

Test 25

- E: AAA, because sides may be different lengths
- D: They are congruent.
- A: prove the triangles congruent
- C: the midpoint
- B: If one set of corresponding sides are congruent, the triangles may be proved congruent by ASA or AAS.
- A: $\angle JKZ \cong \angle XKZ$
- C: parallelogram
- E: ASA
- B: congruent
- A: reflexive property
- D: definition of a bisector
- B: $\overline{RV} \cong \overline{TV}$
- E: definition of a parallelogram
- C: alternate interior angles
- A: ASA

Test 26

- E: one congruent angle is already given
- B: Pythagorean theorem
- D: SSS
- A: SAS
- B: AAS
- B: HA
- C: definition of a rectangle
- B: opposite sides of a rectangle are congruent (APT)
- C: reflexive property
- A: HL
- E: definition of a midpoint
- B: $\overline{MQ} \cong \overline{MQ}$
- D: LL
- A: $\overline{PM} \cong \overline{RM}$: CPCTRC
For #14 and #15, you may not assume the figure is a rectangle.

- B: $\angle NRQ$ is a right angle: all others may be proved congruent with CPCTRC.

Test 27

- C: have the same shape but not the same size
- A: corresponding sides are congruent
- B: two sets of congruent angles
- C: ratio of short legs is also $\frac{1}{3}$
- D: similar
- A: $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$
- D: they are similar:
 $\frac{3}{6}, \frac{5}{10},$ and $\frac{6}{12}$ all = $\frac{1}{2}$
- C: two congruent angles proves similarity, not congruence
- E: $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$
- E: reflexive property
- B: perpendicular lines form right angles
- A: $\triangle XSY$ and $\triangle RSQ$ are similar by AA
- E: vertical angles
- A: alternate interior angles
- C: AA postulate

Test 28

- C: moving and changing shapes on a grid
- A: translation
- E: reflection
- B: dilation
- C: flipped
- A: rotation
- E: counterclockwise
- A: degrees
- C: reflection