

سلسلة الطارق في الرياضيات



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف العاشر العام ← رياضيات ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 23:02:07 2026-06-21

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
رياضيات:

إعداد: طارق علي

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر العام



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر العام والمادة رياضيات في الفصل الثالث

حلول ميكل الامتحان أسئلة وتدريبات 2026م

1

ميكل الامتحان أسئلة وتدريبات 2026م غير محلول

2

كن مستعدا إجابة مراجعة نهاية الفصل 2026م

3

كن مستعدا مراجعة نهاية الفصل 2026م غير محلول

4

أسئلة متوقعة للامتحان 2026م غير محلول

5

الطارق

الرياضيات

هيكل 10 عام ريفيل 2026

منصة طارق أكاديمي للرياضيات

Tarek Academy

مرفع عاشر (عام ريفيل)

طارق

أستاذ الرياضيات

0562854282 037637703

Mr. Tarek Ali

سلسلة الطارق في الرياضيات منصة طارق أكاديمي

10

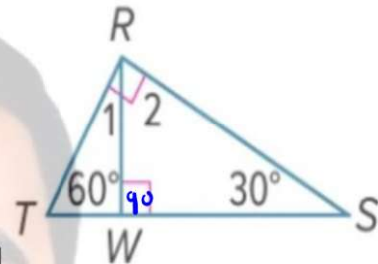
عام



Q1-MCQ 14.1

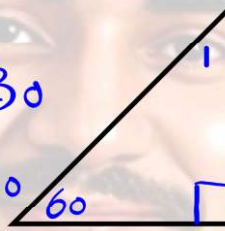
1. In the figure below, find the measure of $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$.

- A. $m\angle 1 = 30^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$
- B. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 30^\circ$
- C. $m\angle 1 = 30^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 30^\circ$
- D. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$



$$*m\angle 1 = 180 - 90 - 60 = 30$$

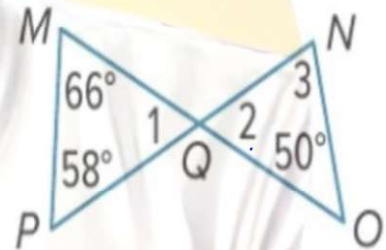
$$*m\angle 2 = 180 - 90 - 30 = 60$$



Sum of all
Angles in $\triangle$
 $= 180^\circ$

2. In the figure below, find the measure of $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, and $\angle 3$

- A. $m\angle 1 = 56^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 74^\circ$
- B. $m\angle 1 = 109^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 29^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 71^\circ$
- C. $m\angle 1 = 56^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 56^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 74^\circ$
- D. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 70^\circ$



$$*m\angle 1 = m\angle 2 \text{ vertical}$$

$$= 180 - 58 - 66 = 56$$

$$*m\angle 3 = 180 - 56 - 50 = 74$$

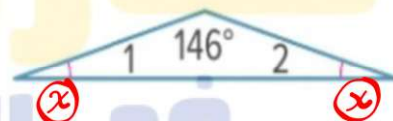
4. In the figure below, the two base angles are congruent.

The vertex angle is 146° .

Find $\angle 1$.

- A. 17°
- B. 27°
- C. 34°
- D. 73°

4.



$$x = \frac{180 - 146}{2} = 17$$

$$m\angle 1 = m\angle 2 = x = 17$$

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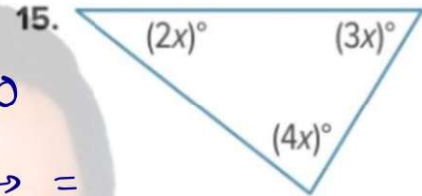
عام



Q2-MCQ 14.1

15. What is the value of x ?A. 10° B. 20° C. 30° D. 40°

$$2x + 3x + 4x = 180$$

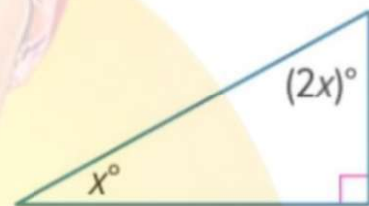
Shift $\rightarrow$ solve $\rightarrow$ =16. Using the same figure, what is the measure of the angle labeled $2x$?A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90°

$$x + 2x + 90 = 180$$

Shift $\rightarrow$ solve $\rightarrow$ =

$$x = 30$$

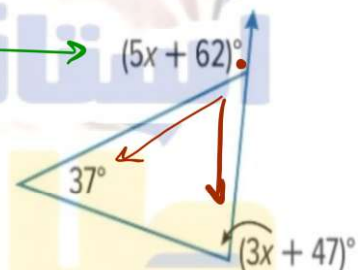
$$* 2x = 2(30) = 60$$



17. What is the value of the exterior angle?

A. 11° B. 117° C. 60° D. 90°

exterior = sum of opposite.



8!

$$5x + 62 = 37 + 3x + 47$$

$$x = 11$$

$$* 5x + 62 = 5(11) + 62 = 117$$

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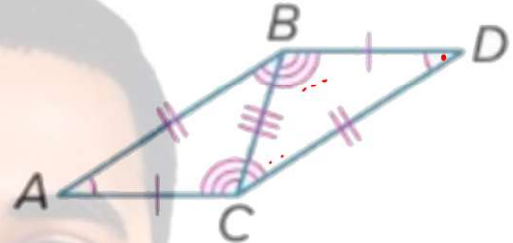
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Q3-MCQ 14.2

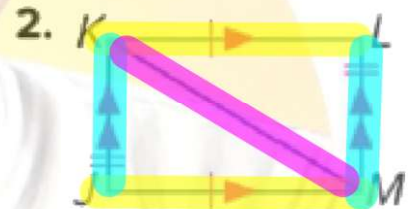
1. Which congruence statement is correct?

- ☒ A. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$
 B. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BCD$
 C. $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle DBC$
 D. $\triangle BAC \cong \triangle CDB$



2.

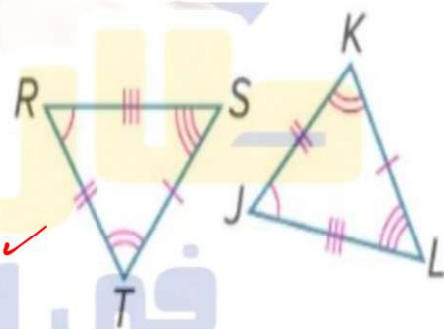
	Corresponding Sides	Corresponding Angles
A	$\overline{JK} \cong \overline{LM}, \overline{KL} \cong \overline{KM}, \overline{JM} \cong \overline{LM}$	$\angle J \cong \angle L, \angle K \cong \angle K, \angle M \cong \angle M$
☒ B	$\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{ML}, \overline{KL} \cong \overline{MJ}, \overline{KM} \cong \overline{MK}$	$\angle J \cong \angle L, \angle JKM \cong \angle LMK, \angle KJM \cong \angle MKL$
C	$\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{KL}, \overline{JM} \cong \overline{LM}, \overline{KM} \cong \overline{KM}$	$\angle J \cong \angle L, \angle K \cong \angle K, \angle M \cong \angle M$
D	$\overline{JM} \cong \overline{LM}, \overline{MK} \cong \overline{KM}, \overline{JK} \cong \overline{KL}$	$\angle J \cong \angle L, \angle M \cong \angle K, \angle K \cong \angle M$



5.

	Corresponding Sides	Corresponding Angles
A	$\overline{RS} \cong \overline{JK}, \overline{ST} \cong \overline{KL}, \overline{RT} \cong \overline{JL}$	$\angle R \cong \angle J, \angle S \cong \angle K, \angle T \cong \angle L$
B	$\overline{RS} \cong \overline{KL}, \overline{ST} \cong \overline{LJ}, \overline{RT} \cong \overline{JK}$	$\angle R \cong \angle K, \angle S \cong \angle L, \angle T \cong \angle J$
☒ C	$\overline{RT} \cong \overline{JK}, \overline{TS} \cong \overline{KL}, \overline{RS} \cong \overline{JL}$	$\angle R \cong \angle J, \angle T \cong \angle K, \angle S \cong \angle L$
D	$\overline{ST} \cong \overline{KL}, \overline{TR} \cong \overline{LJ}, \overline{RS} \cong \overline{JK}$	$\angle S \cong \angle K, \angle T \cong \angle L, \angle R \cong \angle J$

$$\triangle RTS \cong \triangle JKL$$



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Q4-MCQ 14.2

In the diagram, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$.

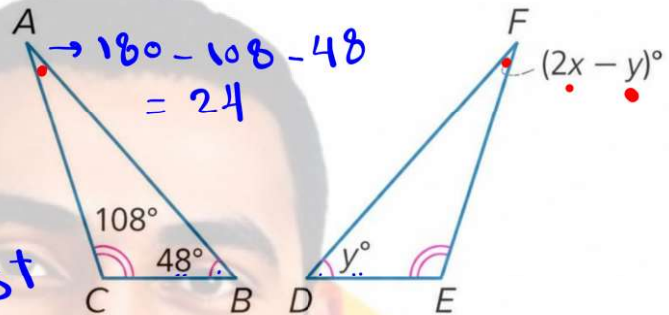
6. Find the value of x .

