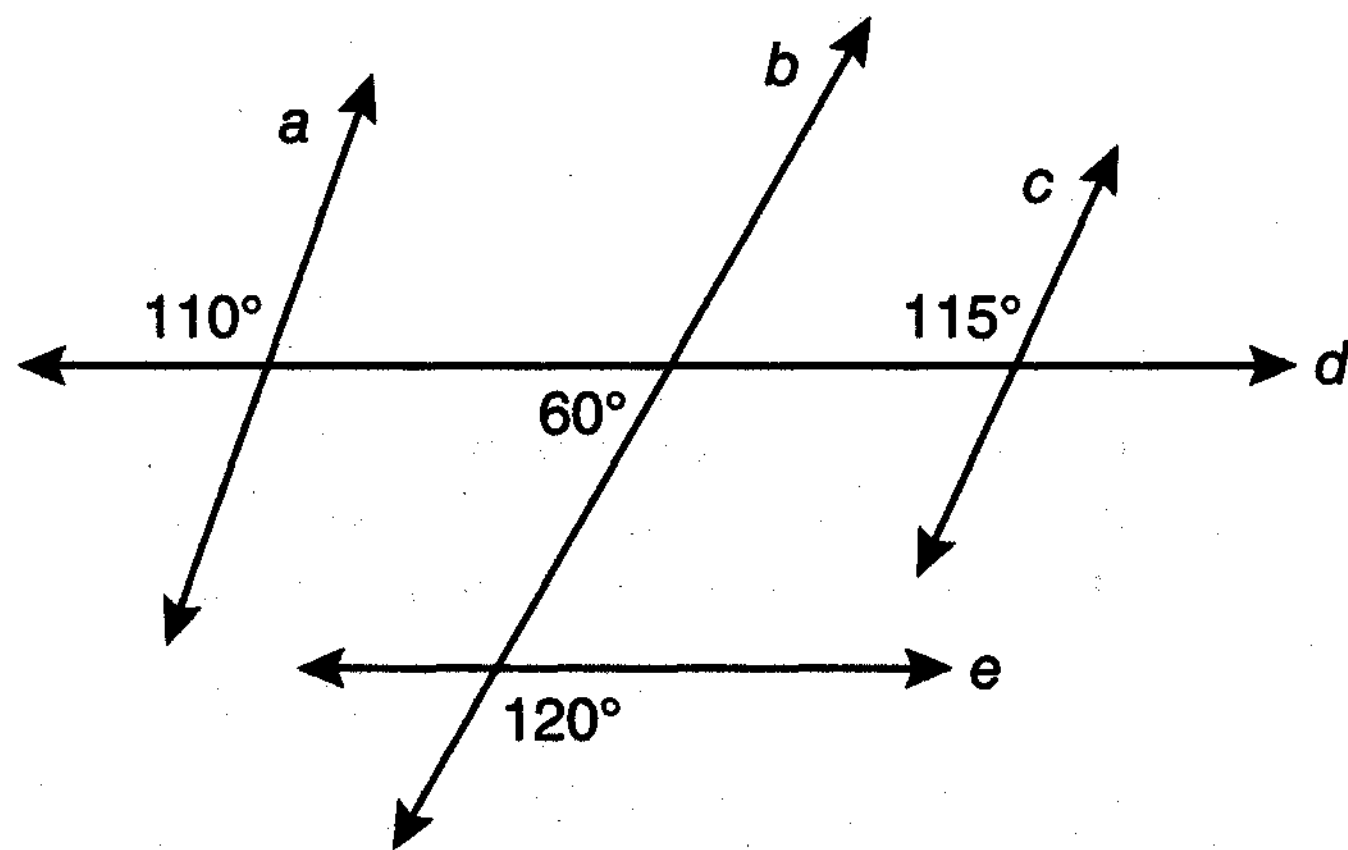


Part I

Answer all 28 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. No partial credit will be allowed. For each question, write on the separate answer sheet the numeral preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement or answers the question.
[56]

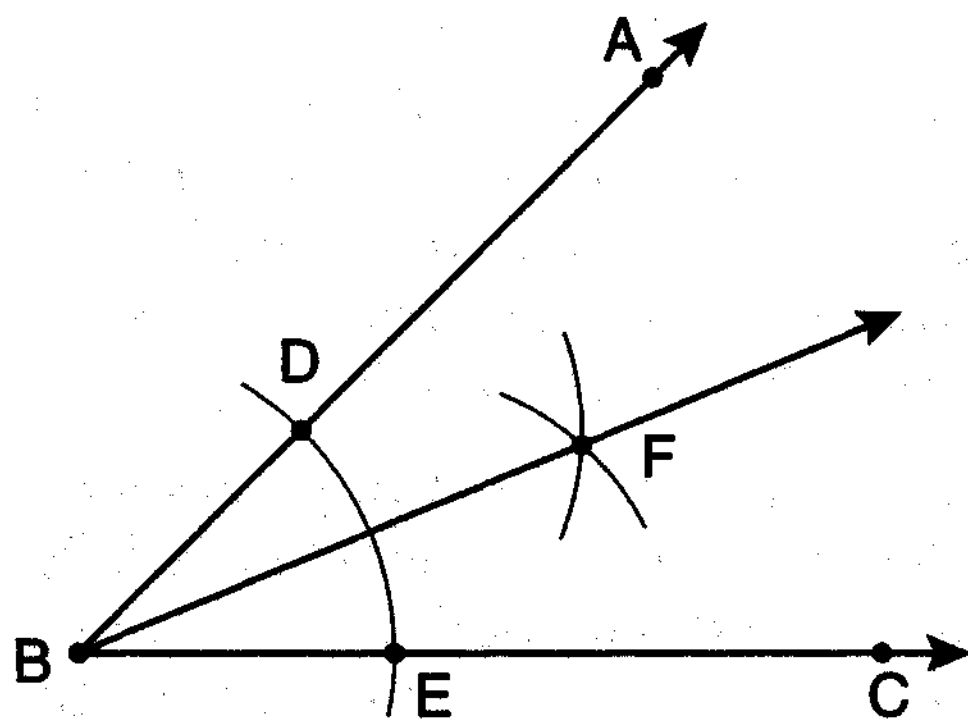
Use this space for computations.

1 Based on the diagram below, which statement is true?



- (1) $a \parallel b$ (3) $b \parallel c$
 (2) $a \parallel c$ (4) $d \parallel e$

2 The diagram below shows the construction of the bisector of $\angle ABC$.

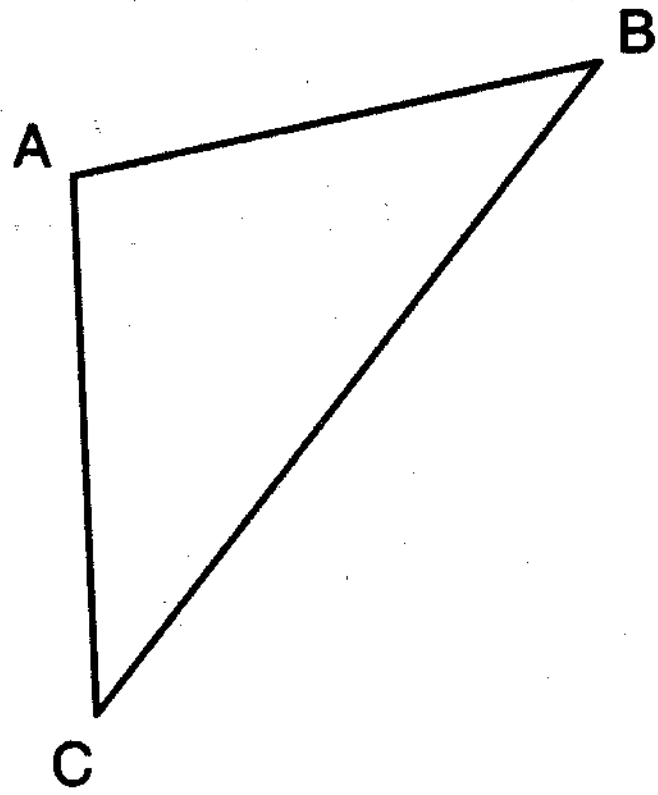


Which statement is *not* true?

