

Reveal Coverage Grade 10 General



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: 19:20:46 2026-06-06

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: Aghead .Mr

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

Reveal Coverage Grade 10 General

1

أسئلة اختيار من متعدد الوحدة السادسة علاقات المثلثات

2

تحديث الخطة الفصلية لتوزيع دروس المقرر منهج ريفيل

3

حل أوراق عمل الوحدة السابعة الأشكال الرباعية

4

أوراق عمل الوحدة السابعة الأشكال الرباعية

5



وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



Reveal Coverage Grade 10 General Third Term 2025-2026

إحجز مَكَانَكَ وَاسْتَعِدَّ لِلْإِمْتِحَانِ بِثِقَةٍ كَامِلَةٍ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566991363



Mr. Aghead

للتواصل والحجز



شرح الدروس



للانتقال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

انضم للقناة

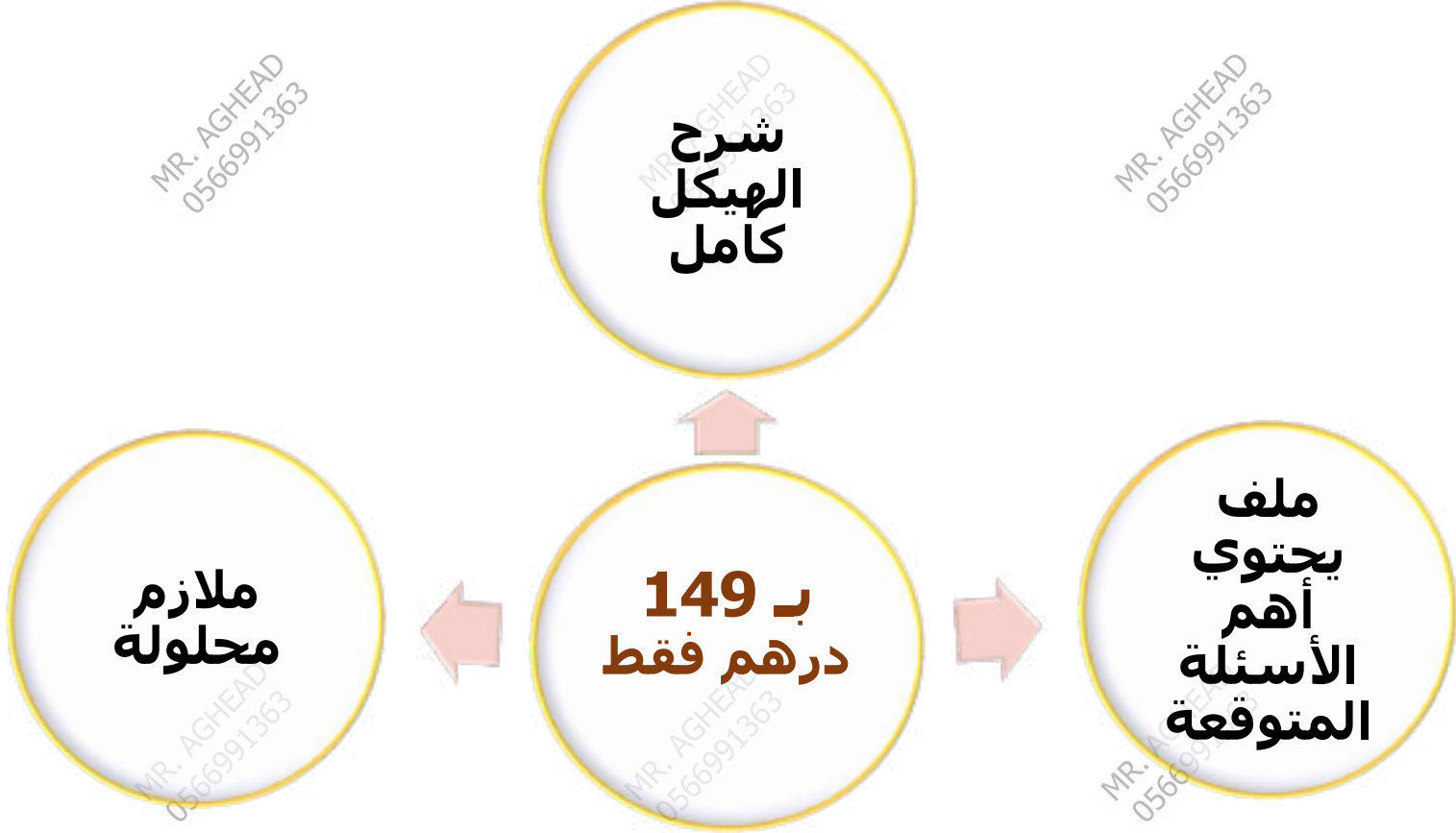


مع المفاهيم الإماراتية

للتواصل اضغط الرقم:
0566991363

Mr. Aghead

يمكنكم الحصول على



MR.AGHEAD

0566991363



لا تتردد في التواصل
معنا قم بمسح ال QR

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

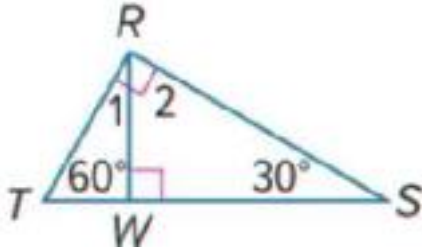
اضغط على الرقم: 0566991363

Question 1: Apply the Triangle-Sum Theorem. Page (843)

MCQ – Objective questions

Find the measure of each numbered angle.

1.



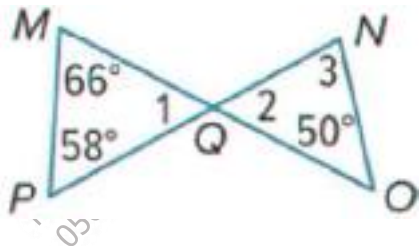
A. $m\angle 1 = 30^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$

B. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 30^\circ$

C. $m\angle 1 = 30^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 30^\circ$

D. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$

2.