- A. 36
- B. 24
- C. 32
- D. 42

Find y First
 $y = 48$

② $2x - y = A \rightarrow 2x - 48 = 24$

Shift $\rightarrow$ solve $\rightarrow x = 36$



7. Find the value of y .

A. 48

B. 60

C. 72

D. 96

12. Camila is designing a new image for her cell phone case,

If $m\angle ABC = 35^\circ$, $m\angle BAC = 29^\circ$, $\angle ACB \cong \angle DEB$

12. What is the measure of $\angle DEB$?

A. 29°

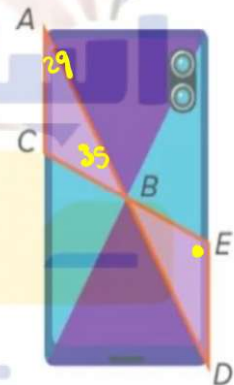
B. 35°

C. 116°

D. 145°

$\angle E \cong \angle C$

$E = C = 180 - 35 - 29$



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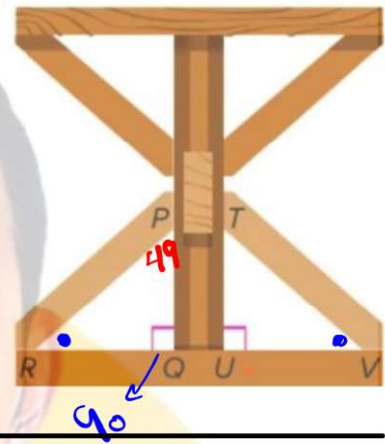


13. Mr. Lewis is building a rustic dining table. If $\angle PRQ \cong \angle TVU$ and $m\angle RPQ = 49^\circ$. What is the measure of $\angle TVU$?

- ☒ A. 41°
☐ B. 49°
☐ C. 90°
☐ D. 131°

$$\angle R \cong \angle V$$

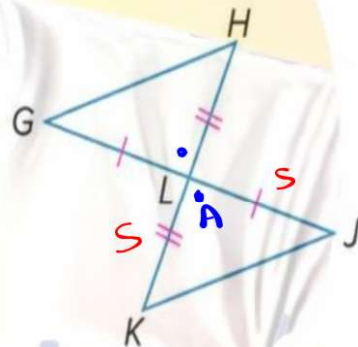
$$R = V = 180 - 90 - 49$$



Q5-MCQ 14.3

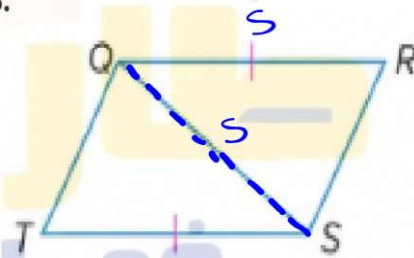
17. Explain whether there is enough information given in each figure to prove that the triangles are congruent using SSS or SAS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ☐ A | Yes, by SSS |
| ☒ B | Yes, by SAS |
| ☐ C | No, not enough information |
| ☐ D | Yes, both SSS and SAS |



18. Explain whether there is enough information given in each figure to prove that the triangles are congruent using SSS or SAS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ☐ A | Yes, by SSS |
| ☐ B | Yes, by SAS |
| ☒ C | No, not enough information |
| ☐ D | Yes, both SSS and SAS |



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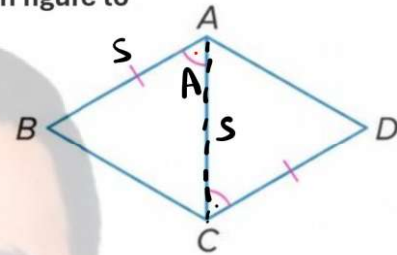
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عام



19. Explain whether there is enough information given in each figure to prove that the triangles are congruent using SSS or SAS.

A	Yes, by SSS
B	Yes, by SAS
C	No, not enough information
D	Yes, both SSS and SAS



20. Is there enough information to prove that the two triangles are congruent using SSS or SAS?

A	Yes, by SSS
B	Yes, by SAS
C	No, not enough information
D	Yes, both SSS and SAS

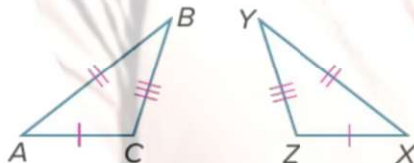


Q6-MCQ 14.3

1. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$, $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{XZ}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$



1. Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$, $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{XZ}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$

What congruence theorem proves

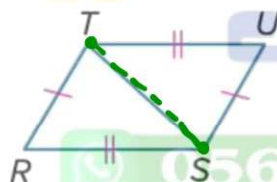
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$?

- A. SAS
B. ASA
C. SSS
D. AAS

2. flow proof

Given: $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{UT}$, $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{US}$

Prove: $\triangle RST \cong \triangle UTS$



Given:

- $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{UT} \rightarrow S$
• $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{US} \rightarrow S$

2. Which additional fact is needed to prove

$\triangle RST \cong \triangle UTS$ using SSS?

- A. $\angle R \cong \angle U$
B. $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{TS} \rightarrow \text{Common side}$
C. $\angle RTS \cong \angle UST$
D. $\overline{RU} \cong \overline{TS}$

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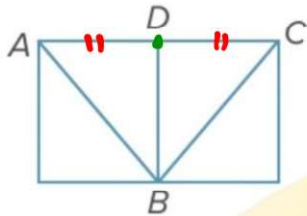
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3. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, D is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$.Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$ 

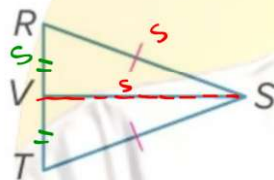
Given:

• $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$ • D is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$

Which statement can be concluded from the definition of midpoint?

A. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BD}$ B. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DC}$ C. $\angle A \cong \angle C$ D. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$

4. flow proof

Given: $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{TS}$, V is the midpoint of $\overline{RT}$.Prove: $\triangle RSV \cong \triangle TSV$ 

4. Given:

• $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{TS}$ • V is the midpoint of $\overline{RT}$ Which congruence theorem proves $\triangle RSV \cong \triangle TSV$?

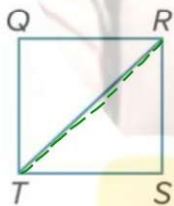
A. ASA

B. SAS

C. SSS

D. AAS

5. paragraph proof

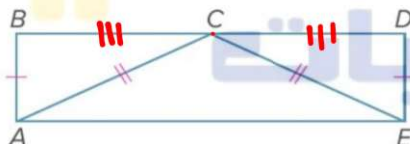
Given: $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{SR}$, $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{QT}$ Prove: $\triangle QRT \cong \triangle SRT$ 

Common
Side
قطع مشترك

Given:

• $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{SR} \rightarrow S$ • $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{QT} \rightarrow S$ What additional fact proves $\triangle QRT \cong \triangle SRT$?A. $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{RT}$ B. $\angle Q \cong \angle S$ C. $\overline{QS} \cong \overline{TR}$ D. $\angle QRT \cong \angle STR$

6. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ED}$, $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CE}$, $\overline{AC}$ bisects $\overline{BD}$ Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$ 

Given:

• $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ED}$ • $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CE}$ • $\overline{AC}$ bisects $\overline{BD}$

Which statement follows from the definition of segment bisector?

A. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$ B. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$ C. $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{BD}$ D. $\angle BCA \cong \angle DCE$

* bisect ,
* midpoint
parts are $\cong$
or =

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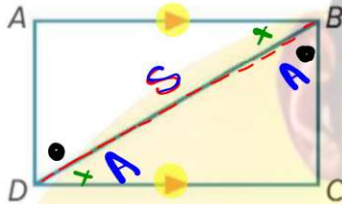


Q7-MCQ 14.4

1. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$, $\angle CBD \cong \angle ADB$

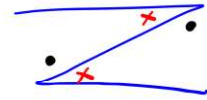
Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$



1. Given:

• $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

Parallel



• $\angle CBD \cong \angle ADB$

Which theorem can be used to prove

$\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$?

A. SSS

B. SAS

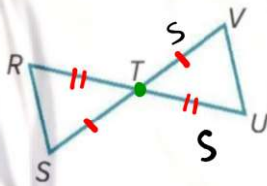
☒ C. ASA

D. AAS

2. two-column proof

Given: $\angle S \cong \angle V$, and T is the midpoint of $\overline{SV}$.

Prove: $\triangle RTS \cong \triangle UTV$



2. Given:

• $\angle S \cong \angle V$

• T is the midpoint of $\overline{SV}$

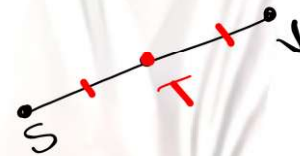
Which statement follows from the definition of midpoint?

☒ A. $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{TV}$

B. $\angle RTS \cong \angle UTV$

C. $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{UV}$

D. $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{TU}$

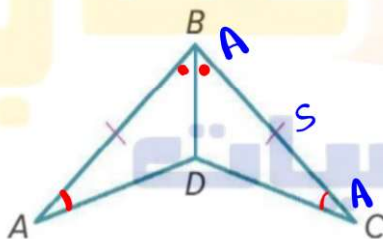


3. flow proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, $\angle A \cong \angle C$, and

$\overline{DB}$ bisects $\angle ABC$.

Prove: $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$



3. Given:

• $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$

• $\angle A \cong \angle C$

• $\overline{DB}$ bisects $\angle ABC$

Angle

What can be concluded from the definition of angle bisector?

☒ A. $\angle ABD \cong \angle CBD$

B. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$

C. $\angle ADB \cong \angle CDB$

D. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BD}$

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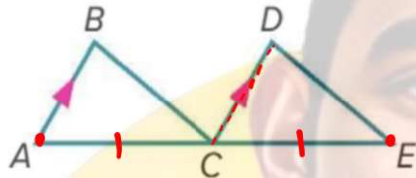


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4. paragraph proof

Given: $\overline{CD}$ bisects $\overline{AE}$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$, and $\angle E \cong \angle BCA$.

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDE$



4. Given:

- $\overline{CD}$ bisects $\overline{AE}$
- $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$
- $\angle E \cong \angle BCA$

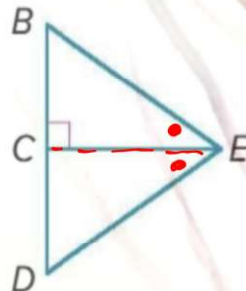
What does it mean if $\overline{CD}$ bisects $\overline{AE}$?