- (1) $m\angle EBF = \frac{1}{2} m\angle ABC$
 (2) $m\angle DBF = \frac{1}{2} m\angle ABC$
 (3) $m\angle EBF = m\angle ABC$
 (4) $m\angle DBF = m\angle EBF$

Use this space for
computations.

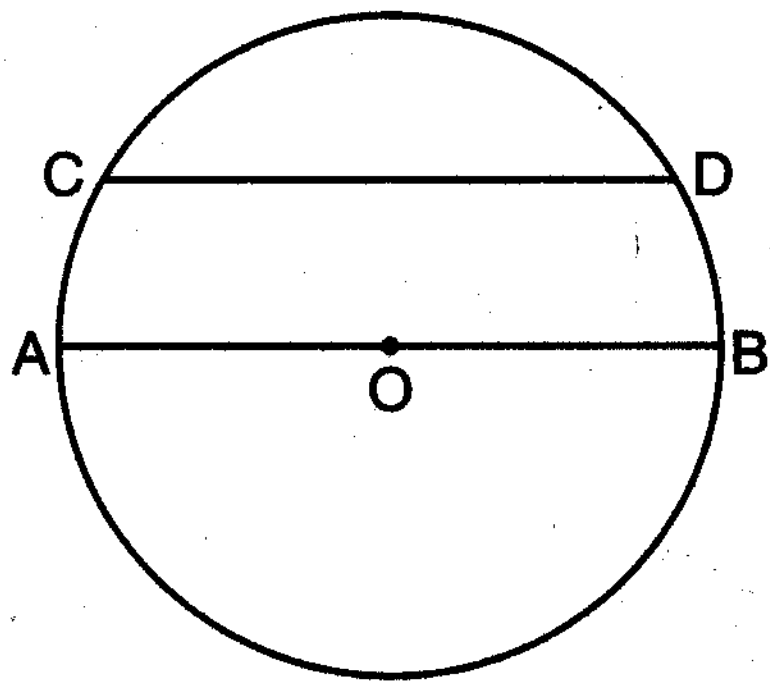
3 In the diagram of $\triangle ABC$ below, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$. The measure of $\angle B$ is 40° .



What is the measure of $\angle A$?

- (1) 40° (3) 70°
(2) 50° (4) 100°

4 In the diagram of circle O below, chord \overline{CD} is parallel to diameter \overline{AOB} and $m\widehat{AC} = 30$.

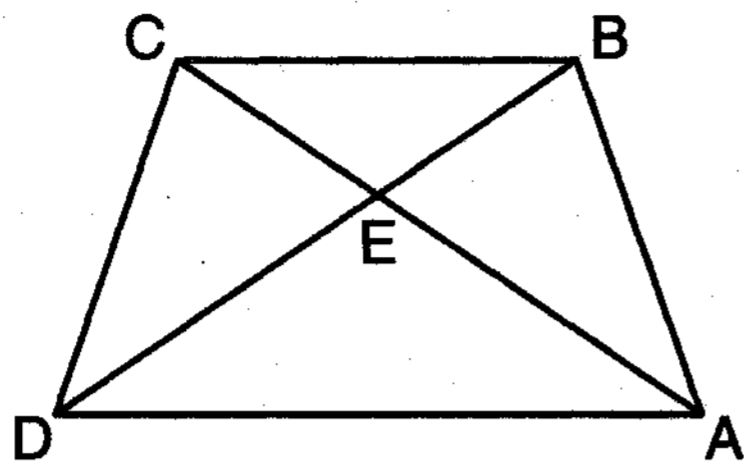


What is $m\widehat{CD}$?

- (1) 150 (3) 100
(2) 120 (4) 60

Use this space for
computations.

- 5 In the diagram of trapezoid $ABCD$ below, diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} intersect at E and $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$.

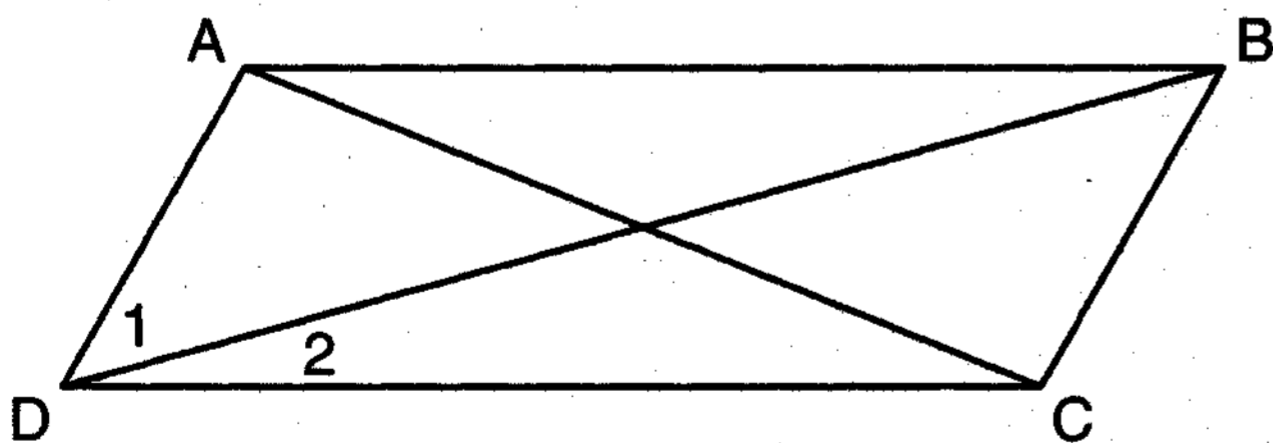


Which statement is true based on the given information?

- (1) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$ (3) $\angle CDE \cong \angle BAD$
(2) $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{AD}$ (4) $\angle CDB \cong \angle BAC$
- 6 Which transformation produces a figure similar but *not* congruent to the original figure?

- (1) $T_{1,3}$ (3) R_{90°
(2) $D_{\frac{1}{2}}$ (4) $r_{y=x}$

- 7 In the diagram below of parallelogram $ABCD$ with diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} , $m\angle 1 = 45$ and $m\angle DCB = 120$.

