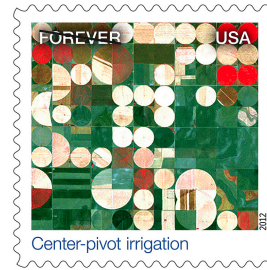


Ready, Set, Go!

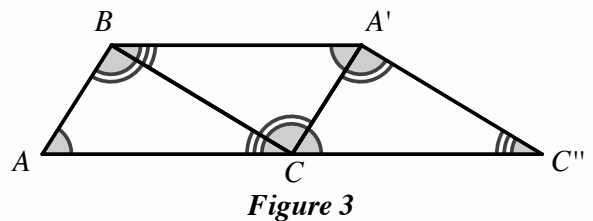
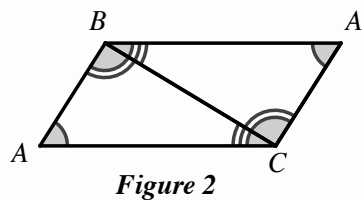
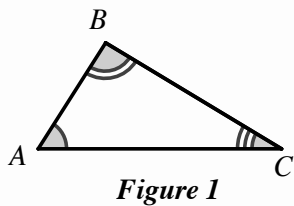


Ready

Topic: Are you ready for a test on module 5?

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Figure 1 has been rotated 180° about the midpoint in side BC to form figure 2. Figure 1 was then translated to the right to form figure 3.



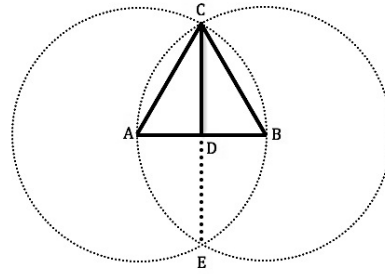
- Use figure 3 to explain how you know the exterior angle $\angle B'CC''$ is equal to the sum of the 2 remote interior angles $\angle BAC$ and $\angle ABC$.
- Use figure 3 to explain how you know the sum of the angles in a triangle is always 180° .
- Use figure 2 to explain how you know the sum of the angles in a quadrilateral is always 360° .
- Use figure 2 to explain how you know that the opposite angles in a parallelogram are congruent.
- Use figure 2 to explain how you know that the opposite sides in a parallelogram are parallel and congruent.
- Use figure 2 to explain how you know that when two parallel lines are crossed by a transversal, the alternate interior angles are congruent.
- Use figure 2 and/or 3 to explain how you know that when two parallel lines are crossed by a transversal, the same-side interior angles are supplementary.



Set

Topic: Writing proofs

8. Prove that \overline{CD} is an altitude of $\triangle ABC$.
Use the diagram and write a 2 column proof.



9. Use the diagram to prove that $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle. (Choose your style.)

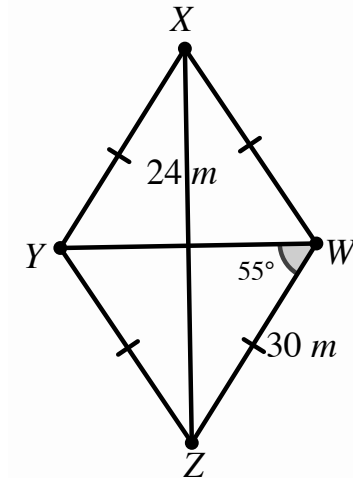
10. Use the diagram to prove that $m\angle A \cong m\angle B$. (Choose your style.)

Go

Topic: The algebra of parallelograms

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

11. \overline{XZ}
12. $m\angle XYZ$
13. $m\angle XYW$
14. \overline{YX}
15. $m\angle YXZ$
16. \overline{YW}



17. \overline{LG}
18. \overline{HF}
19. $m\angle EHG$
20. $m\angle FEH$
21. $m\angle ELF$
22. \overline{FG}
23. \overline{EG}
24. $m\angle FGE$

