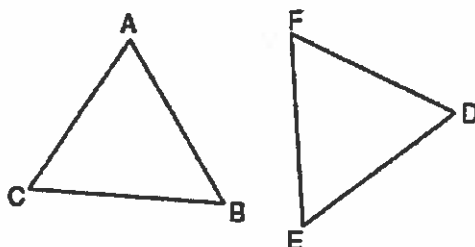


Regents Practice

14. Which condition does *not* prove that two triangles are congruent?

- (1)  $SSS \cong SSS$       (2)  $SSA \cong SSA$       (3)  $SAS \cong SAS$       (4)  $ASA \cong ASA$

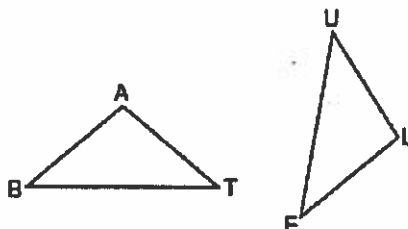
15. In the diagram of  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle DEF$  below,  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$ ,  $\angle A \cong \angle D$ , and  $\angle B \cong \angle E$ .



Which method can be used to prove  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ ?

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

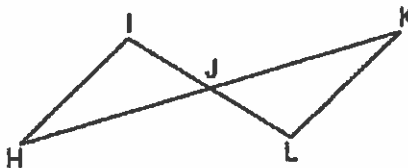
16. In the accompanying diagram of triangles  $BAT$  and  $FLU$ ,  $\angle B \cong \angle F$  and  $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{FL}$ .



Which statement is needed to prove  $\triangle BAT \cong \triangle FLU$ ?

- (1)  $\angle A \cong \angle L$       (2)  $\overline{AT} \cong \overline{LU}$       (3)  $\angle A \cong \angle U$       (4)  $\overline{BA} \parallel \overline{FL}$

17. In the accompanying diagram,  $\overline{HK}$  bisects  $\overline{IL}$  and  $\angle H \cong \angle K$ .



What is the most direct method of proof that could be used to prove  $\triangle HIJ \cong \triangle KJL$ ?

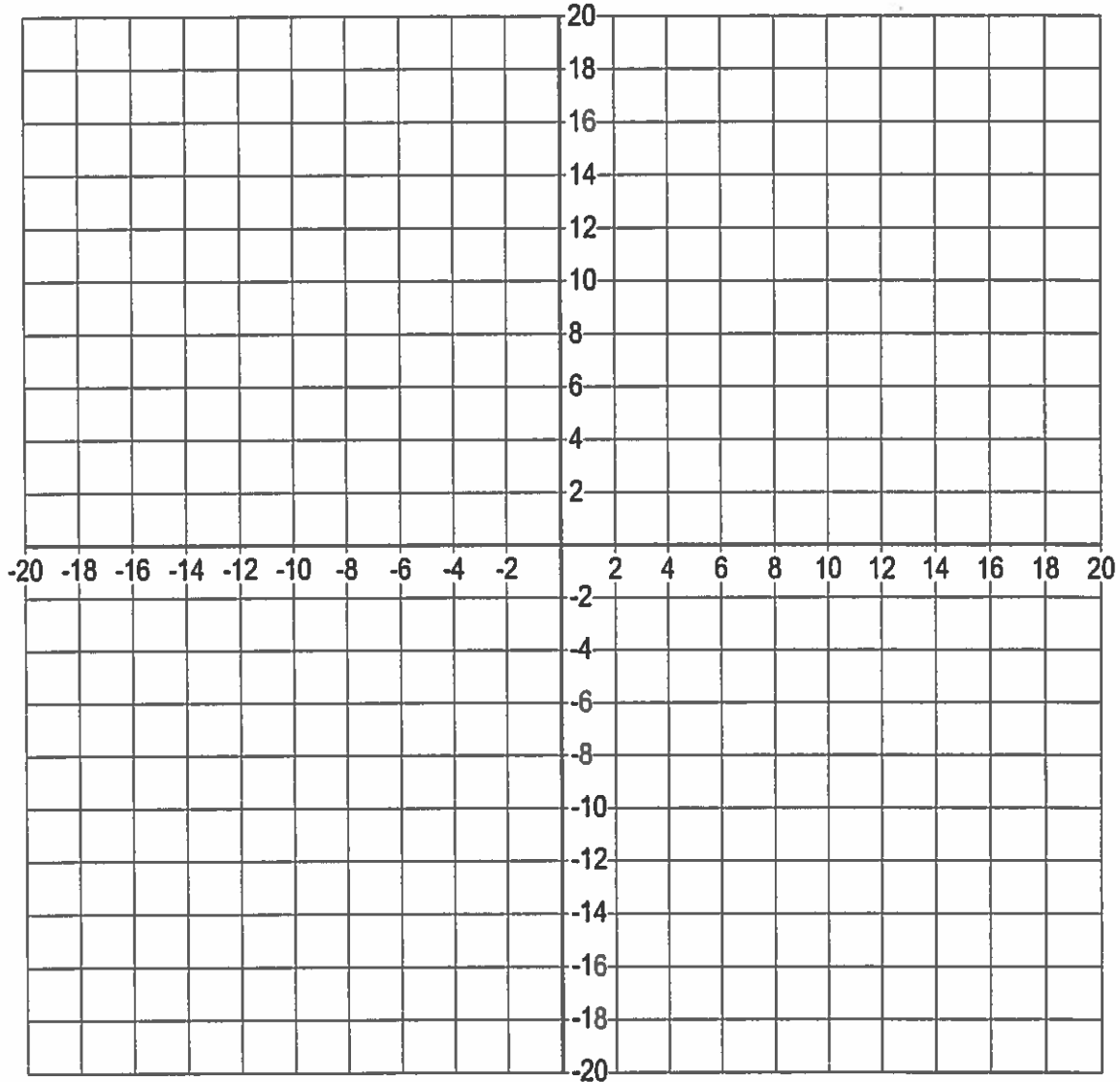
- (1)  $HL \cong HL$   
 (2)  $SAS \cong SAS$   
 (3)  $AAS \cong AAS$   
 (4)  $ASA \cong ASA$