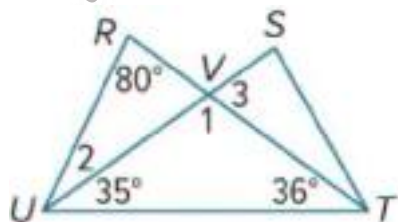
A. $m\angle 1 = 56^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 74^\circ$

B. $m\angle 1 = 56^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 70^\circ$

C. $m\angle 1 = 56^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 56^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 74^\circ$

D. $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 70^\circ$

3.



A. $m\angle 1 = 109^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 29^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 75^\circ$

B. $m\angle 1 = 71^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 29^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 71^\circ$

C. $m\angle 1 = 109^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 32^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 71^\circ$

D. $m\angle 1 = 109^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = 29^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 71^\circ$

4.



A. 17°

B. 27°

C. 34°

D. 73°

Question 2: Apply the Exterior Angle Theorem. Page
(841 & 844)

MCQ – Objective questions

Find the measure of $\angle DAB$ in the front face of the building

1.

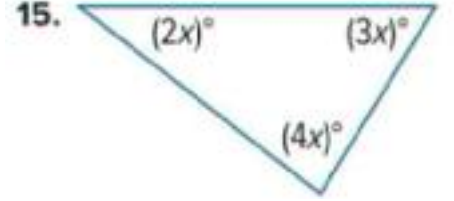
A. 115°
B. 124°
C. 131°
D. 139°



Find the value of x. Then find the measure of each angle.

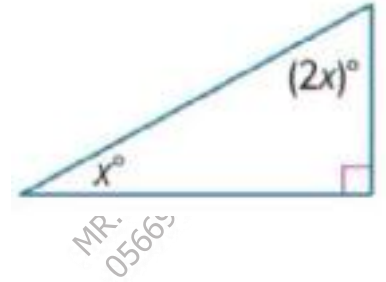
1.

- | |
|--|
| A. $X = 10$; 20° , 30° , 40° |
| B. $X = 30$; 60° , 90° , 120° |
| C. $X = 20$; 40° , 60° , 80° |
| D. $X = 40$; 80° , 120° , 160° |



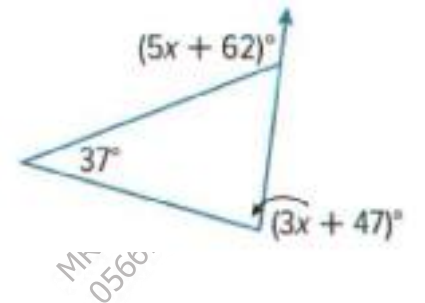
2.

- | |
|--|
| A. $X = 10$; 20° , 30° |
| B. $X = 30$; 30° , 60° |
| C. $X = 20$; 40° , 60° |
| D. $X = 40$; 80° , 120° |



3.

- | |
|--|
| A. $X = 10$; 15° , 13° |
| B. $X = 30$; 35° , 70° |
| C. $X = 20$; 40° , 60° |
| D. $X = 11$; 80° , 117° |



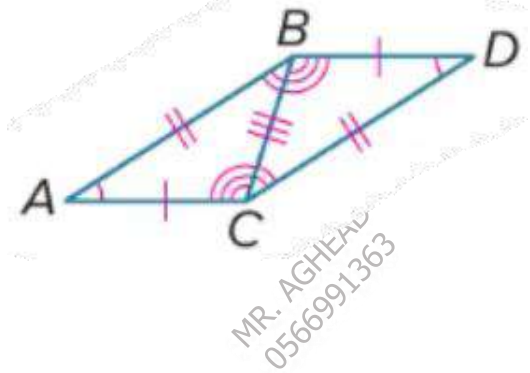
Question 3: Name and Use Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles. Page (851)

MCQ – Objective questions

Which congruence statement is correct?

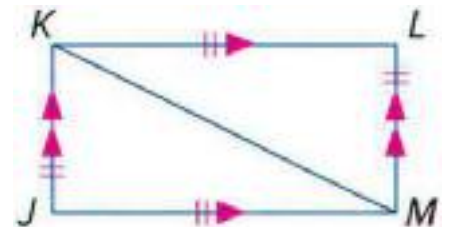
1.

$\angle A \cong \angle D$; $\angle ABC \cong \angle DCB$;
 $\angle ACB \cong \angle DBC$; $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DB}$;
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$; $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$



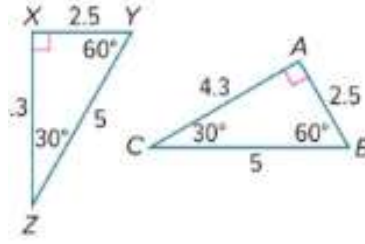
2.

$\angle J \cong \angle L$; $\angle JKM \cong \angle LMK$;
 $\angle KJM \cong \angle MLK$; $\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{ML}$;
 $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{MJ}$; $\triangle JKM \cong \triangle LMK$



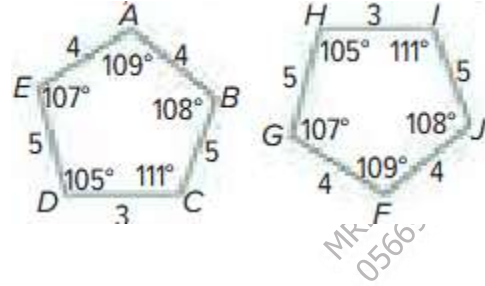
3.

$\angle X \cong \angle A; \angle Y \cong \angle B; \angle Z \cong \angle C;$
 $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{AB}; \overline{XZ} \cong \overline{AC}; \overline{YZ} \cong \overline{BC};$
 $\triangle XYZ \cong \triangle ABC$



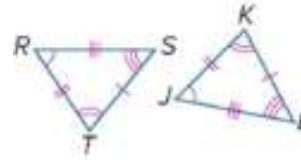
4.