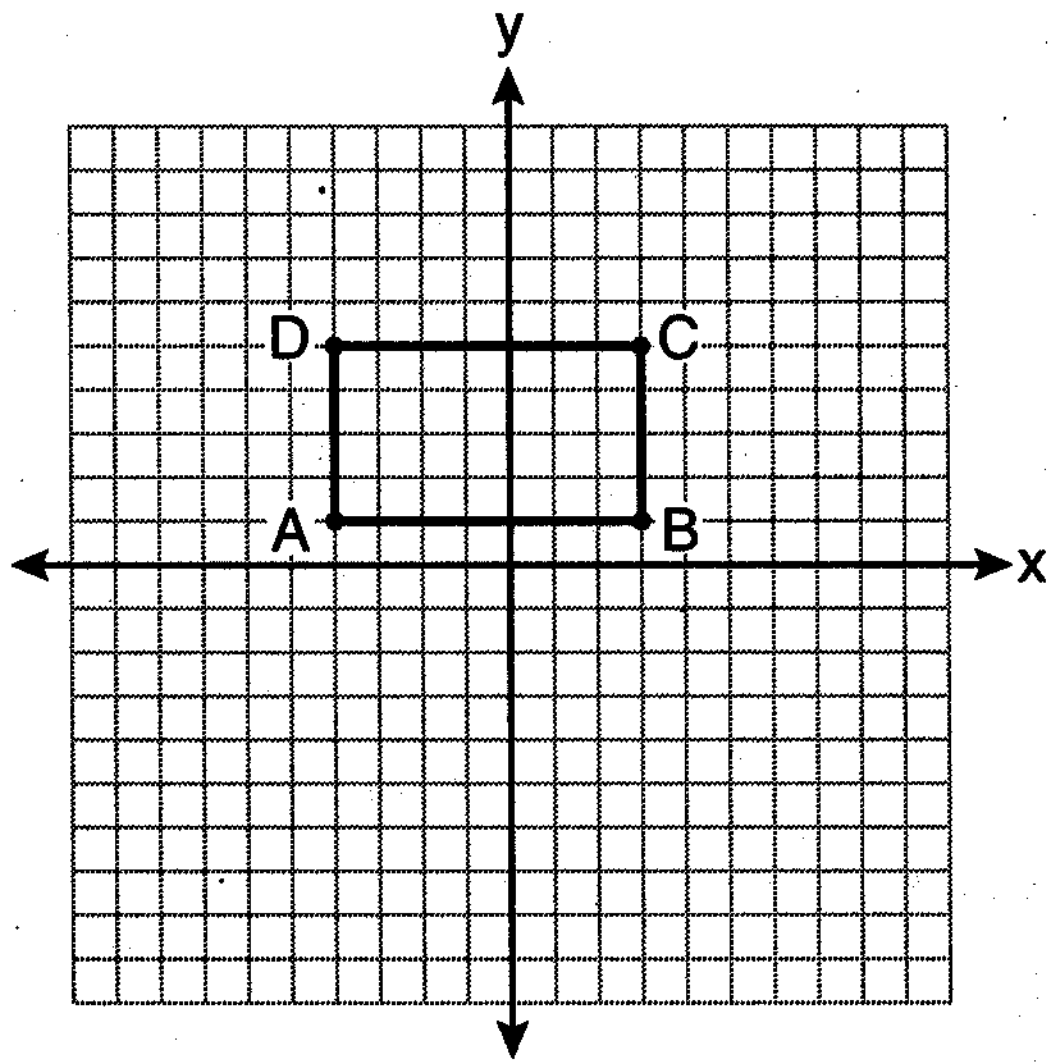


What is the measure of $\angle 2$?

- (1) 15° (3) 45°
(2) 30° (4) 60°

Use this space for
computations.

- 8 On the set of axes below, Geoff drew rectangle $ABCD$. He will transform the rectangle by using the translation $(x,y) \rightarrow (x + 2, y + 1)$ and then will reflect the translated rectangle over the x -axis.



- What will be the area of the rectangle after these transformations?
- (1) exactly 28 square units
 - (2) less than 28 square units
 - (3) greater than 28 square units
 - (4) It cannot be determined from the information given.
- 9 What is the equation of a line that is parallel to the line whose equation is $y = x + 2$?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) $x + y = 5$ | (3) $y - x = -1$ |
| (2) $2x + y = -2$ | (4) $y - 2x = 3$ |
- 10 The endpoints of \overline{CD} are $C(-2, -4)$ and $D(6, 2)$. What are the coordinates of the midpoint of \overline{CD} ?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) (2, 3) | (3) (4, -2) |
| (2) (2, -1) | (4) (4, 3) |

Use this space for
computations.

11 What are the center and the radius of the circle whose equation is $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 36$?

- (1) center = $(3, -3)$; radius = 6
- (2) center = $(-3, 3)$; radius = 6
- (3) center = $(3, -3)$; radius = 36
- (4) center = $(-3, 3)$; radius = 36

12 Given the equations:

$$y = x^2 - 6x + 10$$
$$y + x = 4$$

What is the solution to the given system of equations?

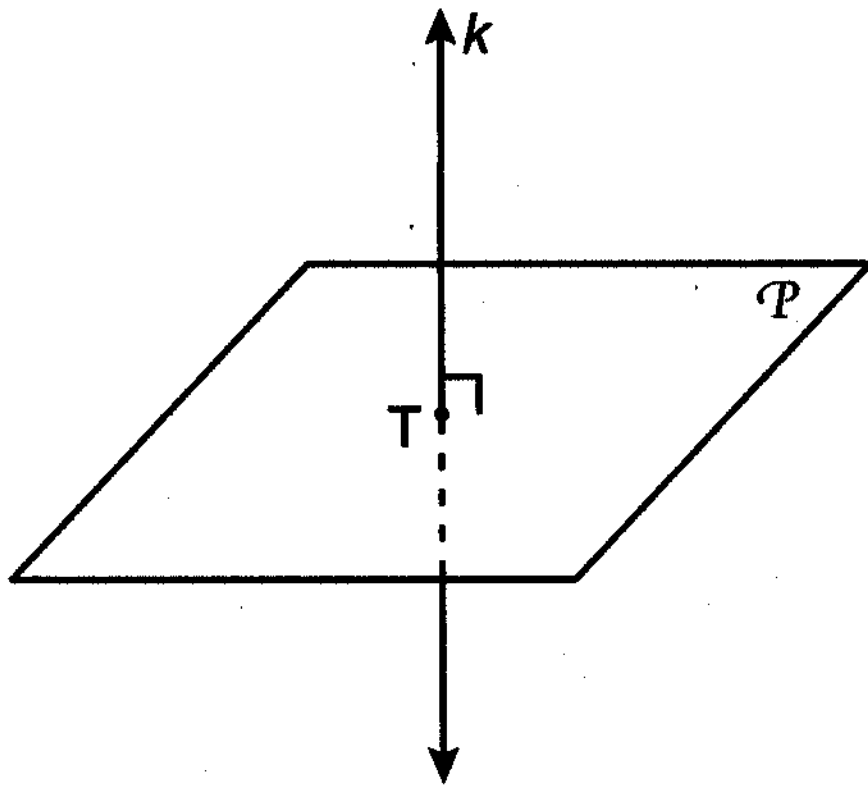
- (1) $(2, 3)$
- (2) $(3, 2)$
- (3) $(2, 2)$ and $(1, 3)$
- (4) $(2, 2)$ and $(3, 1)$

13 The diagonal \overline{AC} is drawn in parallelogram $ABCD$. Which method can *not* be used to prove that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$?

