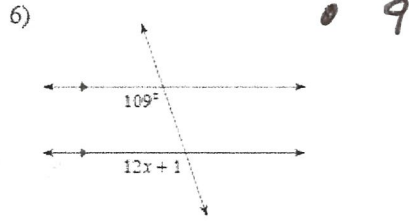
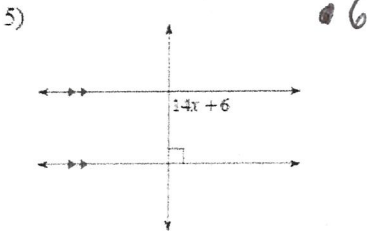
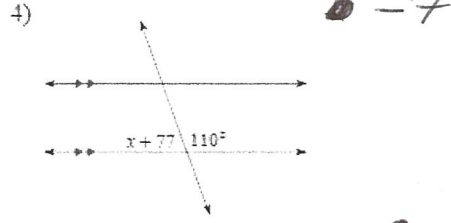
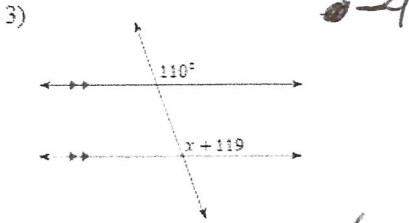
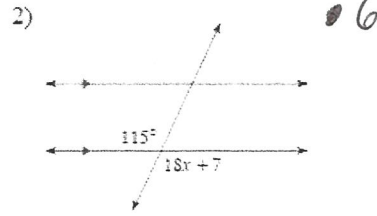
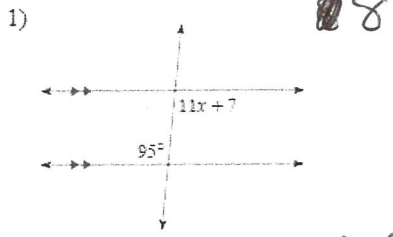
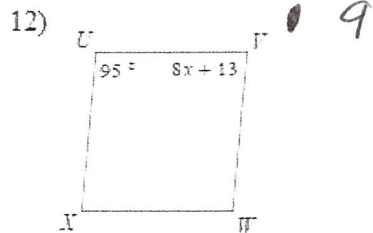
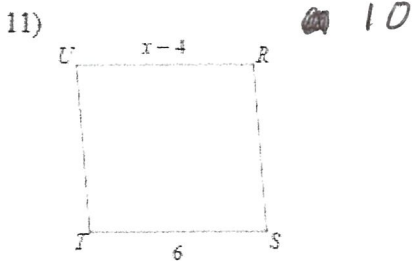
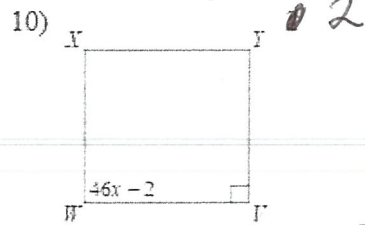
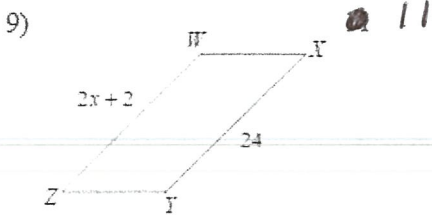
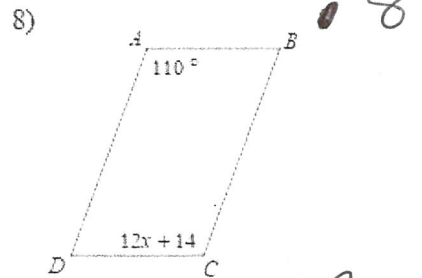
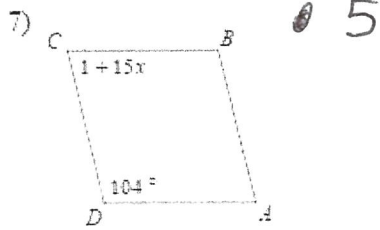


Mod 5 Test Review

Name the type of angle. Solve for x .