$\angle A \cong \angle F; \angle B \cong \angle J; \angle C \cong \angle I; \angle D \cong \angle H;$
 $\angle E \cong \angle G; \overline{AB} \cong \overline{FJ}; \overline{BC} \cong \overline{JI}; \overline{CD} \cong \overline{IH};$
 $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{HG}; \overline{AE} \cong \overline{FG};$
polygon $ABCDE \cong$ polygon $FJIHG$



5.

$\angle R \cong \angle J; \angle T \cong \angle K; \angle S \cong \angle L;$
 $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{JK}; \overline{TS} \cong \overline{KL}; \overline{RS} \cong \overline{JL}; \triangle RTS \cong \triangle JKL$



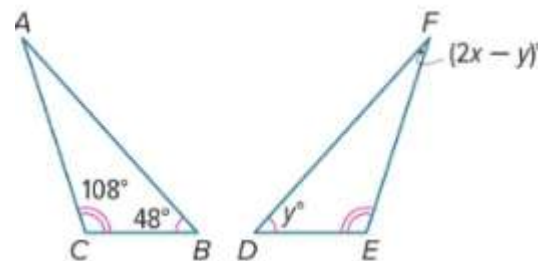
Question 4: Prove triangles congruent using the definition of congruence. Page (851 & 852)

MCQ – Objective questions

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

1. Find the value of x.

A. $X = 36$
B. $X = 50$
C. $X = 7$
D. $X = 14$



2. Find the value of y.

A. $y = 23$
B. $y = 48$
C. $y = 5$
D. $y = 85.2$

DESIGN Camila is designing a new image for her cell phone case. If $m\angle ABC = 35^\circ$, $m\angle BAC = 29^\circ$, and $\angle ACB \cong \angle DEB$, what is $m\angle DEB$?

A. 35°

B. 79°

C. 116°

D. 42°



CARPENTRY Mr. Lewis is building a rustic dining table. Instead of D having four legs, the table has a set of supports at each end. If $\angle PRQ \cong \angle TVU$ and $m\angle RPQ = 49^\circ$, what is $m\angle TVU$?

A. 50°

B. 41°

C. 21°

D. 34°



Question 5: Use the SAS Postulate to test for triangle congruence.

Page (861)

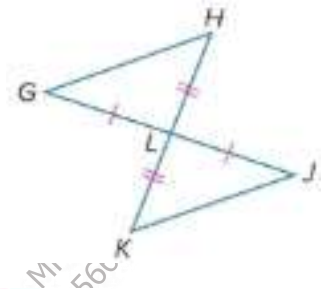
MCQ – Objective questions

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

1.

A. No

B. yes

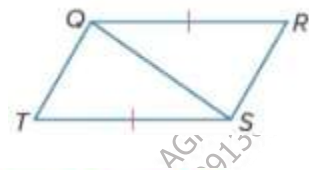


Yes; sample answer: $\angle GLH$ and $\angle JLK$ are vertical angles, so they are congruent. Therefore, $\triangle GLH \cong \triangle JLK$ by the SAS Congruence Postulate.

2.

A. No

B. yes

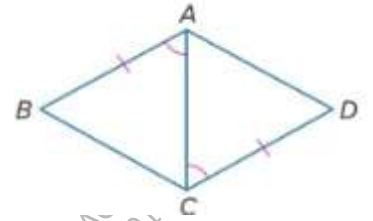


No; sample answer: It is not known whether $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{SR}$, so you cannot use SSS, and none of the angles are known to be congruent, so you cannot use SAS.

3.

A. No

B. yes

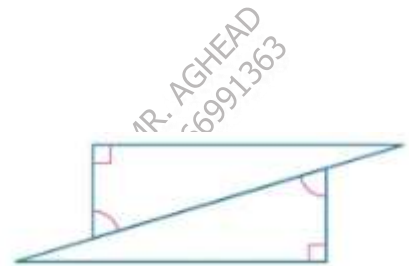


Yes; sample answer: The triangles share the side $\overline{AC}$, so they have two pairs of congruent sides. The given congruent angles are included angles, so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$ by SAS.

4.

A. No

B. yes



No; both triangles must have three pairs of congruent angles from the Third Angles Theorem, but no side lengths are known.

Question 6: Use the SSS Postulate to test for triangle congruence.

Page (859)

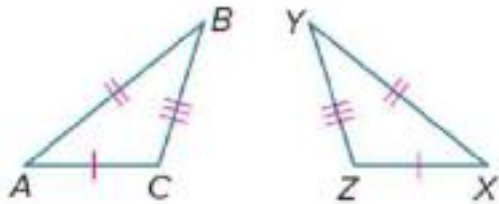
MCQ – Objective questions

Write the specified type of proof.

1. two-column proof

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

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



Statements (Reasons)

1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$ (Given)

$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{XZ}$

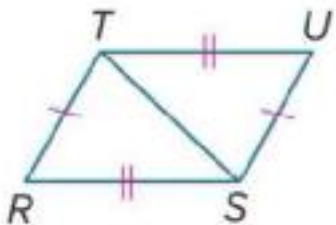
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$

2. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$ (SSS Post)

2. flow proof

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

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



$RS \cong UT$

Given

$RT \cong US$

Given

$ST \cong TS$

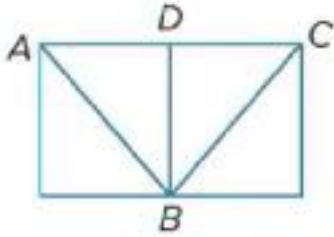
Reflexive Prop.

$\triangle RST \cong \triangle UTS$

3. two-column proof

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

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



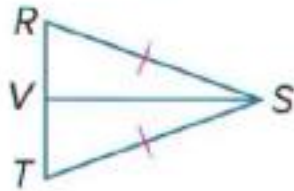
Statements (Reasons)

1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, D is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$. (Given)
2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DC}$ (Definition of midpoint)
3. $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$ (Reflexive Property of Congruence)
4. $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$ (SSS)

4. flow proof

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

Prove: $\triangle RSV \cong \triangle TSV$



$\overline{SV} \cong \overline{SV}$
Reflexive Property

$\overline{RS} \cong \overline{TS}$

Given

V is the midpoint
of $\overline{RT}$.

Given

$\overline{RV} \cong \overline{VT}$

Definition of
midpoint

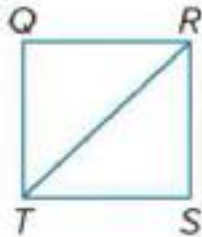
$\triangle RSV \cong \triangle TSV$

SSS

5. paragraph proof

Given: $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{SR}$, $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{QT}$

Prove: $\triangle QRT \cong \triangle SRT$

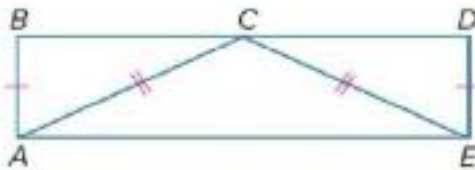


Proof: We know that $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{SR}$ and $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{QT}$. $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{RT}$ by the Reflexive Property. Because $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{SR}$, $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{QT}$, and $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{RT}$, $\triangle QRT \cong \triangle SRT$ by SSS.

6. two-column proof

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

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



Statements (Reasons)

1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ED}$, $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CE}$, $\overline{AC}$ bisects $\overline{BD}$ (Given)
2. C is the midpoint of $\overline{BD}$. (Definition of segment bisector)
3. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$ (Midpoint Thm.)
4. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$ (SSS)

Question 7: Use the ASA Postulate to test for triangle congruence.

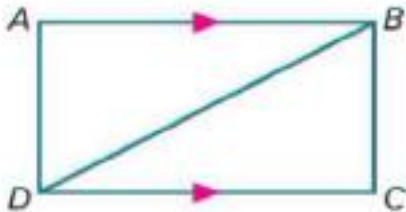
Page (867)

MCQ – Objective questions

1. two-column proof

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

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



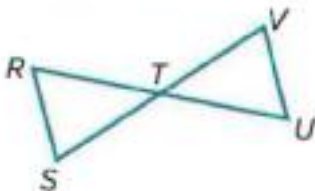
Statements (Reasons)

1. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ (Given)
2. $\angle CBD \cong \angle ADB$ (Given)
3. $\angle ABD \cong \angle BDC$ (Alternate Interior Angles Theorem)
4. $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$ (Reflexive Property of Congruence)
5. $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$ (ASA)

2. two-column proof

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

Prove: $\triangle RTS \cong \triangle UTU$



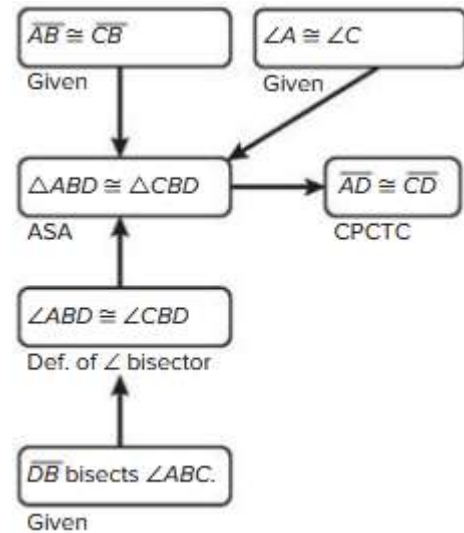
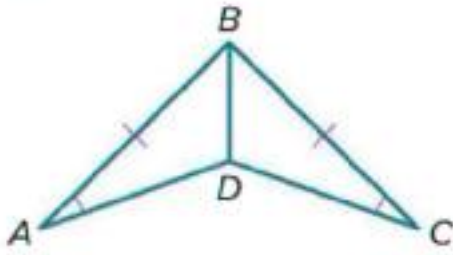
Statements (Reasons)

1. $\angle S \cong \angle V$
- T is the midpoint of $\overline{SV}$. (Given)
2. $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{TV}$ (Definition of Midpoint)
3. $\angle RTS \cong \angle VTU$ (Vertical Angle Theorem)
4. $\triangle RTS \cong \triangle UTU$ (ASA)

3. flow proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, $\angle A \cong \angle C$, and
 $\overline{DB}$ bisects $\angle ABC$.

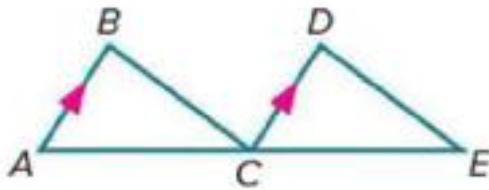
Prove: $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$



4. paragraph proof

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

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

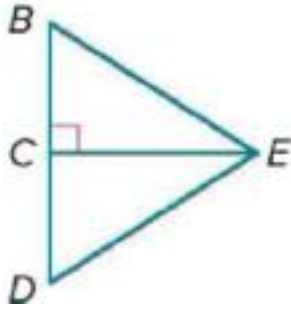


Proof: We know that $\angle E \cong \angle BCA$ and $\overline{CD}$ bisects $\overline{AE}$. Because $\overline{CD}$ bisects $\overline{AE}$, by the definition of bisector, $\overline{AC} = \overline{CE}$. We are also given that $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$. From this we can determine that $\angle A$ is congruent to $\angle DCE$ by the Corresponding Angles Theorem. From this we know that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDE$ by the ASA Congruence Postulate.

5. paragraph proof

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

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

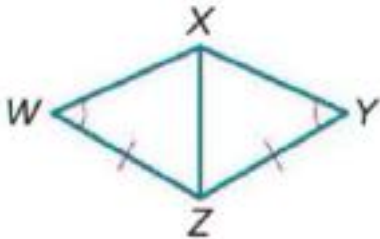


Proof: We are given that $\overline{CE}$ bisects $\angle BED$ and that $\angle BCE$ and $\angle ECD$ are right angles. Because all right angles are congruent, $\angle BCE \cong \angle ECD$. By the definition of angle bisector, $\angle BEC \cong \angle DEC$. The Reflexive Property tells us that $\overline{EC} \cong \overline{EC}$. By Angle-Side-Angle Congruence Postulate, $\triangle ECB \cong \triangle ECD$.

6. paragraph proof

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

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



Proof: It is given that $\angle W \cong \angle Y$, $\overline{WZ} \cong \overline{YZ}$, and $\overline{XZ}$ bisects $\angle WZY$.

By the definition of angle bisector, $\angle WZX \cong \angle YZX$. The Angle-Side-Angle Congruence Postulate tells us that $\triangle XWZ \cong \triangle XYZ$.

Question 8: Use the AAS Postulate to test for triangle congruence.

Page (869)

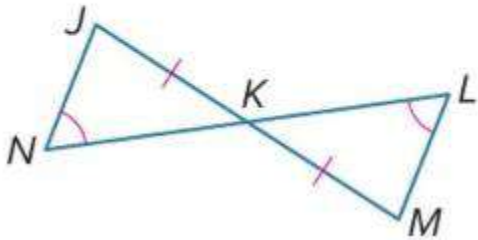
MCQ – Objective questions

Write the specified type of proof.

1.

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

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



Proof:

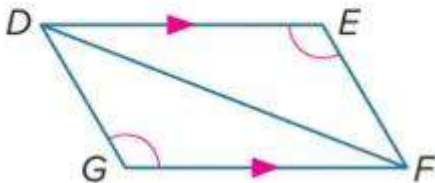


2.

paragraph proof

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

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



Proof:

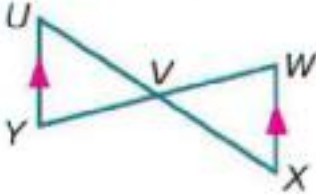
It is given that $\angle E \cong \angle G$ and $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{FG}$.
By the Alternate Interior Angles Theorem,
 $\angle DFG \cong \angle FDE$. $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{DF}$ by the Reflexive
Property of Congruence. Therefore,
 $\triangle DFG \cong \triangle FDE$ by AAS.

3.

two-column proof

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

Prove: $\triangle UVY \cong \triangle XVW$



Statements (Reasons)

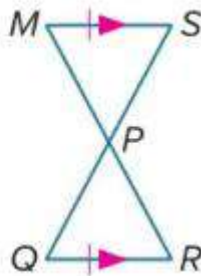
1. V is the midpoint of $\overline{YW}$, and $\overline{UY} \parallel \overline{XW}$. (Given)
2. $\overline{YV} \cong \overline{WV}$ (Midpoint Theorem)
3. $\angle VWX \cong \angle VYU$ (Alternate Interior Angles Thm.)
4. $\angle VUY \cong \angle VXW$ (Alternate Interior Angles Thm.)
5. $\triangle UVY \cong \triangle XVW$ (AAS)

4. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{MS} \cong \overline{RQ}$,

$\overline{MS} \parallel \overline{RQ}$,

Prove: $\triangle MSP \cong \triangle RQP$



Statements (Reasons)

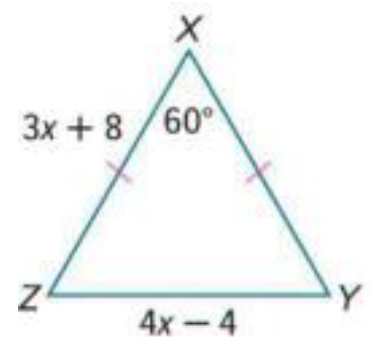
1. $\overline{MS} \cong \overline{RQ}$, $\overline{MS} \parallel \overline{RQ}$ (Given)
2. $\angle SPM \cong \angle QPR$ (Vertical Angles Thm.)
3. $\angle SMP \cong \angle QRP$ (Alternate Interior Angles Thm.)
4. $\triangle MSP \cong \triangle RQP$ (AAS)

Question 9: Use properties of equilateral triangles. Page (880)

MCQ – Objective questions

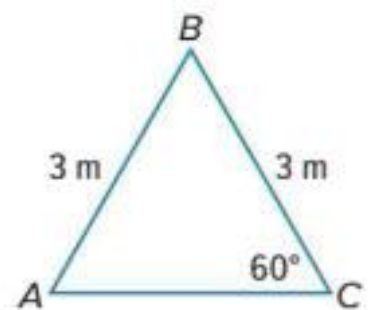
1. Find the value of x .

A. 12
B. 27
C. 52
D. 36



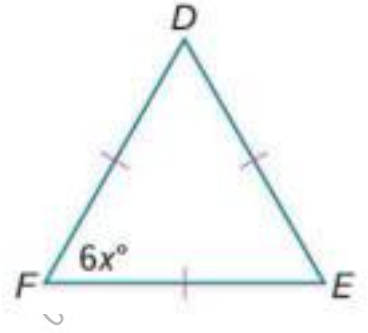
2. Find $m\angle B$ and AC .

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



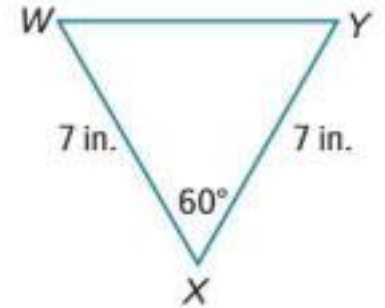
3. Find the value of x .

- | |
|-------|
| A. 6 |
| B. 8 |
| C. 10 |
| D. 12 |



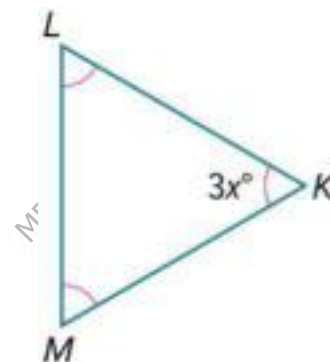
4. Find $m\angle Y$ and WY .

