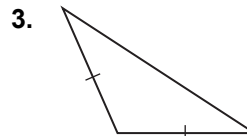
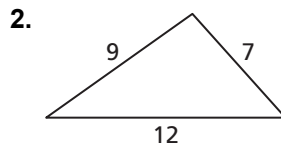
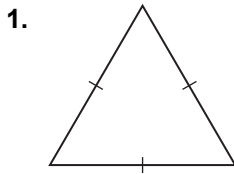


Chapter 12 Test B

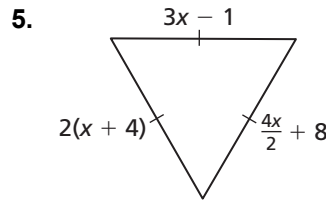
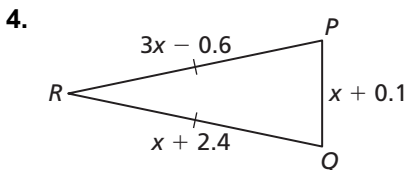
Classify each triangle by its sides and by the measure of its angles.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____

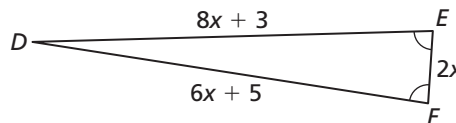
Find the value of x and the length of each side.



Given that $PQRS \cong WXYZ$, find the corresponding parts.

6. $\angle P \cong$ _____ 7. $\overline{RS} \cong$ _____ 8. $\overline{XY} \cong$ _____ 9. $\angle Y \cong$ _____
 10. $\overline{PS} \cong$ _____ 11. $\angle X \cong$ _____ 12. $QPSR \cong$ _____ 13. $YXWZ \cong$ _____

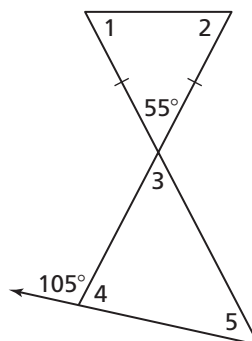
14. In $\triangle DEF$, find DE .



15. One of the acute angles in a right triangle has a measure of 35° . What is the measure of the other acute angle?
 16. The vertex angle of an isosceles triangle is 58° . What are the measures of the base angles?

Find the measure of the missing angles.

17. $m\angle 1$
18. $m\angle 2$
19. $m\angle 3$
20. $m\angle 4$
21. $m\angle 5$

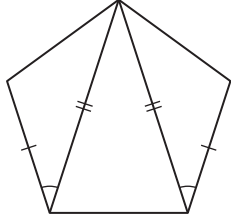


**Chapter
12**

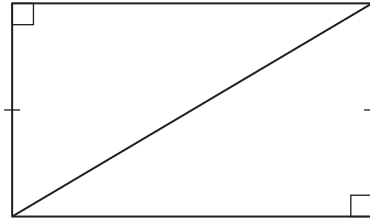
Test B (continued)

Decide whether the triangles can be proven congruent by a postulate or theorem. If they can, state the postulate or theorem that can be used.

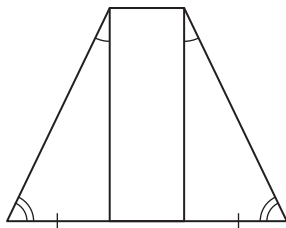
22.



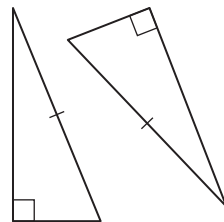
23.



24.



25.



Answers

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

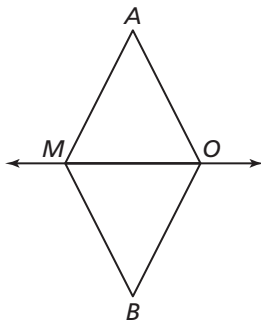
26. See left.

27. See left.

Use the diagram to write a two-column proof.

26. **Given** \overline{OM} bisects $\angle AOB$. \overline{MO} bisects $\angle AMB$.

Prove $\triangle AMO \cong \triangle BMO$



27. **Given** $AB = AC$, $\angle BAD \cong \angle CAD$

Prove $BD = CD$