- (1) SSS
- (2) SAS
- (3) SSA
- (4) ASA

Use this space for
computations.

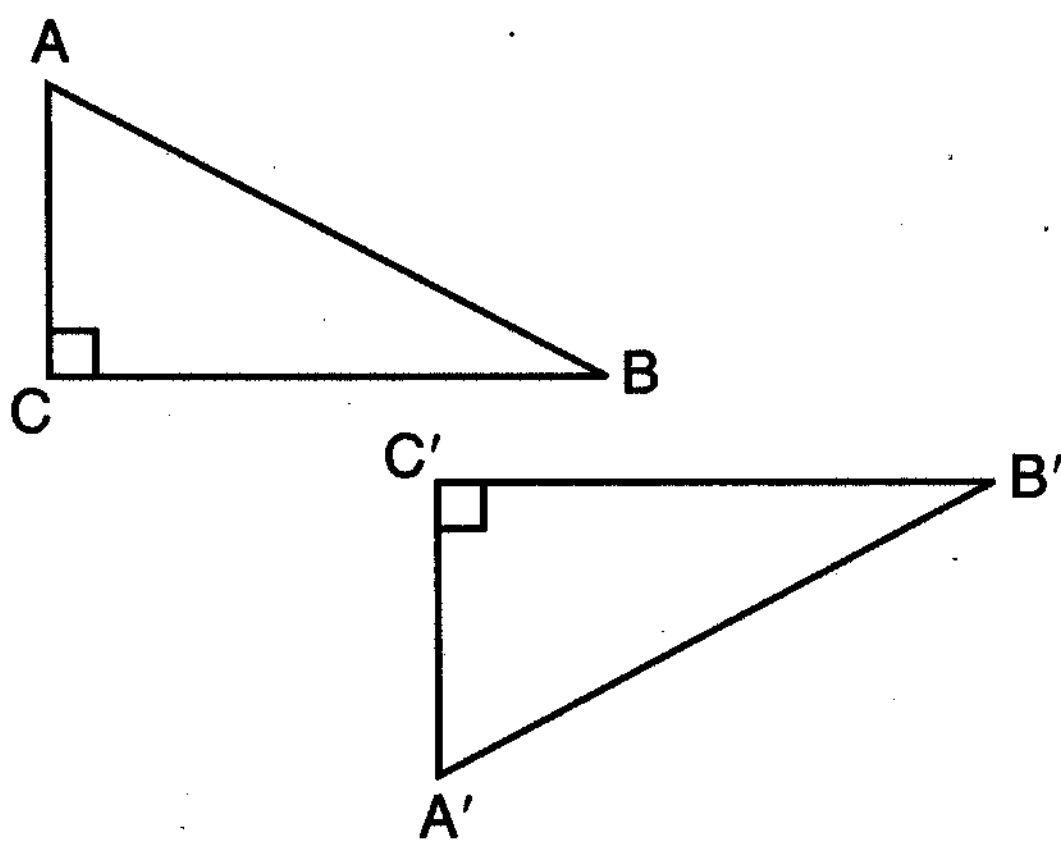
14 In the diagram below, line k is perpendicular to plane \mathcal{P} at point T .



Which statement is true?

- (1) Any point in plane \mathcal{P} also will be on line k .
- (2) Only one line in plane \mathcal{P} will intersect line k .
- (3) All planes that intersect plane \mathcal{P} will pass through T .
- (4) Any plane containing line k is perpendicular to plane \mathcal{P} .

15 In the diagram below, which transformation was used to map $\triangle ABC$ to $\triangle A'B'C'$?



- (1) dilation
- (2) rotation
- (3) reflection
- (4) glide reflection

Use this space for
computations.

16 Which set of numbers represents the lengths of the sides of a triangle?

(1) {5, 18, 13}

(3) {16, 24, 7}

(2) {6, 17, 22}

(4) {26, 8, 15}

17 What is the slope of a line perpendicular to the line whose equation is $y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 5$?

(1) $-\frac{3}{2}$

(3) $\frac{2}{3}$

(2) $-\frac{2}{3}$

(4) $\frac{3}{2}$

18 A quadrilateral whose diagonals bisect each other and are perpendicular is a

(1) rhombus

(3) trapezoid

(2) rectangle

(4) parallelogram

19 If the endpoints of \overline{AB} are $A(-4,5)$ and $B(2,-5)$, what is the length of \overline{AB} ?

(1) $2\sqrt{34}$

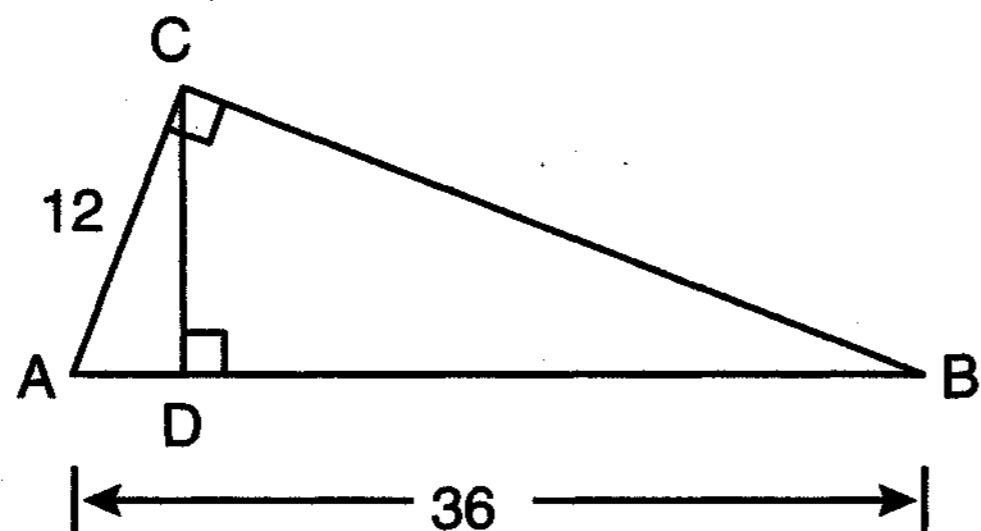
(3) $\sqrt{61}$

(2) 2

(4) 8

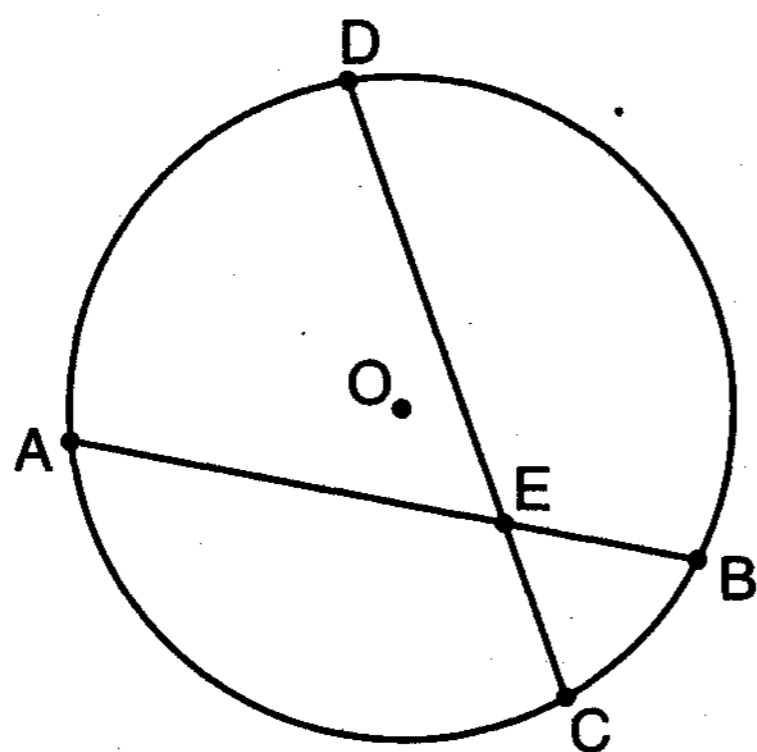
Use this space for
computations.