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



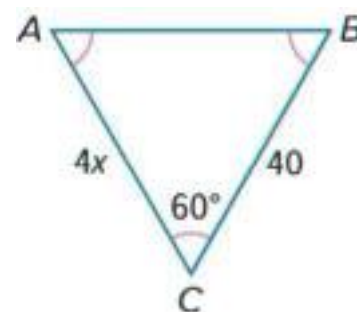
5. Find the value of x .

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



6. Find the value of x .

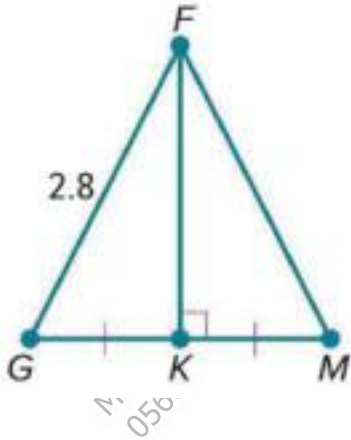
A. 5
B. 8
C. 10
D. 12



Question 10: Prove theorems and solve problems about perpendicular bisectors of line segments. Page (7)

MCQ – Objective questions

1. FM



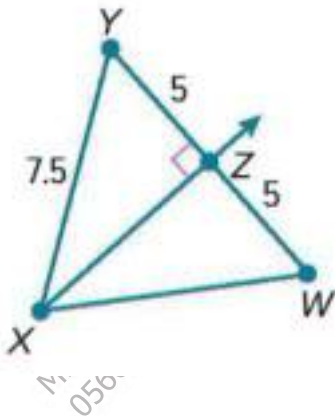
A. 2.8

B. 5.6

C. 7

D. 18.4

2. XW



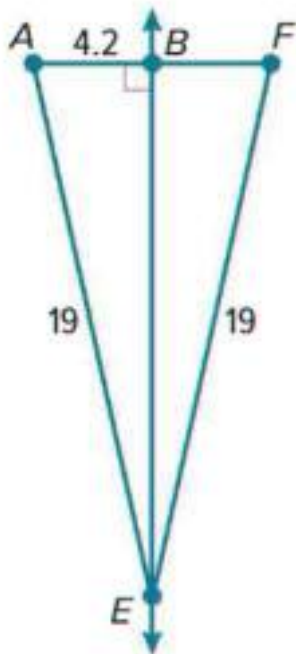
A. 5

B. 7.5

C. 10

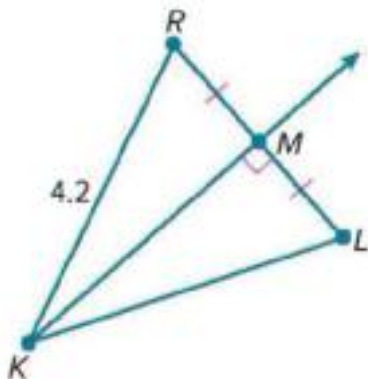
D. 15

3. BF



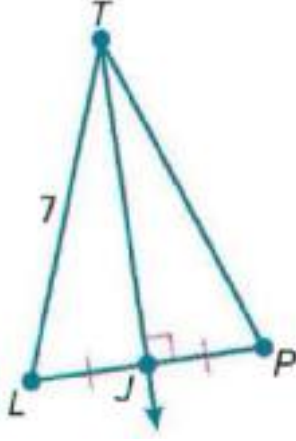
- | |
|---------|
| A. 4.2 |
| B. 8.4 |
| C. 14.8 |
| D. 19 |

4. KL



- | |
|--------|
| A. 2.1 |
| B. 4.2 |
| C. 8.4 |
| D. 12 |

5. TP



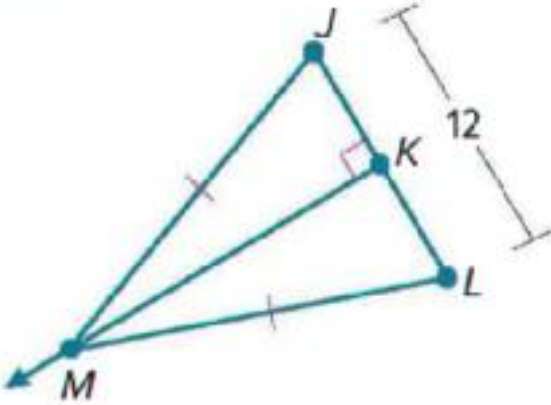
A. 3.5

B. 7

C. 10.5

D. 14

6. KL



A. 6

B. 8

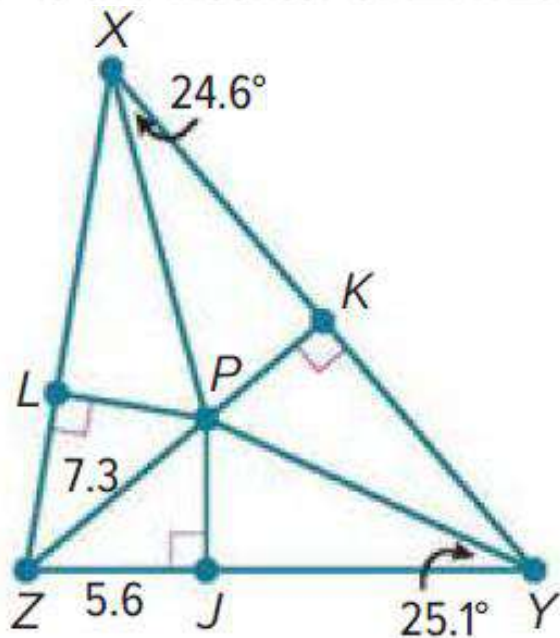
C. 10

D. 12

Question 11: Prove theorems and apply geometric methods to solve design problems using the angle bisectors of triangles. Page (13)

MCQ – Objective questions

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



A. 25.1°

B. 40.3°

C. 49.6°

D. 80.6°

Question 12: Solve problems by applying the Centroid Theorem.

