## REVIEW FOR SEMESTER EXAM

1. Name 5 ways to prove triangles are congruent.
2. What do you call the point where the medians of a triangle meet?
3. In triangle $\mathrm{ABC}, \mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{A}=30^{\circ}, \mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{B}=50^{\circ}$, and $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{C}=$ $100^{\circ}$, which side is the longest?
4. Complete the theorem: The measure of the exterior angle of a triangle is equal to $\qquad$ .
5. Find the midpoint of the segment from $(3,7)$ to $(-1,3)$.
6. In triangle $\mathrm{ABC}, \mathrm{M}$ and N are midpoints of $\overline{\mathrm{AB}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{AC}}$ respectively. Tell me two things you know about $\overline{\mathrm{MN}}$.
7. Are the triangles congruent? Justify your answer.

8. Triangle ABC is a right triangle with a right angle at $\angle \mathrm{B}$, and point M is the midpoint of $\overline{\mathrm{AC}}$. If $\mathrm{AC}=10$, then what kind of triangle is BMC?
9. If two sides of a triangle are 6 inches and 9 inches, the third side must be less than $\qquad$ .
10. What is the name of triangle that has no two sides congruent?
11. What do you call two lines that are not coplanar?
12. Are the triangles congruent? Justify your answer.

13. $\overline{\mathrm{AM}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{BP}}$ are medians of triangle ABC that meet at point $X$. If $A M=12$, then $A X=$ $\qquad$ .
14. Complete the theorem: The acute angles of a right triangle are $\qquad$ .
15. An obtuse triangle is $\qquad$ (sometimes, always, never) an isosceles triangle.
16. If two sides of a triangle are congruent to two sides of another triangle, then the third sides are $\qquad$ (sometimes, always, never) congruent.
17. Find the slope of the line through $(3,7)$ and $(-1,3)$.
18. What is a statement that we accept without proof?
19. Who is the Father of Geometry?
20. What book did he write?
21. Find the sum of the interior angles of a convex pentagon.
22. Are the triangles congruent? Justify your answer.

23. Is the figure a parallelogram. Justify your answer.

24. Name 5 ways to prove two lines are parallel.
25. Name three undefined terms.
26. State the converse of the following statement: "If you meet standards on all three areas of the PSAE, then you don't need to take final exams."
27. If B is between points A and C , then $\mathrm{AB}+\mathrm{BC}=\mathrm{AC}$. Why?
28. Give three characteristics of a line.
29. What property justifies the following: If $a=b$, then $b=a$.
30. Find the measure of an angle that is one-fifth of its supplement.
31. What three regular polygons will tessellate a plane?
32. Find the length of the segment from $(3,7)$ to $(-1,3)$.
33. Is the figure a parallelogram? Justify your answer.

34. What property justifies the following:

If $2 x+5 x+3=24$, then $7 x+3=24$.
35. If two planes intersect, what is their intersection?
36. Name the 5 reasons that you can use in a proof.
37. Are the following triangles congruent?

38. Give 5 ways to prove a quadrilateral is a parallelogram.
39. Find the sum of the interior angles of a decagon.
40. If the interior angle of a regular polygon is $160^{\circ}$, how many sides does it have?
41. Is the figure a parallelogram. Justify your answer.

42. In parallelogram $\mathrm{ABCD}, \mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{A}=50^{\circ}$. Find the measures of $\angle \mathrm{B}, \angle \mathrm{C}$, and $\angle \mathrm{D}$.
43. If each exterior angle of a regular polygon is $30^{\circ}$, how many sides does it have?
44. Find the area of a square with a perimeter of 40 inches.
45. What do we call two angles whose sum is $180^{\circ}$ ?
46. What do you call the "If" part of a conditional statement.
47. If a conditional statement is true, then its converse is (sometimes, always, never) true.
48. Find the area of a triangle if the base is 10 inches and the height is 8 inches.
49. Complete the following theorem: If two angles are congruent, their supplements are $\qquad$ .
50. What does it mean when a polygon is regular?
51. State the inverse of the following: "If we have geometry today, then we will have homework."
52. What is the definition of a parallelogram?
53. Complete the following theorem: In a plane if two lines are perpendicular to the same line, then they are
$\qquad$ to each other.
54. The three bisectors of the angles of a triangle meet in a single point called the $\qquad$ .
55. The height of a triangle is also called the

56. True/False A and C are collinear.
57. True/False $C$ and $D$ are collinear.
58. True/False A, B, and C are collinear.
59. True/False A, B, and C are coplanar.
60. True/False A, B, D, and J are coplanar.
61. True/False All points shown are coplanar.
62. True/False $\overrightarrow{A J}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{F G}$ intersect.
63. True/False $\overline{\mathrm{AD}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{DA}}$ are the same.
56. True/False $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\mathrm{AJ}}$ and $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\mathrm{JA}}$ are the same.
57. True/False $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{FG}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{GF}}$ are opposite rays.
58. True/False $\quad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{DJ}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{JD}}$ are the same.