- 22 In the diagram below of right triangle ACB , altitude \overline{CD} is drawn to hypotenuse \overline{AB} .



If $AB = 36$ and $AC = 12$, what is the length of \overline{AD} ?

- (1) 32
(2) 6
(3) 3
(4) 4
- 23 In the diagram of circle O below, chord \overline{AB} intersects chord \overline{CD} at E , $DE = 2x + 8$, $EC = 3$, $AE = 4x - 3$, and $EB = 4$.

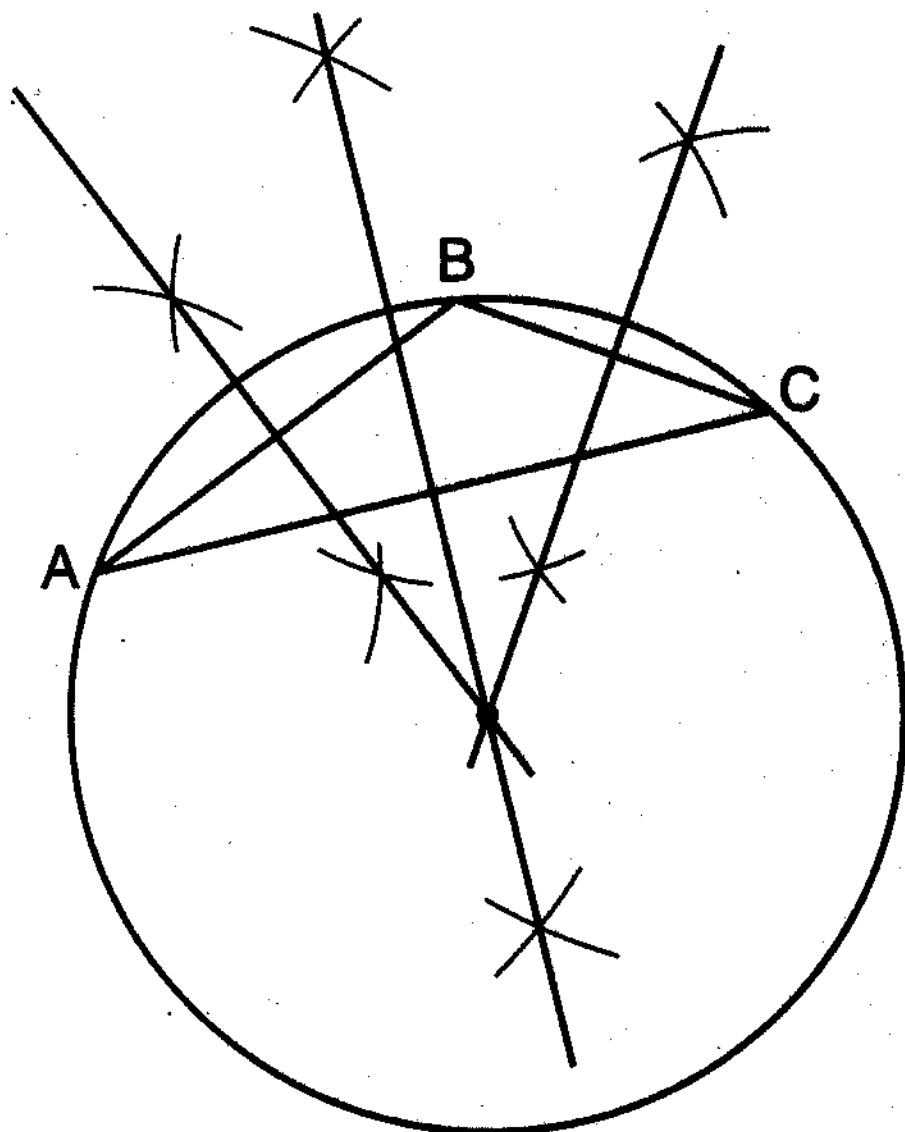


What is the value of x ?

- (1) 1
(2) 3.6
(3) 5
(4) 10.25
- 24 What is the negation of the statement "Squares are parallelograms"?
- (1) Parallelograms are squares.
(2) Parallelograms are not squares.
(3) It is not the case that squares are parallelograms.
(4) It is not the case that parallelograms are squares.

Use this space for
computations.

- 25 The diagram below shows the construction of the center of the circle circumscribed about $\triangle ABC$.

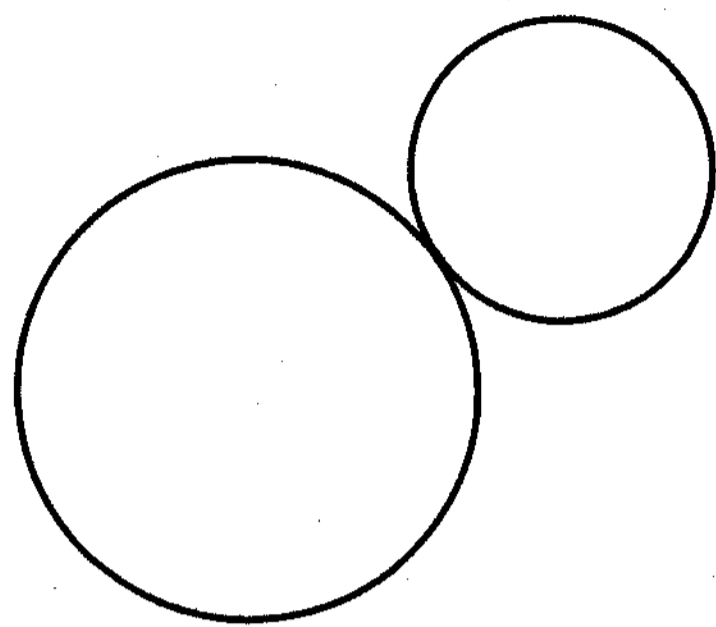


This construction represents how to find the intersection of

- (1) the angle bisectors of $\triangle ABC$
 - (2) the medians to the sides of $\triangle ABC$
 - (3) the altitudes to the sides of $\triangle ABC$
 - (4) the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of $\triangle ABC$
- 26 A right circular cylinder has a volume of 1,000 cubic inches and a height of 8 inches. What is the radius of the cylinder to the *nearest tenth of an inch*?
- (1) 6.3
 - (2) 11.2
 - (3) 19.8
 - (4) 39.8
- 27 If two different lines are perpendicular to the same plane, they are
- (1) collinear
 - (2) coplanar
 - (3) congruent
 - (4) consecutive

28 How many common tangent lines can be drawn to the two externally tangent circles shown below?

Use this space for computations.