- ☒ A. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CE}$
- B. $\angle A \cong \angle E$
- C. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$
- D. $\angle ABC \cong \angle CDE$

5. paragraph proof

Given: $\overline{CE}$ bisects $\angle BED$; $\angle BCE$ and $\angle ECD$ are right angles.

Prove: $\triangle ECB \cong \triangle ECD$



Given:

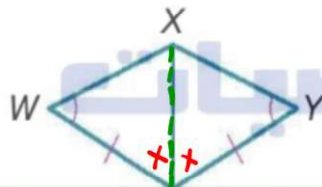
- $\overline{CE}$ bisects $\angle BED$
 - $\angle BCE$ and $\angle ECD$ are right angles
- What can be concluded from the definition of angle bisector?

- A. $\angle BCE \cong \angle ECD$
- ☒ B. $\angle BEC \cong \angle CED$
- C. $\overline{BE} \cong \overline{ED}$
- D. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$

6. paragraph proof

Given: $\angle W \cong \angle Y$, $\overline{WZ} \cong \overline{YZ}$, and $\overline{XZ}$ bisects $\angle WZY$.

Prove: $\triangle XWZ \cong \triangle XYZ$



Given:

- $\angle W \cong \angle Y$
- $\overline{WZ} \cong \overline{YZ}$
- $\overline{XZ}$ bisects $\angle WZY$

Which statement follows from the definition of angle bisector?

- A. $\angle WXZ \cong \angle ZXY$
- ☒ B. $\angle WZX \cong \angle XZY$
- C. $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{WZ}$
- D. $\angle XWZ \cong \angle XYZ$

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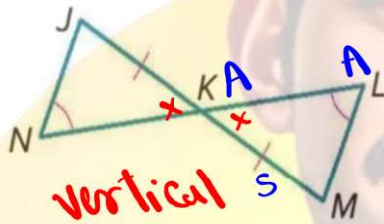


Q8-MCQ 14.4

12. flow proof

Given: $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{MK}$, $\angle N \cong \angle L$

Prove: $\triangle JKN \cong \triangle MKL$



12. Using the same figure, what additional angle pair is congruent?

- ☒ A. $\angle JKN \cong \angle MKL$
- B. $\angle JNK \cong \angle MLK$
- C. $\angle KJN \cong \angle KML$
- D. $\angle JKN \cong \angle MNL$

vertical



12. Given: $JK \cong MK$, $\angle N \cong \angle L$

Prove: $\triangle JKN \cong \triangle MKL$

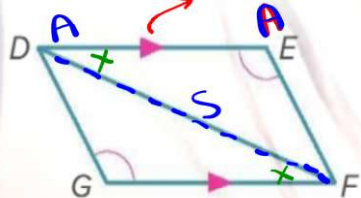
Which theorem can be used?

- A. SSS
- B. SAS
- C. ASA
- ☒ D. AAS

13. paragraph proof

Given: $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{FG}$, $\angle E \cong \angle G$

Prove: $\triangle DFG \cong \triangle FDE$



13. Given: $DE \parallel FG$, $\angle E \cong \angle G$

Prove: $\triangle DFG \cong \triangle FDE$

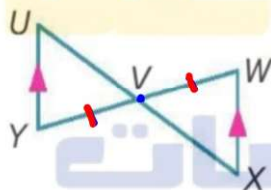
Which theorem can be used?

- A. SSS
- B. SAS
- C. ASA
- ☒ D. AAS

14. two-column proof

Given: V is the midpoint of $\overline{YW}$; $\overline{UY} \parallel \overline{XW}$

Prove: $\triangle UYV \cong \triangle XWV$



14. Given: V is the midpoint of YW , $UY \parallel XW$

$\parallel XW$

Prove: $\triangle UYV \cong \triangle XWV$

Which statement follows from midpoint?

- ☒ A. $YV \cong WV$
- B. $UV \cong VX$
- C. $UY \cong XW$
- D. $\angle UYV \cong \angle XWV$

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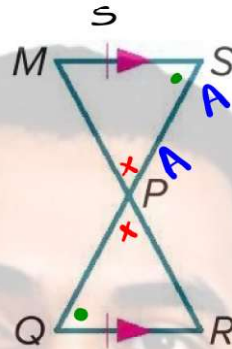
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15. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{MS} \cong \overline{RQ}$, $\overline{MS} \parallel \overline{RQ}$,Prove: $\triangle MSP \cong \triangle RQP$ 

A.SSS

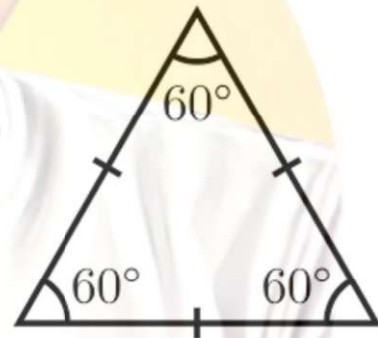
B.SAS

C.ASA

✓ D.AAS

Q9-MCQ 14.6**Corollary 14.3**

A triangle is equilateral if and only if it is equiangular.

Corollary 14.4Each angle of an equilateral triangle measures 60° .

* if you have 60° and 2 sides are = then All Angles = 60°

* if you have 2 Angles are

$60^\circ, 60^\circ \rightarrow$ All Angles = 60°
All sides are =

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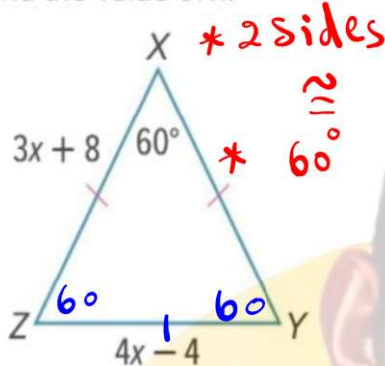
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8. Find the value of x .8. Find the value of x .

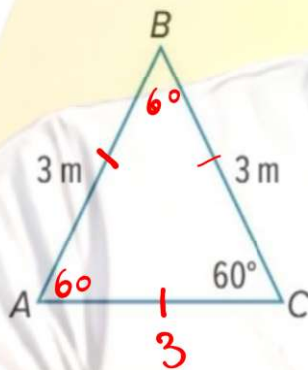
- A. 8
B. 10
✓ C. 12
D. 14

* All Angles = 60

* All Sides =

$$3x + 8 = 4x - 4$$

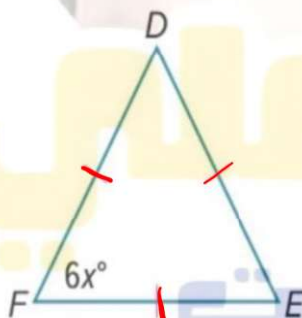
$$\text{shift} \rightarrow \text{solve} \rightarrow = 12$$

9. Find $m\angle B$ and AC.9. Find $m\angle B$ and AC.

- ✓ A. 60° , 3 m
B. 60° , 6 m
C. 120° , 3 m
D. 30° , 3 m

All Angles = 60

All sides = 3m

10. Find the value of x .10. Find the value of x .

- A. 6
B. 8
✓ C. 10
D. 12

All Sides are =
each Angle = 60

$$6x = 60$$

$$x = \frac{60}{6} = 10$$

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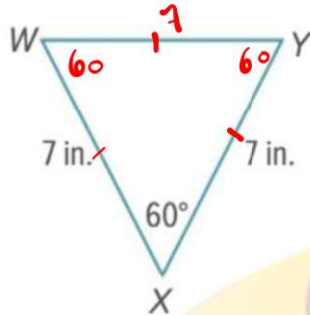
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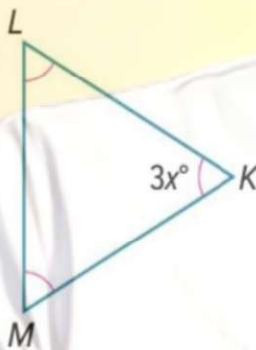
عام

11. Find $m\angle Y$ and WY .11. Find $m\angle Y$ and WY .

- A. 30° , 7 in.
 B. 60° , 7 in.
 C. 90° , 14 in.
 D. 120° , 7 in.

$$m\angle X = m\angle Y = m\angle W = 60^\circ$$

$$\overline{WX} = \overline{XY} = \overline{WY} = 7 \text{ in}$$

12. Find the value of x .12. Find the value of x .

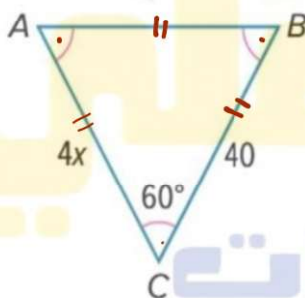
- A. 10
 B. 15
 C. 20
 D. 30

$$\text{each Angle} = 60^\circ$$

$$3x = 60$$

$$x = \frac{60}{3}$$

$$x = 20$$

13. Find the value of x .13. Find the value of x .

- A. 5
 B. 8
 C. 10
 D. 12

$$4x = 40$$

$$x = \frac{40}{4}$$

$$= 10$$

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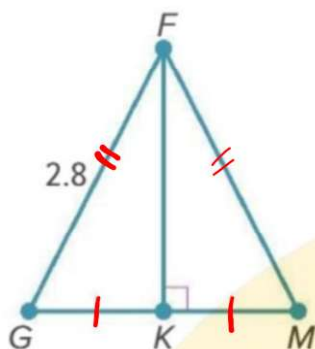
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عام



Q10-MCQ 1.1

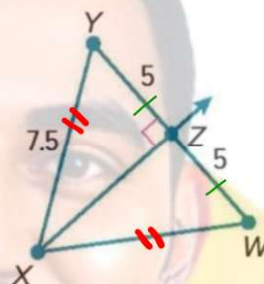
1. FM



1. Find FM.

- ☒ A. 2.8
☐ B. 5.6
☐ C. 7
☐ D. 8.4

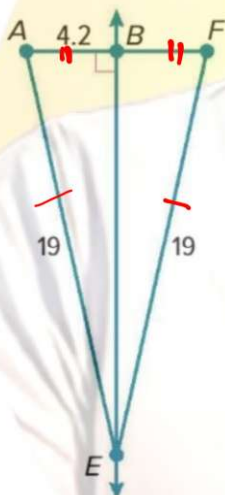
2. XW



2. Find XW.

- ☐ A. 5
☒ B. 7.5
☐ C. 10
☐ D. 15

3. BF



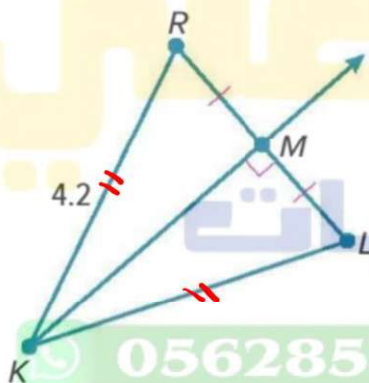
3. Find BF.