# A Secret Message

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Connect each series of points with lines to reveal a secret message.



(10, -14) (10, -6) (12, 10) (16, 10) (-6, 0) (-4, -4) (4, -10) (8, -10) (-2, -10) (0, -10)  
 (-12, -10) (-12, -6) (-14, -6) (-14, -14) (-10, -14) (-10, -10) (-14, -10) (-16, 10) (-12, 10)  
 (-8, -14) (-8, -6) (-4, -6) (-4, -10) (-8, -10) (-10, 6) (-10, 10) (-8, 14) (-6, 10) (-6, 6)  
 (4, -14) (4, -10) (6, -6) (8, -10) (8, -14) (-2, 0) (0, 0) (-8, -4) (-8, 4) (-4, 4) (-4, 0) (-8, 0)  
 (12, 6) (12, 10) (14, 14) (16, 10) (16, 6) (-10, 4) (-14, 2) (-14, -2) (-10, -4) (-10, 0) (-12, 0)  
 (2, -4) (-2, -4) (-2, 4) (2, 4) (14, -6) (10, -10) (14, -14) (6, 6) (2, 6) (2, 14) (6, 14)  
 (-6, -10) (-4, -14) (-16, 6) (-16, 14) (4, 0) (8, 0) (-10, 10) (-6, 10) (-12, 6) (-12, 14)  
 (-4, 14) (-2, 6) (0, 14) (4, -4) (4, 0) (6, 4) (8, 0) (8, -4) (2, -14) (-2, -14) (-2, -6) (2, -6)  
 (2, 10) (4, 10) (10, 4) (14, 4) (12, 4) (12, -4)

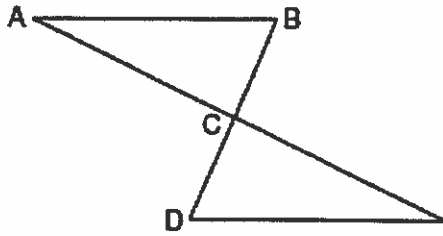
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

(Mini Proof)  
QUIZ

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Given:  $C$  is the midpoint of  $BD$  and  $AE$

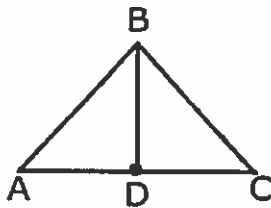
Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$



Statement	Reason
1.	1.
2.	2. Def. of midpoint
3. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CE}$	3.
4.	4. Vertical Angles
5.	5.

2. Given:  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$ ,  $\overline{BD}$  is a median of  $\overline{AC}$

Prove:  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$



Statement	Reason
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3. Def. of median
4. $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	4.
5.	5.

While waiting for everyone else to finish,

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When done; Option 1: Write a story about what you like to do over Thanksgiving break.

Quietly  
pick an  
option

→ Option 2: Draw me a Thanksgiving picture.

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