Page (23 & 26)

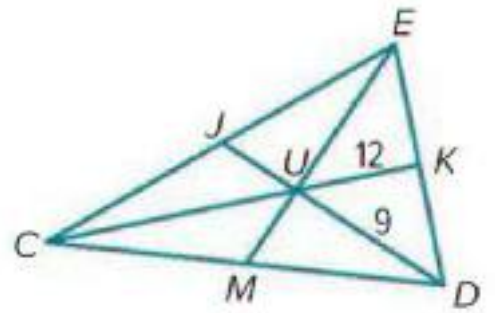
MCQ – Objective questions

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

Find each measure.

1. Find CU .

A. 6
B. 12
C. 18
D. 24



2. Find MU .

A. 7
B. 10.5
C. 14
D. 21

3. Find EU .

A. 7
B. 14
C. 21
D. 42

4. Find JD .

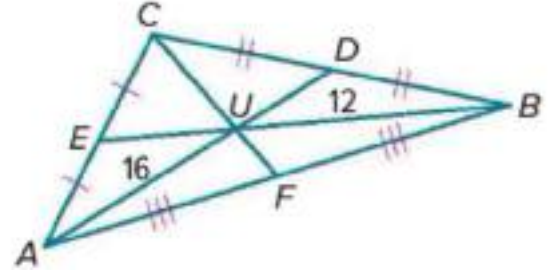
A. 9
B. 13.5
C. 18
D. 27

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

Find each measure

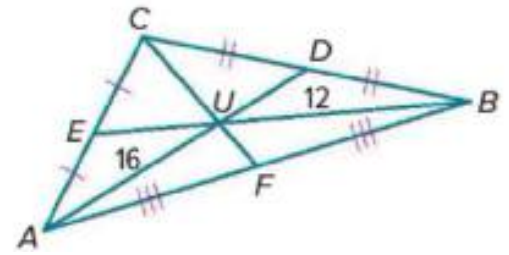
1. Find CU .

A. 9
B. 12
C. 18
D. 27



2. Find AD .

A. 8
B. 16
C. 24
D. 32



3. Find UF .

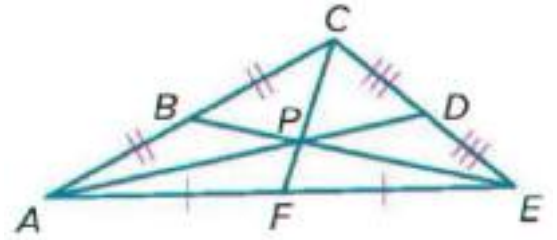
- | |
|-------|
| A. 6 |
| B. 9 |
| C. 12 |
| D. 18 |

4. Find BE .

- | |
|-------|
| A. 18 |
| B. 24 |
| C. 36 |
| D. 48 |

Laura says $AP=AD$. Is she correct?

- | |
|---|
| A. Yes, because the centroid divides each median into a 2:1 ratio |
| B. No, because $PD=2AP$ |
| C. Yes, because $AP=AD$ |
| D. No, because P is the midpoint |



What is the centroid of $\triangle ABC$ with vertices $A(-3, 3)$, $B(2, 5)$, and $C(4, -3)$?

$(1, \frac{5}{3})$; Sample answer: I found the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$ and used it to find the equation for the line that contains point B and the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$, $y = \frac{10}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}$. I also found the midpoint of $\overline{BC}$ and the equation for the line between point A and the midpoint of $\overline{BC}$, $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$. I solved the system of two equations for x and y to get the coordinates of the centroid, $(1, \frac{5}{3})$.

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3} = \frac{-3 + 2 + 4}{3} = \frac{3}{3}, x = 1$$

$$\frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3} = \frac{3 + 5 - 3}{3} = \frac{5}{3}, y = \frac{5}{3}$$

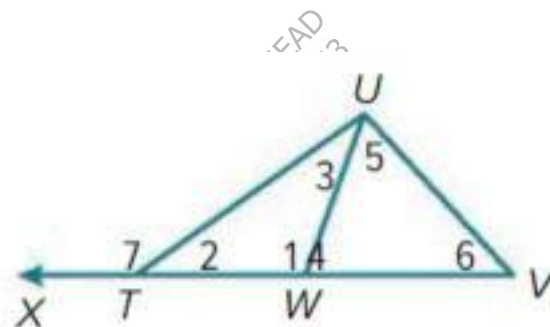
Question 13: Solve problems by applying the Exterior Angle Inequality Theorem. Page (31)

MCQ – Objective questions

Use the given figure to answer the following:

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

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 $m\angle 1$?

A. $\angle 2, \angle 3$

B. $\angle 4, \angle 5$

C. $\angle 5, \angle 6$

D. $\angle 3, \angle 5$

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

A. $\angle 7$

B. $\angle 3, \angle 4$

C. $\angle 5, \angle 6$

D. $\angle 1, \angle 2$

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

A. $\angle 1, \angle 2$

B. $\angle 1, \angle 3, \angle 5, \angle 6$

C. $\angle 4, \angle 6$

D. $\angle 2, \angle 7$

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

A. $\angle 3, \angle 5$

B. $\angle 7$

C. $\angle 6, \angle 7$

D. $\angle 2, \angle 4$

Question 14 & 15: Prove and apply theorems about inequalities in one triangle. Page (31)

MCQ – Objective questions

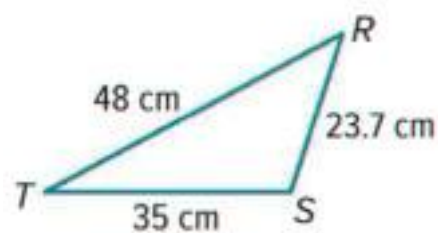
1. Which lists the angles from smallest to largest?