- ☒ A. 4.2
☐ B. 8.4
☐ C. 14.8
☐ D. 19

$$AB = BF = 4.2$$

$$AE = FE = 19$$

4. KL



4. Find KL.

- ☐ A. 2.1
☒ B. 4.2
☐ C. 8.4
☐ D. 12

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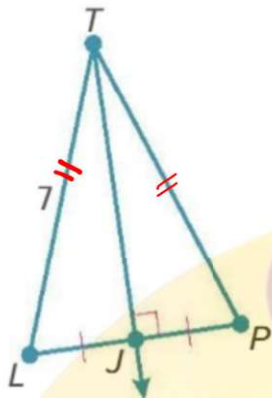
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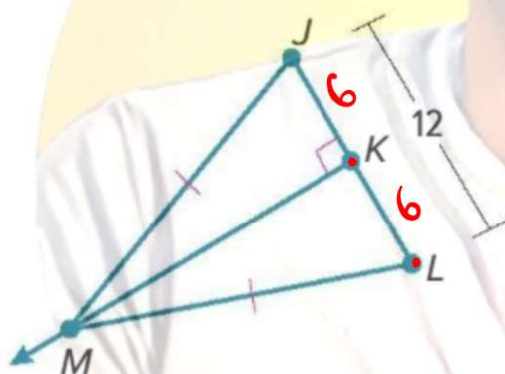
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5. TP 5. Find TP .

- A. 3.5
☒ B. 7
 C. 10.5
 D. 14

6. KL 6. Find KL .

- ☒ A. 6
 B. 8
 C. 10
 D. 12

$$\frac{12}{2} = \boxed{6}$$

استاذ
 طارق علي
 في الرياضيات

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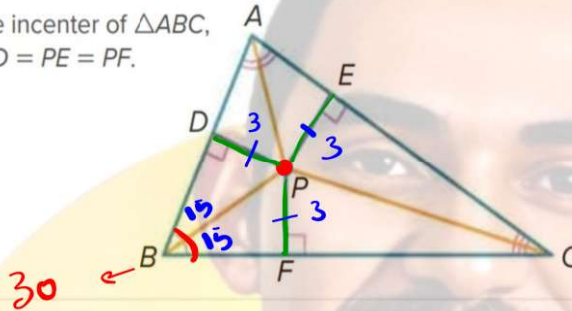


Q11-MCQ 1.2

Theorem 1.6: Incenter Theorem

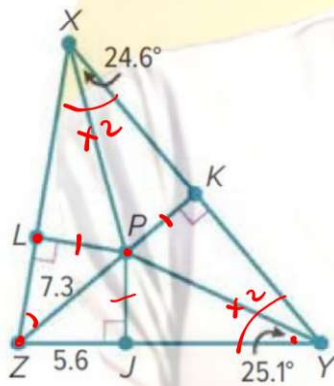
Words The angle bisectors of a triangle intersect at a point called the incenter that is equidistant from the sides of the triangle.

Example If P is the incenter of $\triangle ABC$, then $PD = PE = PF$.



Example 3 Use the Incenter Theorem

P is the incenter of $\triangle XYZ$. Find $m\angle LKP$.



P is the incenter of $\triangle XYZ$. Find $m\angle LKP$.

- A. 25.1°
- B. 40.3°
- C. 49.6°
- D. 80.6°

$$= \frac{180 - 2(24.6) - 2(25.1)}{2}$$

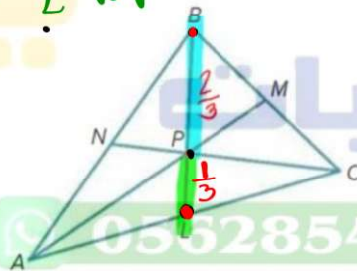
$$= 40.3$$

Q12-MCQ 1.3

Centroid

$$* BP = 2 PL$$

$$* PL = \frac{1}{2} BP$$



$$* BP = \frac{2}{3} BL$$

$$BL = BP + PL$$

$$BP = \frac{2}{3} (BP + PL)$$

$$\text{Total} < \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Big, small} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$* PL = \frac{1}{3} BL$$

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In $\triangle CDE$, U is the centroid, $UK = 12$, $EM = 21$, and $UD = 9$.
Find each measure.

1. Find CU .

- A. 6
B. 12 12×2
C. 18 $= 24$
☒ D. 24

2. Find MU . $= \frac{1}{3} EM = \frac{1}{3} \times 21 = 7$

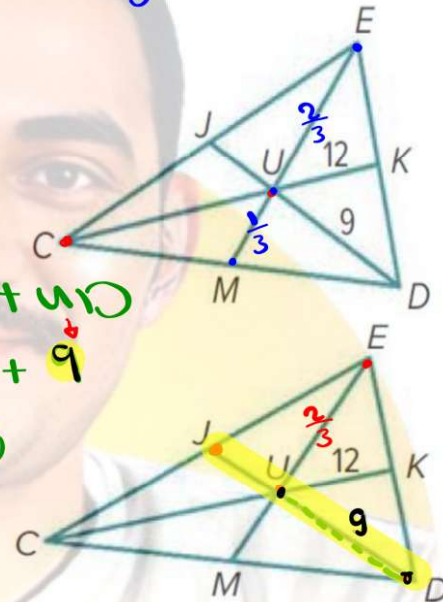
- ☒ A. 7
B. 10.5
C. 14
D. 21

3. Find EU . $= \frac{2}{3} \times 21$

- A. 7
☒ B. 14 $= 14$
C. 21
D. 42

4. Find JD . $= JU + UD$

- A. 9
☒ B. 13.5 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 9 + 9$
C. 18
D. 27 $= 13.5$



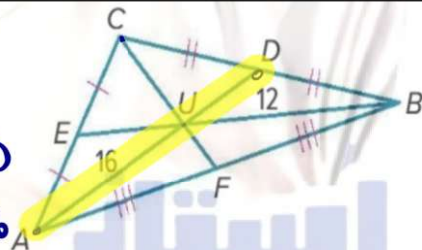
In $\triangle ABC$, $AU = 16$, $BU = 12$, and $CF = 18$.
Find each measure.

5. Find CU . $= \frac{2}{3} \times 18$

- A. 9
☒ B. 12 $= 12$
C. 18
D. 27

6. Find AD . $= AU + UD$

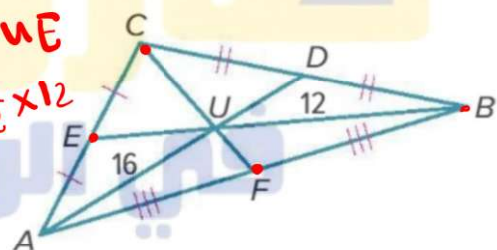
- A. 8
B. 16
☒ C. 24 $= 16 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16$
D. 32 $= 24$

7. Find UF . $= \frac{1}{3} \times 18$

- ☒ A. 6
B. 9
C. 12
D. 18 $= 6$

8. Find BE . $= BU + UE$

- ☒ A. 18
B. 24
C. 36
D. 48 $= 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 $= 18$



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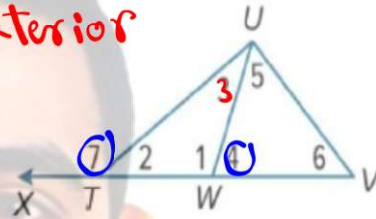


Q13-MCQ 1.4

Use the given figure to answer the following:

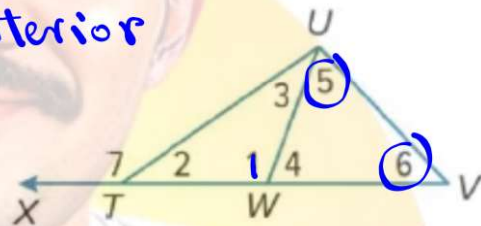
1. Which angle measures are greater than $m\angle 3$? *exterior*

- A. $\angle 5$, $\angle 6$
- B. $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$
- ☒ C. $\angle 4$, $\angle 7$
- D. $\angle 2$, $\angle 3$



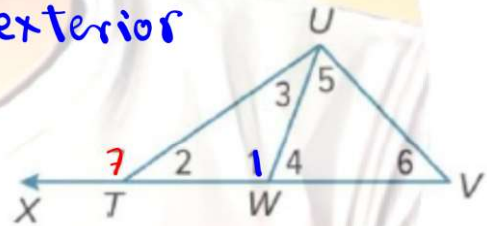
2. Which angle measures are less than $m\angle 1$? *interior*