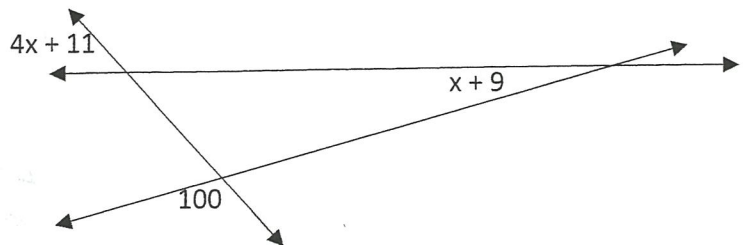


Solve for x . Each figure is a parallelogram.

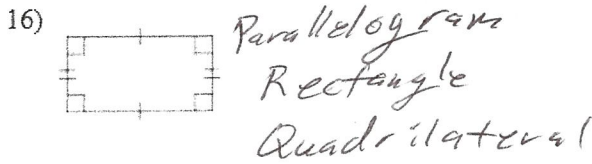
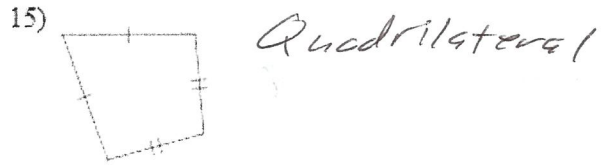
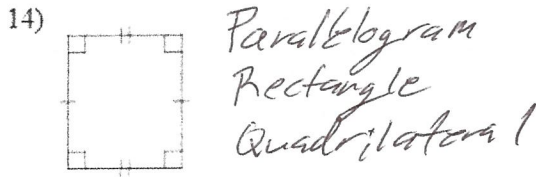


13. Find the value of x . Show your work.

$x = 12$

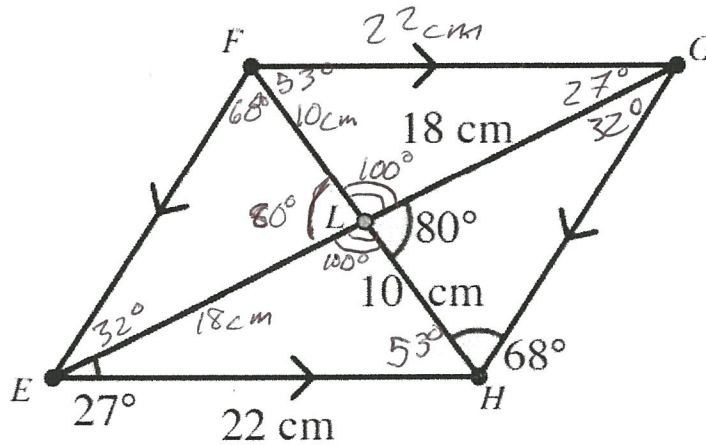


State all possible names for each figure.



Use what you know about triangles and parallelograms to find each measure.

17. \overline{LG} 18 cm
18. \overline{HF} 20 cm
19. $m\angle EHG$ 121°
20. $m\angle FEH$ 59°
21. $m\angle ELF$ 80°
22. \overline{FG} 22 cm
23. \overline{EG} 36 cm
24. $m\angle FGE$ 27°



Proofs

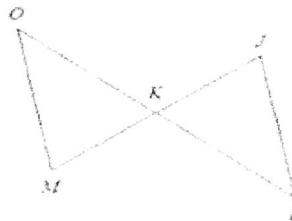
Use the word bank to finish the proof

Given	Triangles Sum Theorem	Vertical Angles are congruent
SAS SAS	Definition of a midpoint	Alternate Interior angles are congruent

Given: $\overline{MO} \cong \overline{JL}$. K is the midpoint of \overline{MJ} and \overline{LO}

Prove: $\triangle MOK \cong \triangle JLK$

Proof:



Statements

- a. $\overline{MO} \cong \overline{JL}$. K is the midpoint of \overline{MJ} and \overline{LO}
- b. $\overline{MK} \cong \overline{JK}$. $\overline{OK} \cong \overline{LK}$
- c. $\angle OKM \cong \angle LKJ$
- d. $\triangle MOK \cong \triangle JLK$

Reasons

- a. Given
- b. Def'n of a midpoint
- c. Vertical Angles are congruent
- d. ~~SAS~~
SAS