(1) 1

(3) 3

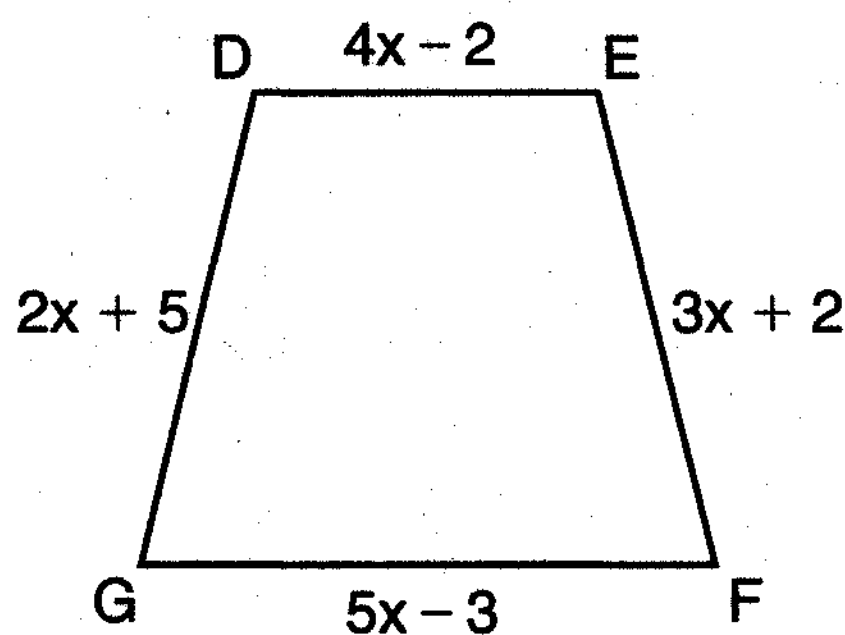
(2) 2

(4) 4

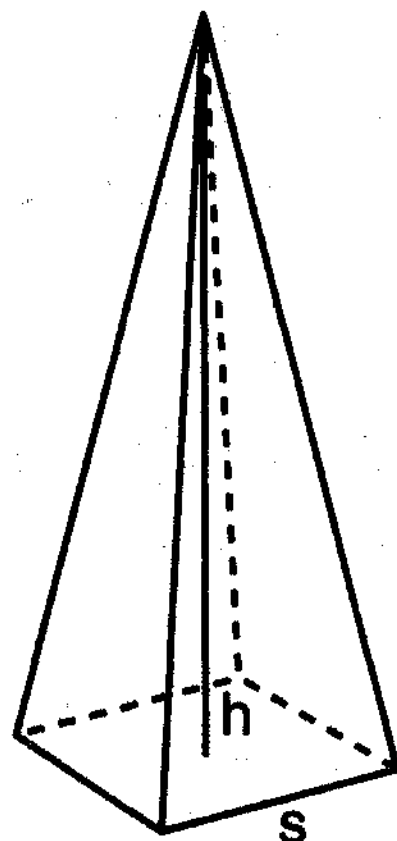
Part II

Answer all 6 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. For all questions in this part, a correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. All answers should be written in pen, except for graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil. [12]

- 29 In the diagram below of isosceles trapezoid $DEFG$, $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{GF}$, $DE = 4x - 2$, $EF = 3x + 2$, $FG = 5x - 3$, and $GD = 2x + 5$. Find the value of x .



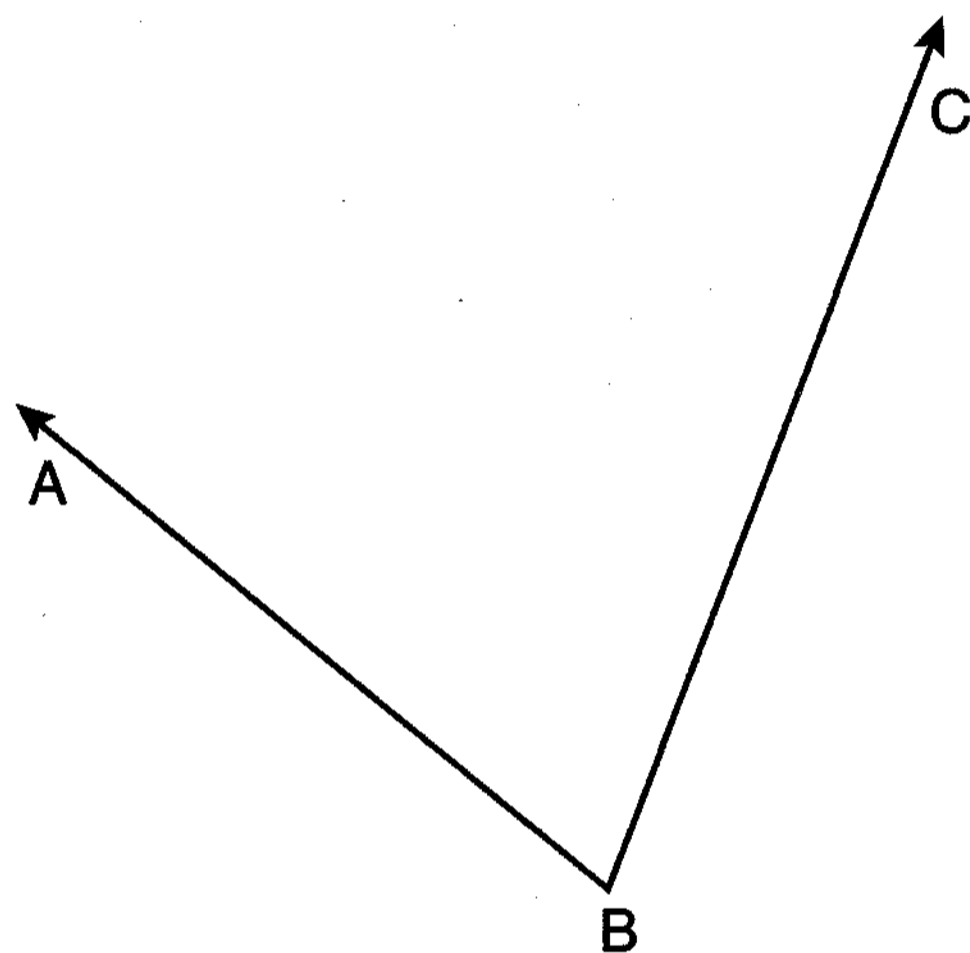
30 A regular pyramid with a square base is shown in the diagram below.



A side, s , of the base of the pyramid is 12 meters, and the height, h , is 42 meters. What is the volume of the pyramid in cubic meters?