- A. $\angle 2$, $\angle 3$
- B. $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$
- C. $\angle 6$, $\angle 7$
- ☒ D. $\angle 6$, $\angle 5$



3. Which angle measures are greater than $m\angle 1$? *exterior*

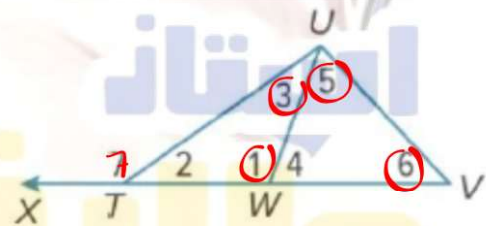
- ☒ A. $\angle 7$
- B. $\angle 3$, $\angle 4$
- C. $\angle 5$, $\angle 6$
- D. $\angle 2$



4. Which angle measures are less than $m\angle 7$?

- A. $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$
- ☒ B. $\angle 3$, $\angle 5$
- C. $\angle 4$, $\angle 6$
- D. $\angle 2$, $\angle 7$

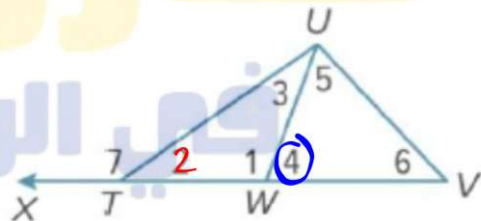
interior
1, 3, 5, 6



5. Which angle measures are greater than $m\angle 2$?

- A. $\angle 3$, $\angle 5$
- B. $\angle 1$, $\angle 4$
- C. $\angle 7$
- ☒ D. $\angle 4$

exterior



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Q14=Q15-MCQ 1.4

* longer side $\rightarrow$ opposite Angle greater

* greater Angle $\rightarrow$ opposite side bigger

* shorter side $\rightarrow$ opposite Angle less.

6. Which lists the sides from smallest to largest?

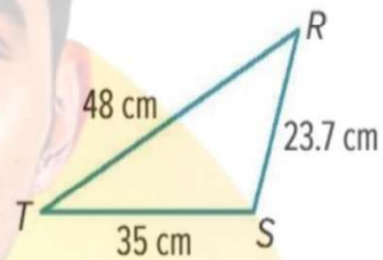
A. TR,TS,RS

☒ B. RS,TS,TR

C. TS,RS,TR

D. RS,TR,TS

RS $\rightarrow$ TS $\rightarrow$ TR



7. Which lists the angles from smallest to largest?

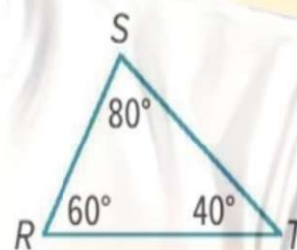
A. $\angle S, \angle R, \angle T$

☒ B. $\angle T, \angle R, \angle S$

C. $\angle R, \angle T, \angle S$

D. $\angle T, \angle S, \angle R$

$\angle T, \angle R, \angle S$



8. Which lists the Angles from smallest to largest?

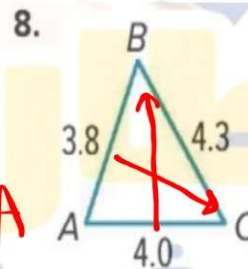
A. $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$

B. $\angle B, \angle A, \angle C$

☒ C. $\angle C, \angle B, \angle A$

D. $\angle A, \angle C, \angle B$

$\angle C \rightarrow \angle B \rightarrow \angle A$



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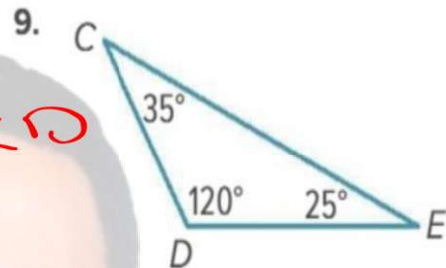
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9. Which lists the angles from smallest to largest?

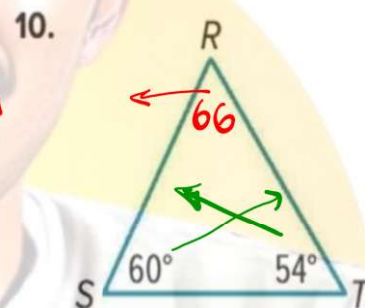
- A. $\angle D, \angle C, \angle E$
~~B. $\angle E, \angle C, \angle D$~~
 C. $\angle C, \angle E, \angle D$
 D. $\angle E, \angle D, \angle C$

 $\angle E \rightarrow \angle C \rightarrow \angle D$


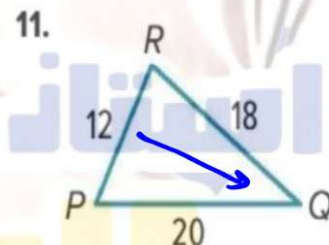
10. Which lists the sides from smallest to largest?

- A. RT, RS, ST
~~B. RS, RT, ST~~
 C. ST, RS, RT
 D. RS, ST, RT

$$180 - 60 - 54 = 66$$

 $RS \rightarrow RT \rightarrow ST$
11. Which lists the angles from smallest to largest?

- A. $\angle P, \angle Q, \angle R$
 B. $\angle R, \angle P, \angle Q$
~~C. $\angle Q, \angle P, \angle R$~~
 D. $\angle P, \angle R, \angle Q$

 $\angle Q \rightarrow \angle P \rightarrow \angle R$


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Q16-MCQ 1.6

$$|a - b| < x < a + b = \text{Range}$$

↓
+

Find the range for the measure of the third side of a triangle given the measures of two sides.

9. 6 ft and 19 ft

- $19 - 6, 19 + 6$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $13 \quad 25$
 $13 < x < 25$
- A. $6 < x < 19$
 B. $13 < x < 25$
 C. $19 < x < 25$
 D. $25 < x < 30$

10. 7 km and 29 km

- $29 - 7 = 22$
 $29 + 7 = 36$
- A. $7 < x < 29$
 B. $22 < x < 36$
 C. $29 < x < 36$
 D. $20 < x < 30$

11. 13 in. and 27 in.

- A. $13 < x < 27$
 B. $14 < x < 40$
 C. $27 < x < 40$
 D. $10 < x < 40$

$$27 - 13 = 14$$

$$27 + 13 = 40$$

$$14 < x < 40$$

12. 18 ft and 23 ft

- A. $5 < x < 41$
 B. $18 < x < 23$
 C. $5 < x < 23$
 D. $41 < x < 50$

$$23 - 18 = 5$$

$$23 + 18 = 41$$

$$5 < x < 41$$

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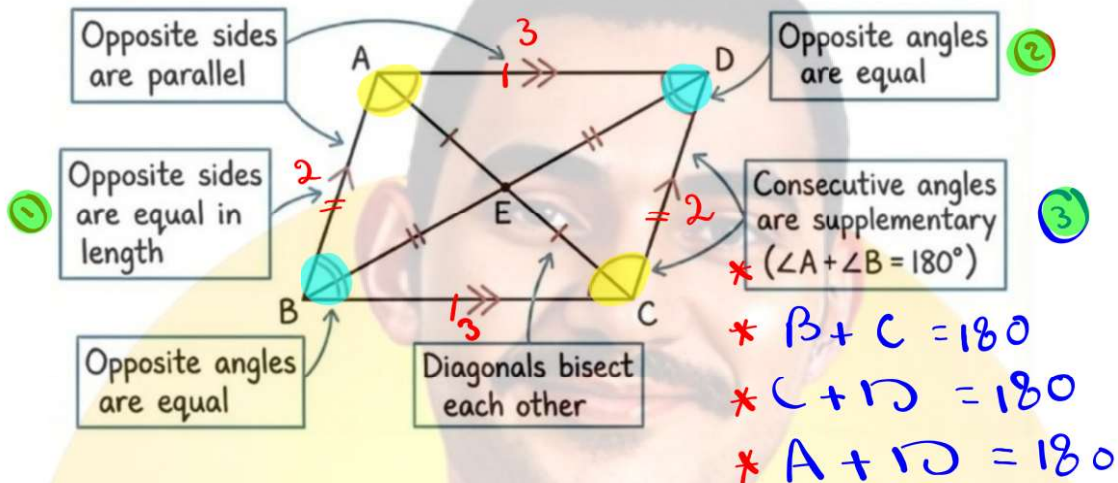
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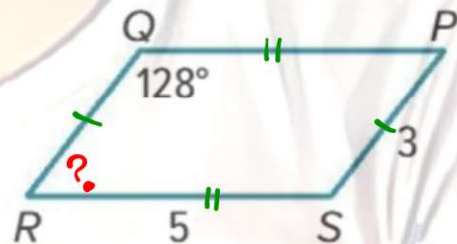
**Q17-MCQ 2.2****PROPERTIES OF A PARALLELOGRAM**1. Find $m\angle R$.

- ☒ A. 52°
 B. 128°
 C. 90°
 D. 180°

$$m\angle R = 180 - 128 = 52$$

2. Find QR . = $PS = 3$

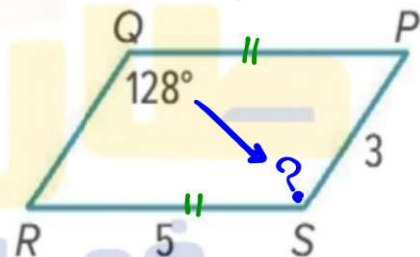
- ☒ A. 3
 B. 5
 C. 8
 D. 15

3. Find QP . = $RS = 5$

- A. 3
☒ B. 5
 C. 8
 D. 128

4. Find $m\angle S$.

- A. 52°
 B. 90°
☒ C. 128°
 D. 180°



opposites are =

$$\angle Q = \angle S = 128$$



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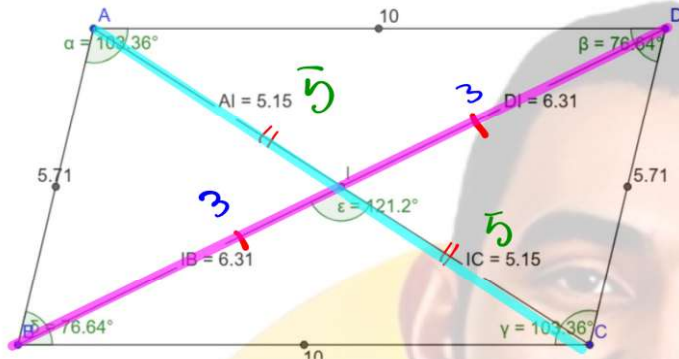
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Q18-MCQ 2.2



* diagonals bisect each other

9. Find the value of x and y .

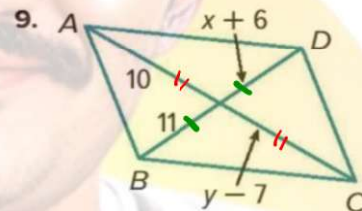
- A. $x = 4, y = 18$
 B. $x = 5, y = 17$
 C. $x = 4, y = 17$
 D. $x = 5, y = 18$

$$* x + 6 = 11$$

$$x = 5$$

$$* y - 1 = 10$$

$$y = 11$$



10. Find the value of a and b .

- A. $a = 2, b = 3$
 B. $a = 3, b = 2$
 C. $a = 4, b = 5$
 D. $a = 5, b = 4$

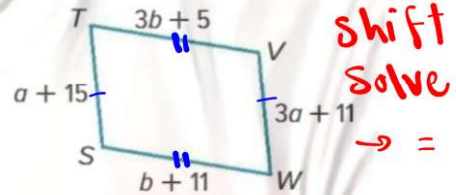
$$* 3a + 11 = a + 15$$

$$a = 2$$

$$* 3b + 5 = b + 11$$

$$b = 3$$

10.



Shift
Solve
→ =

11. Find the value of x and y .

- A. $x = 58, y = 63.5$
 B. $x = 56, y = 56$
 C. $x = 57, y = 57$
 D. $x = 59, y = 59$

$$* x - 5 + 2x + 11 = 180$$

Shift → Solve

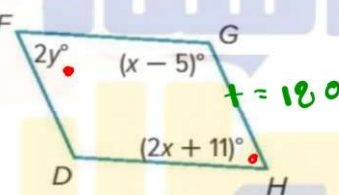
$$x = 58$$

$$* 2y = 2x + 11 \rightarrow 2y = 2(58) + 11$$

$$y = 63.5$$

Shift → Solve
→ =

11.



12. Find the value of y and z .

- A. $y = 4, z = 2$
 B. $y = 5, z = 2$
 C. $y = 6, z = 4$
 D. $y = 7, z = 5$

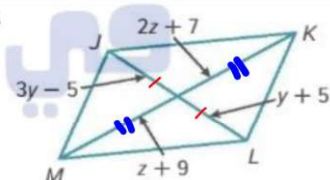
$$* 3y - 5 = y + 5$$

$$y = 5$$

$$* 2z + 7 = z + 9$$

$$z = 2$$

12.



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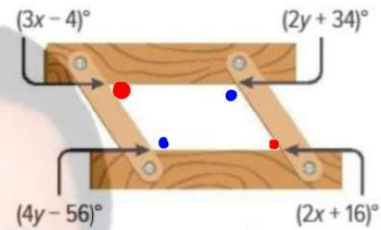
10

عام



Q19-MCQ 2.3

7. **ORGANIZATION** The space between the hinges and trays of a collapsible tray organizer appears to be a parallelogram. Find the values of x and y so that the trays and hinges of the organizer form a parallelogram.



7. Find the values of x and y .

- A. $x = 10, y = 13$
 B. $x = 12, y = 14$
 C. $x = 14, y = 15$
 ✓ D. $x = 20, y = 45$

$$* 3x - 4 = 2x + 16$$

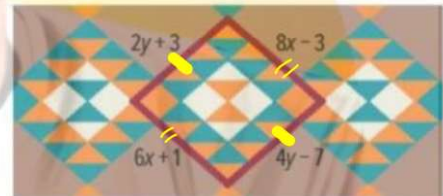
$$x = 20$$

$$* 2y + 34 = 4y - 56$$

$$y = 45$$

بطل!

8. **PATTERNS** Many Native American rugs and blankets incorporate parallelograms into the designs. Find the values of x and y so that the quadrilateral shown is a parallelogram.



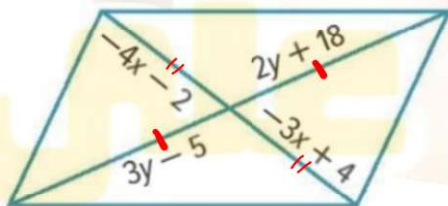
8. Find the values of x and y .

- A. $x = 2, y = 4$
 ✓ B. $x = 2, y = 5$
 C. $x = 4, y = 6$
 D. $x = 5, y = 7$

$$* 8x - 3 = 6x + 1 \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$* 2y + 3 = 4y - 7 \rightarrow y = 5$$

9.



$$* 3y - 5 = 2y + 18$$

$$y = 23$$

9. Find the values of x and y .

- ✓ A. $x = -6, y = 23$
 B. $x = 2, y = 3$
 C. $x = 3, y = 4$
 D. $x = 4, y = 5$

$$* -4x - 2 = -3x + 4$$

$$x = -6$$



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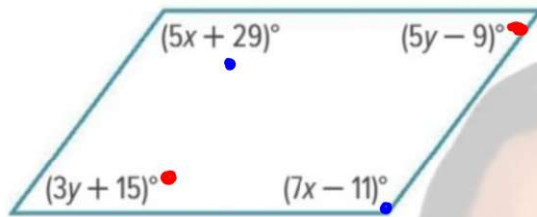
منصة طارق أكاديمي سلسلة الطارق في الرياضيات

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عام



10.



$$* 5x + 29 = 7x - 11$$

$$x = 20$$

10. Find the values of x and y .

A. $x = 10, y = 12$

B. $x = 11, y = 13$

C. $x = 20, y = 12$

D. $x = 13, y = 15$

$$* 5y - 9 = 3y + 15$$

$$y = 12$$

Q20- MCQ 2.4

❖ All four angles are right angles.

$$\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ$$

❖ Opposite sides are parallel and congruent.

$$AB \cong DC$$

$$AD \cong BC$$

❖ Opposite angles are congruent.

$$\angle A \cong \angle C$$

$$\angle D \cong \angle B$$

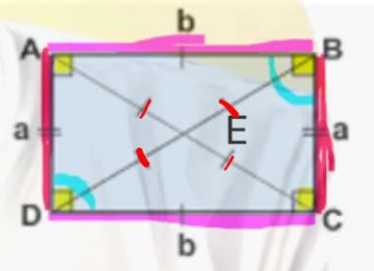
❖ Consecutive angles are supplementary.

$$\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ \quad \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ \quad \angle D + \angle A = 180^\circ$$

❖ Diagonals bisect each other.

$$AE \cong EC; DE \cong EB$$



❖ In addition, the diagonals of rectangles are congruent

$$AC \cong DB$$

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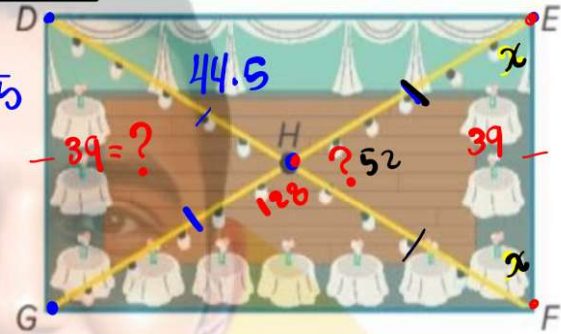
PROM The prom committee is decorating the venue for prom and wants to hang lights above the diagonals of the rectangular room. If $DH = 44.5$ feet, $EF = 39$ feet, and $m\angle GHF = 128^\circ$, find each measure.

5. Find DG . = $\overline{EF}$

- ☒ A. 39 ft
- ☐ B. 44.5 ft
- ☐ C. 78 ft
- ☐ D. 89 ft

6. Find GE . = 2×44.5

- ☐ A. 44.5 ft
- ☐ B. 78 ft
- ☒ C. 89 ft
- ☐ D. 128 ft

7. Find $m\angle EHF$.

- ☒ A. 52°
- ☐ B. 64°
- ☐ C. 128°
- ☐ D. 180°

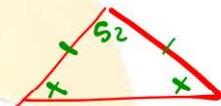
$$180 - 128 = 52$$

8. Find $m\angle HEF$.

- ☐ A. 26°
- ☐ B. 39°
- ☐ C. 52°
- ☒ D. 64°

$$x = \frac{180 - 52}{2}$$

$$= 64$$

isosceles $\triangle$ 

9. Quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a rectangle. If $m\angle ADB = (4x + 8)^\circ$ and $m\angle DBA = (6x + 12)^\circ$, find the value of x .

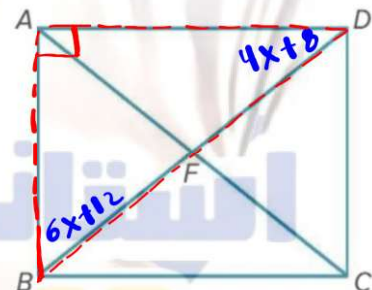
9. Find the value of x .

- ☐ A. 5
- ☒ B. 7
- ☐ C. 9
- ☐ D. 11

$$4x + 8 + 6x + 12 + 90 = 180$$

shift $\rightarrow$ solve $\rightarrow$ =

$$x = 7$$



طارق علي
في الرياضيات

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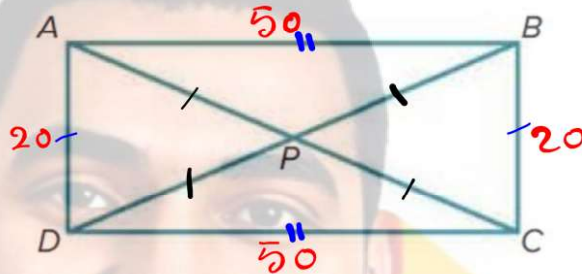
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Q21-MCQ 2.4

Example 3 Prove Rectangular Relationships

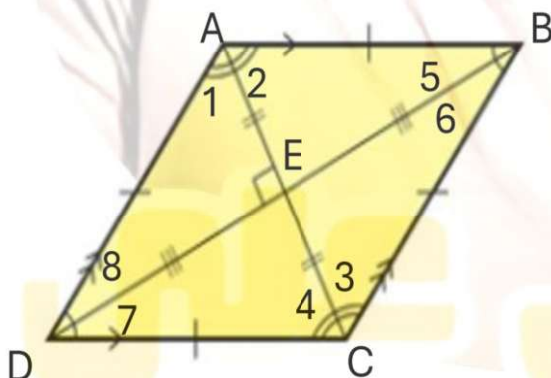


If $AB = 50\text{ft}$, $BC = 20\text{ft}$, $CD = 50\text{ft}$, $AD = 20\text{ft}$, $AC = 54\text{ft}$, and $BD = 54\text{ft}$, what proves that quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a rectangle?

- ☒ A. Opposite sides are congruent and diagonals are congruent.
- ☐ B. All sides are congruent.
- ☐ C. Only one pair of opposite sides is congruent.
- ☐ D. The diagonals are perpendicular.

Q22-MCQ 2.5

Key Concepts: Properties of Rhombi and Squares



6. Diagonals bisect a pair of opposite angles.
 $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4$; $\angle 5 = \angle 6 = \angle 7 = \angle 8$

1. All Four sides are equal
 $AB = BC = CD = AD$
2. Opposite sides are parallel
 $AB \parallel CD$; $BC \parallel AD$
3. Opposite angles are equal
 $\angle A = \angle C$; $\angle B = \angle D$
4. Diagonals are perpendicular bisector
 $\angle AEB = \angle CEB = \angle CED = \angle AED = 90^\circ$
 $AE = EC$; $DE = EB$
5. Adjacent angles are supplementary
 $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ $\angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$
 $\angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ$ $\angle D + \angle A = 180^\circ$

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1. If $m\angle ABD = 60^\circ$,
find $m\angle BDC$.

A. 30°

☒ B. 60° opposite

C. 90° Angles are

D. 120°

=

2. If $AE = 8$,
find AC .

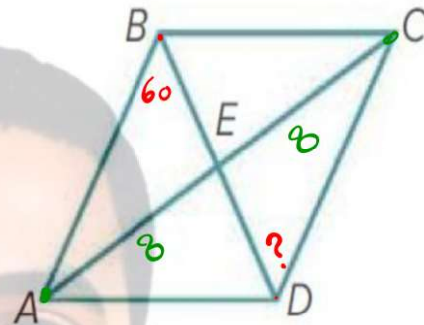
A. 4

B. 8

☒ C. 16

D. 24

$$8 + 8 = 16$$



3. If $AB = 26$ and $BD = 20$,
find AE .

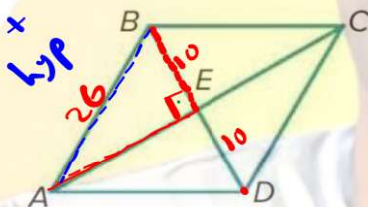
A. 10

B. 12

☒ C. 24

D. 48

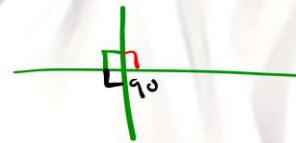
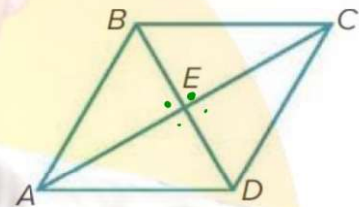
$$AE = \text{side} = \sqrt{26^2 - 10^2} = 24$$



4. Find $m\angle CEB$.

A. 45° B. 60°

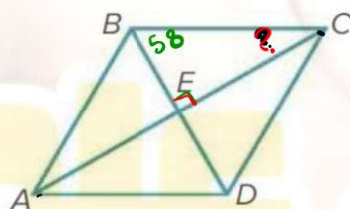
☒ C. 90°

D. 120° 

5. If $m\angle CBD = 58^\circ$,
find $m\angle ACB$.

A. 29°

☒ B. 32°

C. 58° D. 64° 

$$? = 180 - 90 - 58 = 32$$

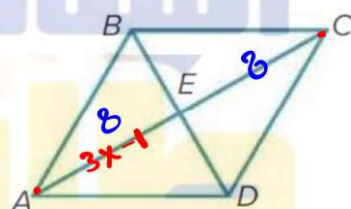
6. If $AE = 3x - 1$ and $AC = 16$,
find x .

A. 2

☒ B. 3

C. 4

D. 5



$$3x - 1 = 8$$

shift $\rightarrow$ solve $\rightarrow$ =

$$x = 3$$

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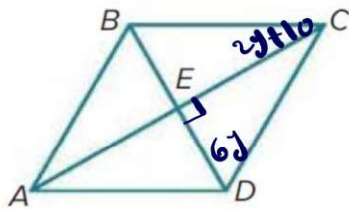
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عام

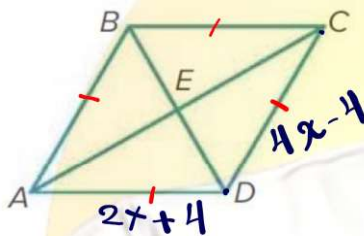


7. If $m\angle CDB = 6y^\circ$ and $m\angle ACB = (2y + 10)^\circ$, find y .

- A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 10

$$2y + 10 + 90 + 6y = 180$$

Shift $\rightarrow$ solve
 $\rightarrow =$



8. If $AD = 2x + 4$ and $CD = 4x - 4$, find x .

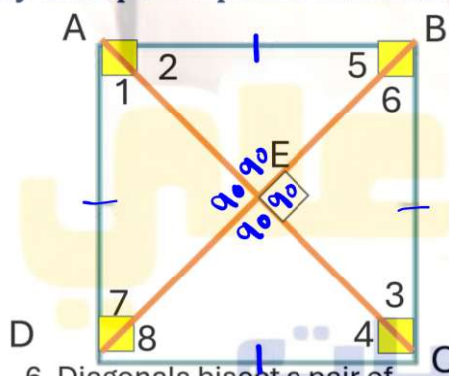
- A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

$$4x - 4 = 2x + 4$$

Shift $\rightarrow$ solve
 $\rightarrow =$

Q23-MCQ 2.5

Key Concepts: Properties of Rhombi and Squares



6. Diagonals bisect a pair of opposite angles.

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2 = \angle 3 = \angle 4 = \angle 5 = \angle 6 = \angle 7 = \angle 8$$

- All Four sides are equal
 $AB = BC = CD = AD$
- Opposite sides are parallel
 $AB \parallel CD; BC \parallel AD$
- Angles are equal
 $\angle A = \angle C = \angle B = \angle D = 90^\circ$
- Diagonals are perpendicular bisector
 $\angle AEB = \angle CEB = \angle CED = \angle AED = 90^\circ$
 $AE = EC = DE = EB$
- Adjacent angles are supplementary
 $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ \quad \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$
 $\angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ \quad \angle D + \angle A = 180^\circ$



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عام



BCDF is a square with $FD = 55$. Find each measure.

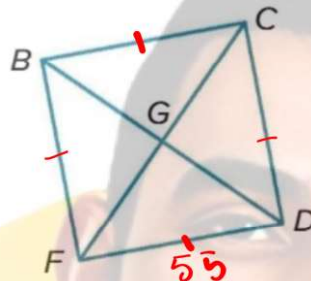
23. Find BC .

A. 27.5

☒ B. 55

C. 77

D. 110



$$BC = CD = FD = FB = 55$$

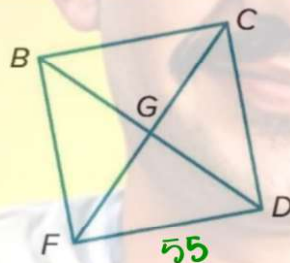
24. Find CD .

A. 27.5

☒ B. 55

C. 77

D. 110



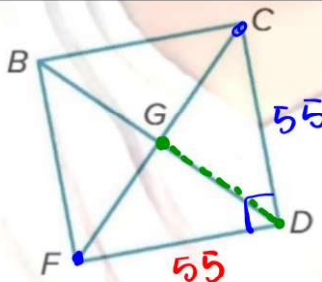
25. Find GD .

A. 27.5

B. 55

☒ C. 38.9

D. 110



$$* FC = \text{hyp} = \sqrt{55^2 + 55^2} = 55\sqrt{2}$$

$$* GD = \frac{55\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 38.9$$

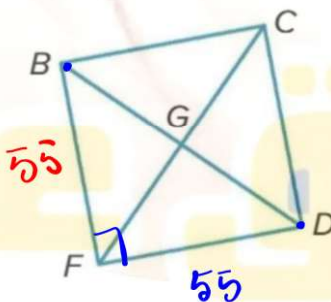
26. Find BD .

