question: 7

Which statement is true about the diagram opposite? (ACGF = Rectangle)

a)   ΔABD ≅ ΔBCE   b)   ΔBDF ≅ ΔBCE   c)   ΔBDF ≅ ΔBCE

d)   ΔBCE ≅ ΔEFG   e)   ΔBEF ≅ ΔABD

Question: 8
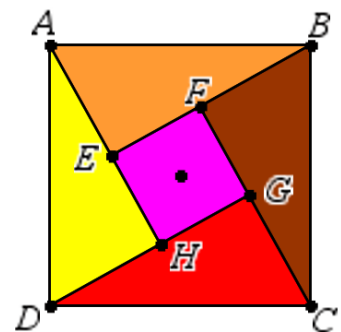
Which one of the following is **NOT** sufficient for testing the congruency of two triangles?

a)   ASA   b)   AAS   c)   AAA   d)   SAS   e)   SSS

Question: 9

Given ∠AEB=90°, AB=10cm, AE=6cm & EB=8cm. Area EFGH equals:

a)   4cm^2 b)   6cm^2 c)   9cm^2

d)   10cm^2 e)   16cm^2

Question: 10

Given ∠AED equal 110° then ∠EBC equals:

a)   35° b)   45° c)   70°

d)   90° e)   None of these

ABCD is a rectangle

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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS