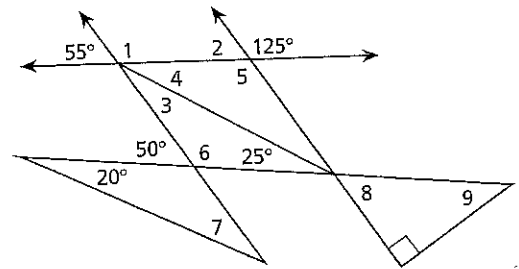
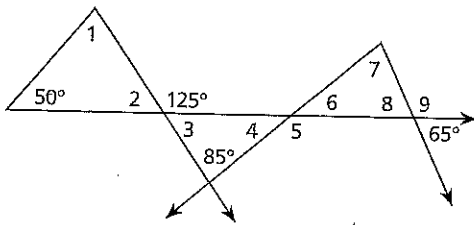
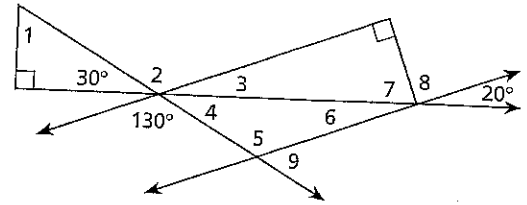
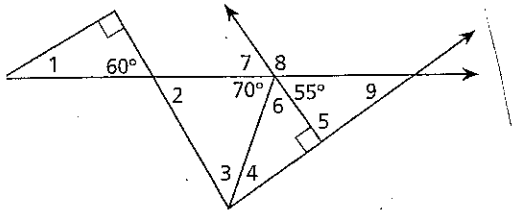
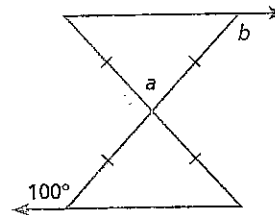
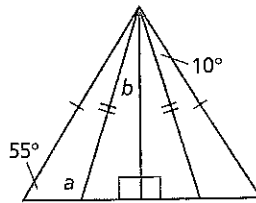
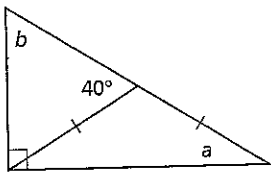


1. Find the measure of each labeled angle.



2. Solve for a and b.

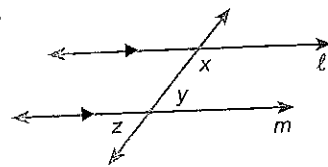


3.

College Entrance Exam Sample
Which is larger: $x + y$ or $x + z$?

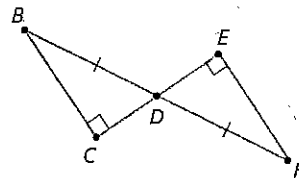
- a. $x + y$
- b. $x + z$
- c. They are the same.

In the figure at the right, $\ell \parallel m$.



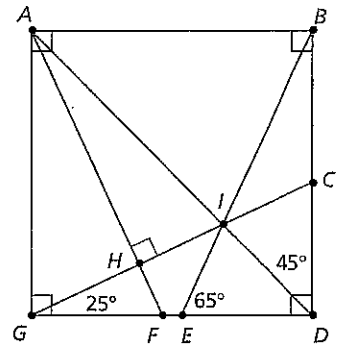
4.

Given: D is the midpoint of \overline{BF} ,
 $\angle BCD$ and $\angle DEF$ are right angles.
Prove: $\triangle BCD \cong \triangle FED$

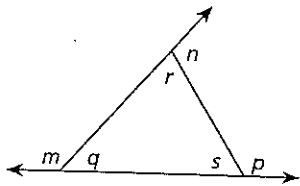


In Exercises 5–10, match the angle with its measure.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 5. $\angle ABE$ | a. 25° |
| 6. $\angle GHA$ | b. 70° |
| 7. $\angle FAD$ | c. 90° |
| 8. $\angle CID$ | d. 20° |
| 9. $\angle GAF$ | e. 65° |
| 10. $\angle BIC$ | f. 40° |

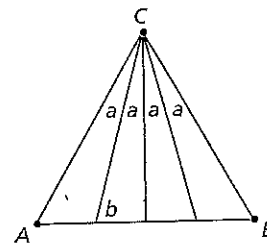


11. **College Entrance Exam Sample** In the figure below, $m + n + p - (q + r + s) =$?



- a. -180° b. 0° c. 90° d. 180° e. 360°

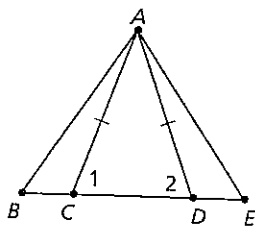
12. **College Entrance Exam Sample** $\triangle ABC$ is equiangular. What is b ?



- a. 60° b. 65° c. 70° d. 75° e. 80°

13.

Given: $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{CE}$ $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AD}$ Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AE}$



14.

Given: $\overline{XY} \parallel \overline{ZW}$ $\overline{XZ} \parallel \overline{YW}$ Prove: $\angle X \cong \angle W$