A. 27.5

B. 55

☒ C. $55\sqrt{2}$

D. 110



$$BD = \text{hyp} = \sqrt{55^2 + 55^2} = 55\sqrt{2}$$

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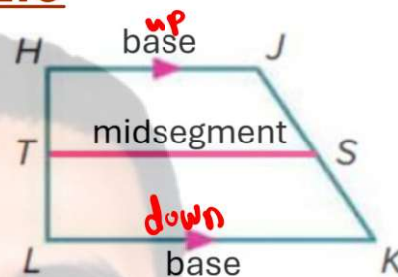
Q24-MCQ 2.6

Key Concepts: The Mid-segment of Trapezoid

The **midsegment of a trapezoid** is the segment that connects the midpoints of the legs of the trapezoid.

Theorem 2.24

The midsegment of a trapezoid is parallel to each base and its length is one half the sum of the lengths of the bases.



$$TS = \frac{1}{2}(HJ + LK)$$

$\overline{TS}$ is the midsegment of trapezoid $HJKL$.

6. If $HJ = 14$ and $LK = 42$, find TS .

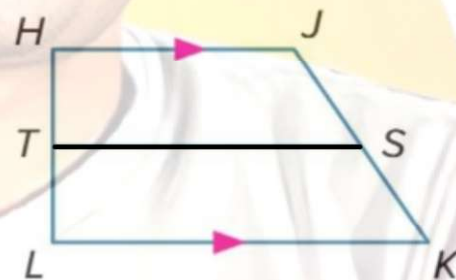
A. 14

B. 21

☒ C. 28

D. 56

$$\frac{14 + 42}{2}$$



7. If $LK = 19$ and $TS = 15$, find HJ .

A. 9

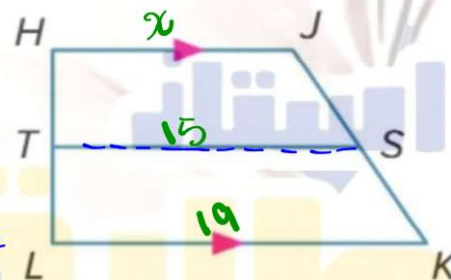
☒ B. 11

C. 15

D. 19

$$15 = \frac{x + 19}{2}$$

shift $\rightarrow$ solve $\rightarrow$ =



8. If $HJ = 7$ and $TS = 10$, find LK .

A. 10

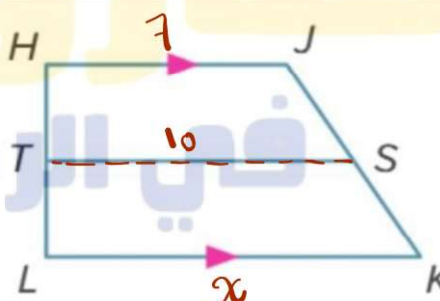
B. 11

☒ C. 13

D. 20

$$10 = \frac{7 + x}{2}$$

shift $\rightarrow$ solve $\rightarrow$ =



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9. If $KL = 17$ and $HJ = 9$, find ST .

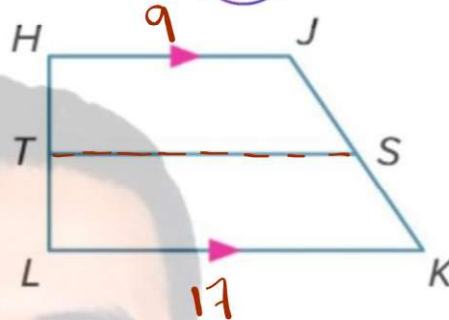
A. 8

✓ B. 13

C. 17

D. 26

$$TS = \frac{17 + 9}{2} = \frac{26}{2} = 13$$



10. If $TS = 24$ and $LK = 27.4$, find HJ .

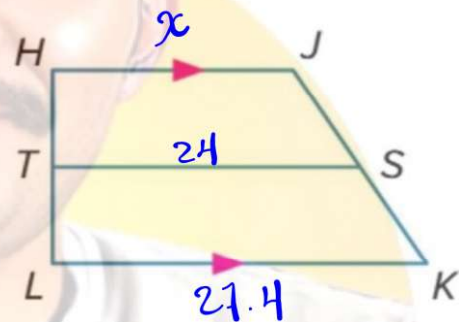
A. 18.6

✓ B. 20.6

C. 24.6

D. 27.4

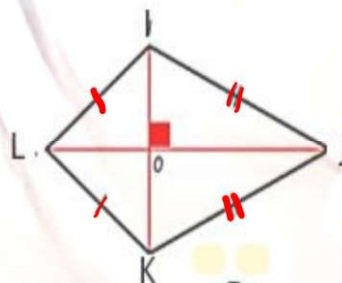
$$24 = \frac{x + 27.4}{2}$$



Q25-MCQ 2.6

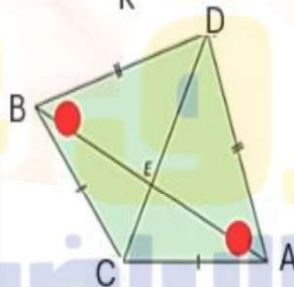
Theorem 2.25

If a quadrilateral is a kite, then its diagonals are perpendicular.



Theorem 2.26

If a quadrilateral is a kite, then exactly one pair of opposite angles is congruent.



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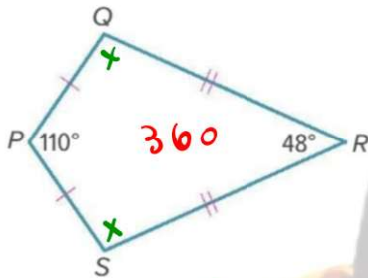
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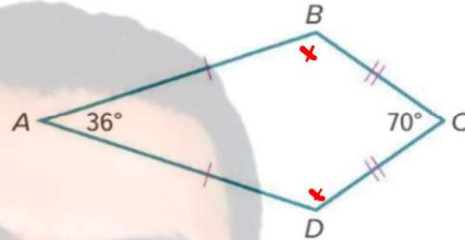
عام

13. $m\angle Q$ 

$$13. \text{ Find } m\angle Q. = \frac{360 - 110 - 48}{2}$$

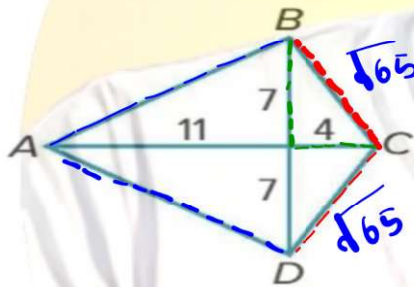
$$= 101$$

A. 48°
B. 79°
✓ C. 101°
D. 110°

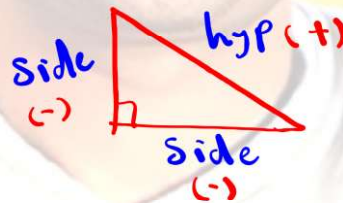
14. $m\angle D$ 14. Find $m\angle D$.

A. 36°
B. 70°
C. 109°
✓ D. 127°

$$= \frac{360 - 36 - 70}{2} = 127$$

15a. Find BC in simplest radical form.

- Ⓐ $\sqrt{65}$ C. $\sqrt{33}$
B. $\sqrt{41}$ D. $\sqrt{17}$



$$BC = \text{hyp} = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{17}$$

15b. Find the perimeter of kite $ABCD$. = Sum of outer sides

- A. 28.8 C. 36.1
Ⓑ 42.2 D. 40.0

$$AB = \text{hyp} = \sqrt{11^2 + 7^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{170}$$

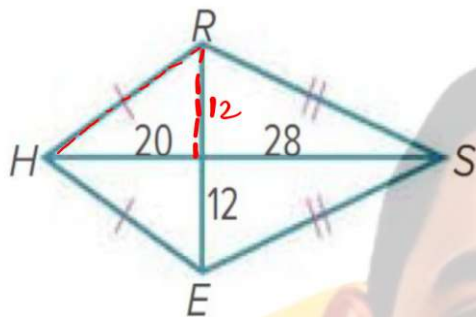
$$P = \sqrt{170} + \sqrt{170} + \sqrt{65} + \sqrt{65} = 2\sqrt{170} + 2\sqrt{65}$$

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عام



$$\begin{aligned} HR &= \text{hyp} \\ &= \sqrt{20^2 + 12^2} \\ &= 4\sqrt{34} \end{aligned}$$

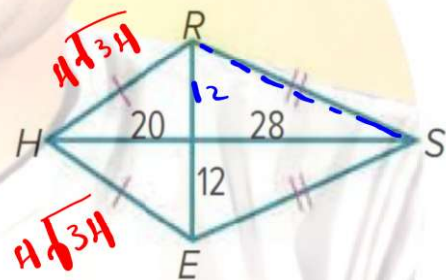
16a. Find RH in simplest radical form.

A. $4\sqrt{34}$

C. $10\sqrt{2}$

B. $2\sqrt{34}$

D. $8\sqrt{5}$

16b. Find the perimeter of kite $HRSE$.

A. 96.0

C. 112.8

B. 107.6

D. 120.4

$$RS = ES = \text{hyp} = \sqrt{12^2 + 28^2} = 4\sqrt{58}$$

$$P = 2(4\sqrt{34}) + 2(4\sqrt{58})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 107.57 \\ &\approx 107.6 \end{aligned}$$

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Tarek Academy
IN
Math

منصة طارق أكاديمي للرياضيات

Tarek Academy

خاص بالمنصة

خاص بجميع الجروبات و القنوات

استاذ / طارق علي

Math

$\pi = 3.14$

$A = \frac{ab + c}{d}$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2, c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$c^2 + a^2 = b^2, c^2 - b^2 = a^2$

$a^2 = 2a$

$f(a + b) = c$

$(x + y)^2 - (x - y)$

$+ 2c = 1$

$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{HB}{a}$

$Me =$

90°