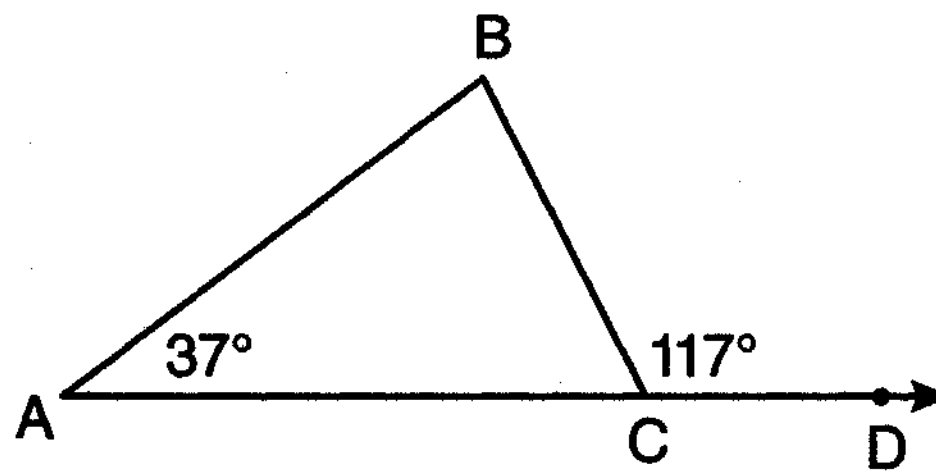
31 Write an equation of the line that passes through the point $(6, -5)$ and is parallel to the line whose equation is $2x - 3y = 11$.

32 Using a compass and straightedge, construct the angle bisector of $\angle ABC$ shown below. [Leave all construction marks.]



33 The degree measures of the angles of $\triangle ABC$ are represented by x , $3x$, and $5x - 54$.
Find the value of x .

34 In the diagram below of $\triangle ABC$ with side \overline{AC} extended through D , $m\angle A = 37$ and $m\angle BCD = 117$. Which side of $\triangle ABC$ is the longest side? Justify your answer.

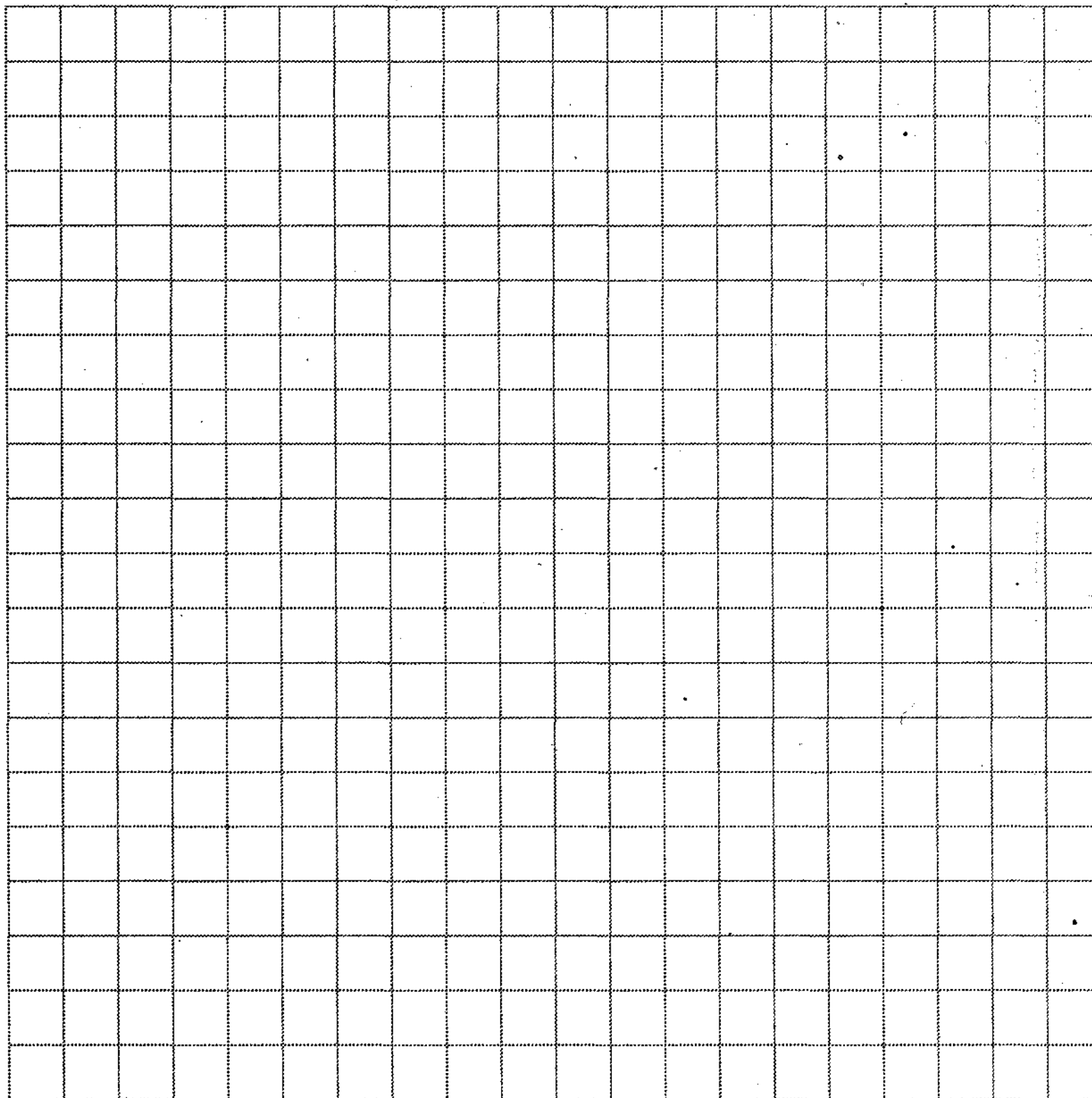


(Not drawn to scale)

