Chapter 1 Practice Test Practicer: _____

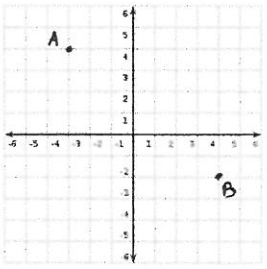
#1-3 Fill in the blank (1 pt each) / 32

1. Two angles that sum to 180° are _____.

2. When two angles are adjacent and supplementary they form a _____.

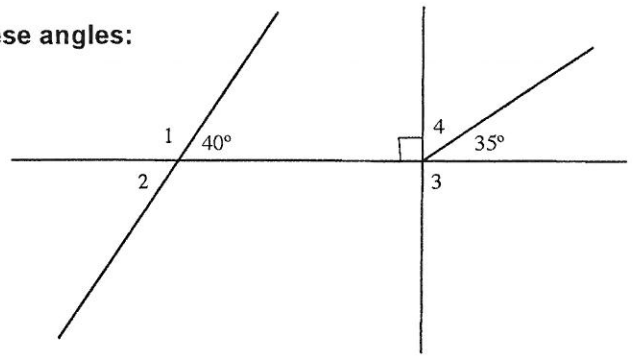
3. The midpoint of (3,5) and (-1,9) is _____. (2 pt)

4. a. Find the distance between points A and B on graph. (2 pt)



b. Find the distance between the points (4,7) and (6,3). (2 pt)

5. **Use the diagram (not a protractor) to find the measure of these angles:** (1 pt each)



a. <1 b. <3

c. <2 d. <4

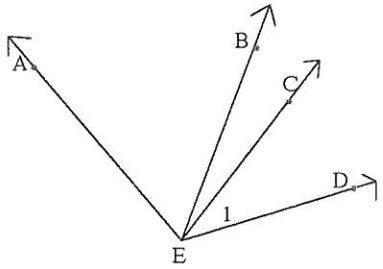
6. <1 and <2 are complementary angles.
<1 and <3 are vertical angles.
If $m<2 = 32°$, what is the measure of <3? (1 pt)

7. If <1 and <2 are a linear pair and $m<2 = 67$, then $m<1 = ?$ (1 pt)

8. Where do $\overrightarrow{PQ}$ and $\overrightarrow{QP}$ intersect? (A sketch will help) (1 pt)

9. Draw one sketch with points A,B,C and D so that $\overrightarrow{CB}$ and $\overrightarrow{CA}$ are opposite rays and $\overrightarrow{CD}$ and $\overrightarrow{CA}$ are the same ray. (1 pt)

#10-15, Refer to the diagram at right. (1 pt each)



10. Name the sides of < 1

11. Name a point interior of $\angle DEB$

12. Name an angle adjacent to $\angle AEB$

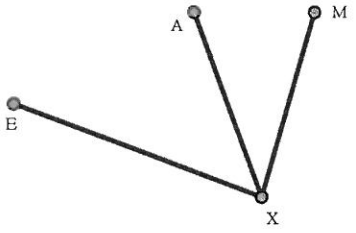
13. If $m\angle AEB = 75°$ and $m\angle AEC = 130°$, find $m<\angle BEC$

14. If $\overrightarrow{EB}$ bisects $\angle AED$, $\overrightarrow{EC}$ bisects $\angle BED$ and $m\angle BEC = 30$, find $m\angle AEC$

15. Use a protractor to measure $\angle BED$

16. $\overrightarrow{OR}$ and $\overrightarrow{OP}$ are opposite rays. $\overrightarrow{OQ}$ bisects <TOR. m<TOQ = 41°. Find m<TOP. (2 pt)

17. In the sketch at right m<EXA = (7x-1) °, m<AXM = (3x+12)° and m<EXM = 66°. Find the exact measure of <EXA. (2 pt)



18. T is the midpoint of PQ. Which of the following is NOT an appropriate statement? (1 pt)

a. PT = TQ

b. $\overline{PT} \cong \overline{TQ}$

c. PT + PQ = TQ

d. PT + TQ = PQ

#19-21, answer each with always true, sometimes true or never true. (1 pt each)

19. $\overrightarrow{CD}$ and $\overrightarrow{CE}$ form $\overleftrightarrow{DE}$

20. If a ray divides an angle into two acute angles, then it bisects the angle.

21. If C is interior <BOD and B is interior <AOC, then B must be interior of <DOC

22. One angle is 15 more than twice its supplement. Find the measure of each angle. (2 pt)