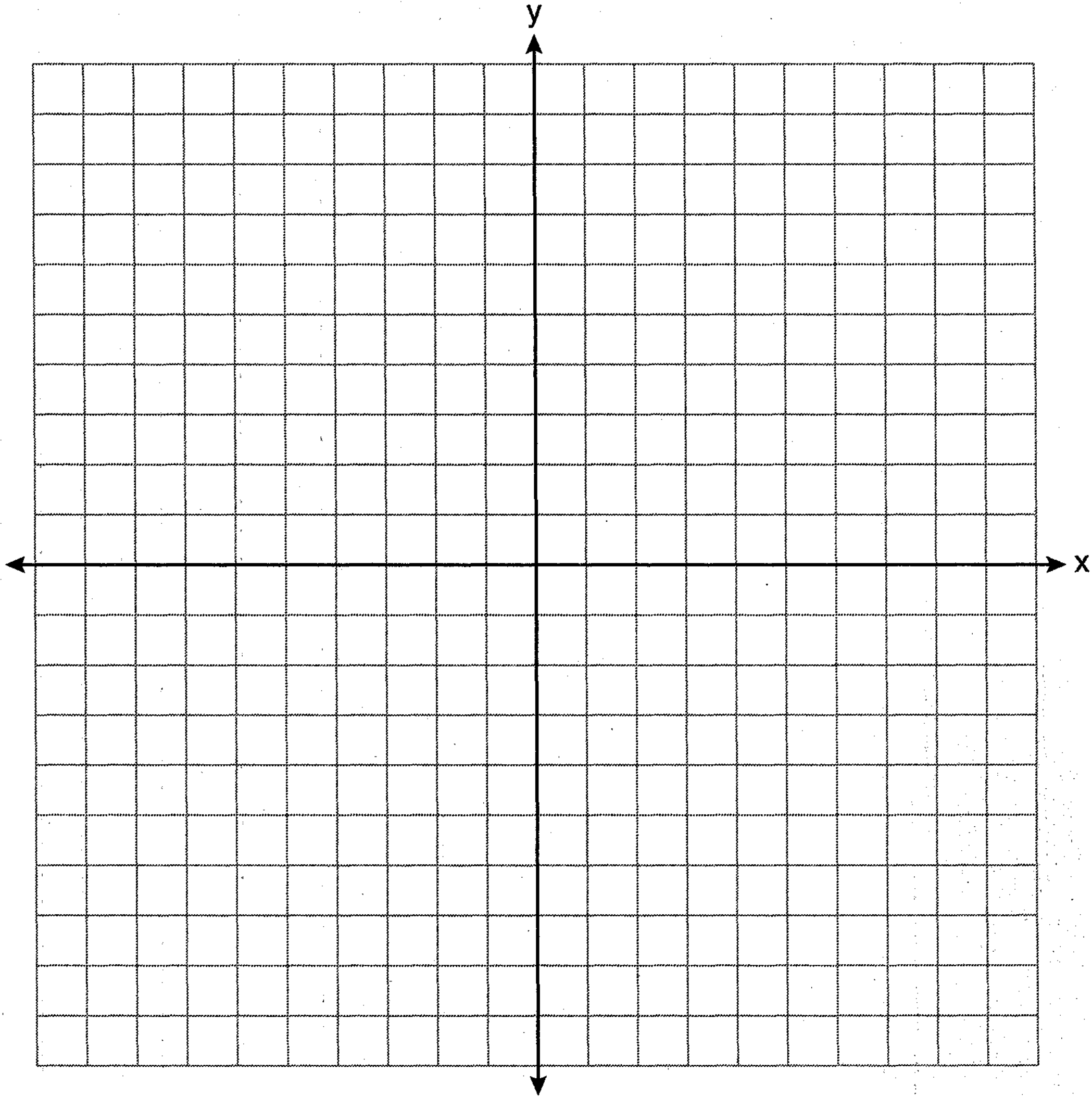
Part III

Answer all 3 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 4 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. For all questions in this part, a correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. All answers should be written in pen, except for graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil. [12]

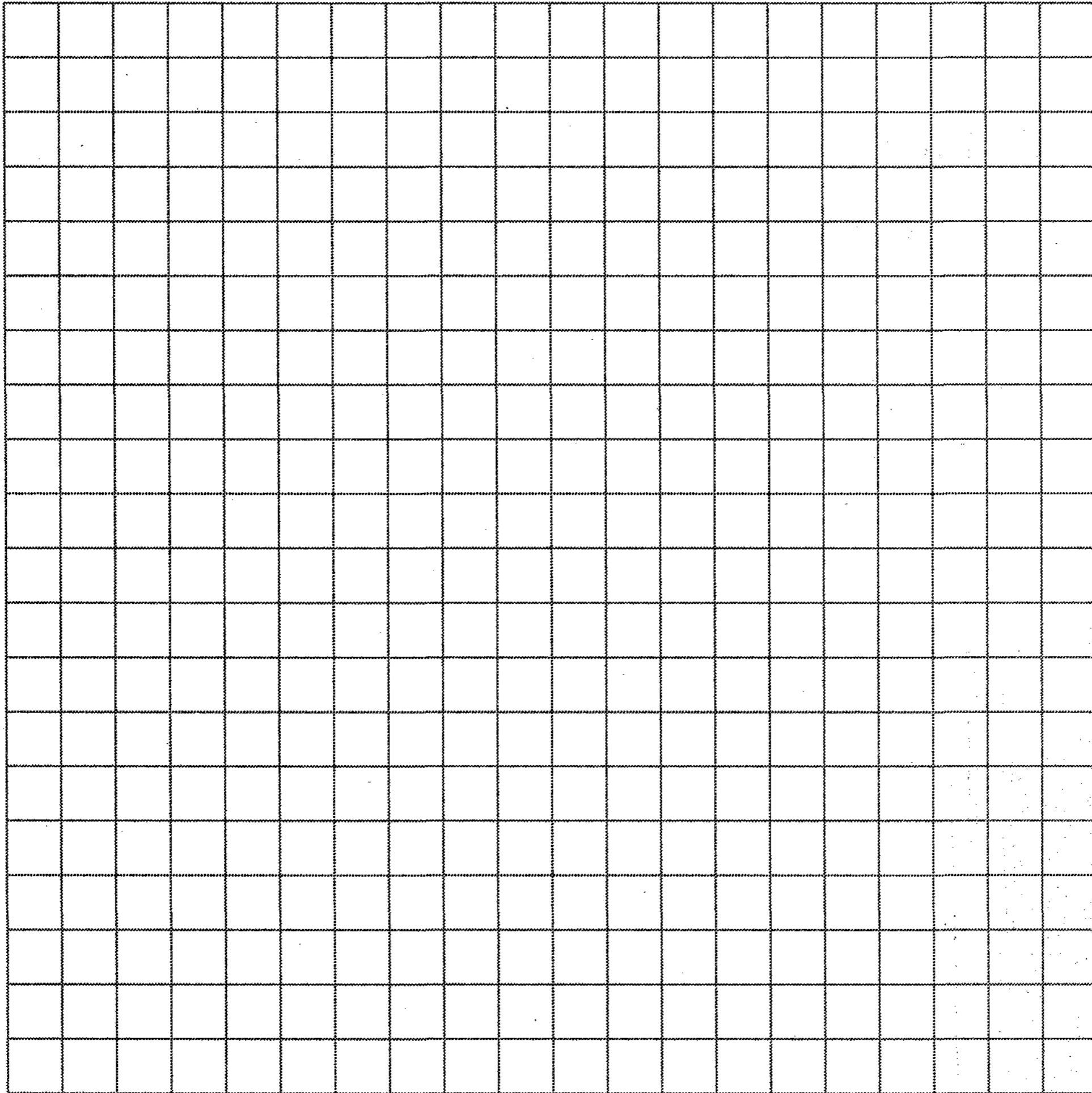
- 35 Write an equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment whose endpoints are $(-1,1)$ and $(7,-5)$. [The use of the grid below is optional.]



36 On the set of axes below, sketch the points that are 5 units from the origin and sketch the points that are 2 units from the line $y = 3$. Label with an **X** all points that satisfy *both* conditions.



37 Triangle DEG has the coordinates $D(1,1)$, $E(5,1)$, and $G(5,4)$. Triangle DEG is rotated 90° about the origin to form $\triangle D'E'G'$. On the grid below, graph and label $\triangle DEG$ and $\triangle D'E'G'$. State the coordinates of the vertices D' , E' , and G' . Justify that this transformation preserves distance.



Part IV

Answer the question in this part. A correct answer will receive 6 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. A correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. The answer should be written in pen. [6]

38 Given: Quadrilateral $ABCD$, diagonal \overline{AFEC} , $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{FC}$, $\overline{BF} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.