A. TR,TS,RS

B. RS,TS,RT

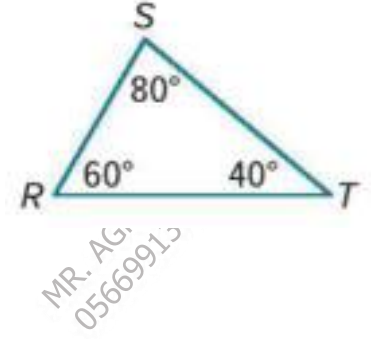
C. TS, RS, TR

D. RS,TR,TS



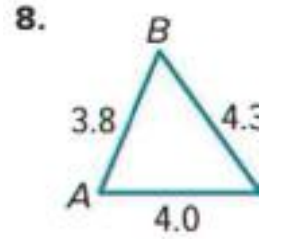
2. Which lists the angles from smallest to largest?

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| A. $\angle S, \angle R, \angle T$ |
| B. $\angle T, \angle R, \angle S$ |
| C. $\angle R, \angle T, \angle S$ |
| D. $\angle T, \angle S, \angle R$ |



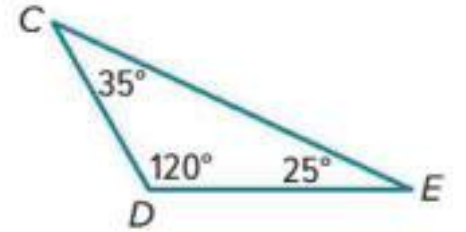
3. Which lists the sides from smallest to largest?

- | |
|-----------------|
| A. AB, AC, BC |
| B. AB, BC, AC |
| C. AC, AB, BC |
| D. BC, AC, AB |



4. 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. $\angle E, \angle D, \angle C$ |

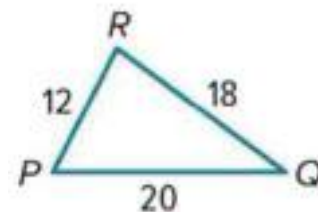


5. Which lists the sides from smallest to largest?

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

6. 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. $\angle P, \angle R, \angle Q$



Question 16: Prove and apply theorems about inequalities in one triangle. Page (43)

MCQ – Objective questions

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

1. 6 ft and 19 ft

A. $6 < x < 19$

B. $13 < x < 25$

C. $19 < x < 25$

D. $25 < x < 30$

2. 7 km and 29 km

A. $7 < x < 29$

B. $22 < x < 36$

C. $29 < x < 36$

D. $20 < x < 30$

3. 13 in. and 27 in.

A. $13 < x < 27$

B. $14 < x < 40$

C. $27 < x < 40$

D. $10 < x < 40$

4. 18 ft and 23 ft

A. $5 < x < 41$

B. $18 < x < 23$

C. $5 < x < 23$

D. $41 < x < 50$

Question 17: Recognize and apply the properties of the sides and angles of parallelograms. Page (71)

MCQ – Objective questions

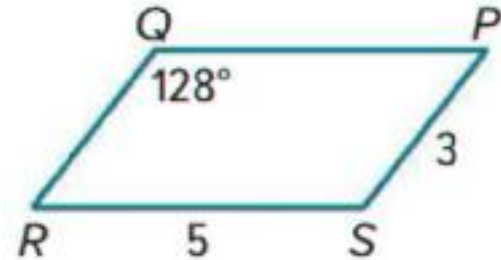
1. Find $m\angle R$.

A. 52°

B. 128°

C. 90°

D. 180°



2. Find QR .

A. 3

B. 5

C. 8

D. 15

3. Find QP .

A. 3

B. 5

C. 8

D. 128

4. Find $m\angle S$.

A. 52°

B. 128°

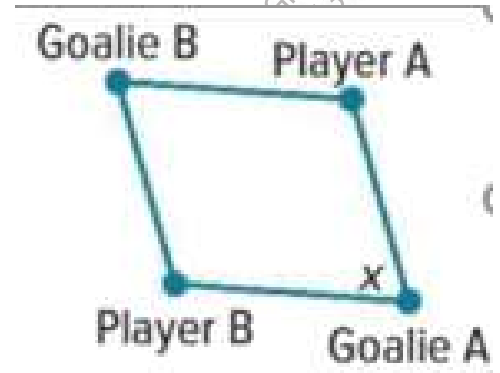
C. 90°

D. 180°

5. Four soccer players are practicing a drill. Goalie A is facing Player B to receive the ball. Goalie A then turns x° to face Player A to pass her the ball.

If Goalie B is facing Player A to receive the ball, then through what angle measure should Goalie B turn to pass the ball to Player B?

A. x°
B. $2x^\circ$
C. $3x^\circ$
D. $9x^\circ$

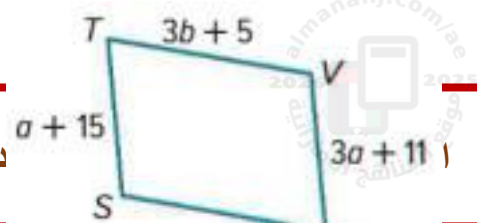
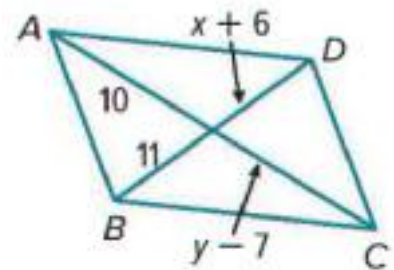


Question 18: Recognize and apply the properties of the diagonals of parallelograms. Page (72)

MCQ – Objective questions

1. Find the value of x and y .

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



2. Find the value of a and b .

A. $a = 2, b = 3$

B. $a = 3, b = 2$

C. $a = 4, b = 5$

D. $a = 5, b = 4$

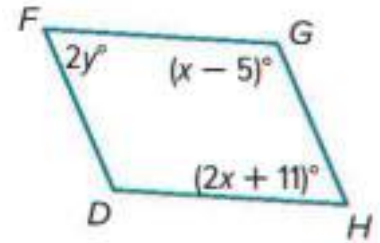
3. Find the value of x and y .

A. $x = 58, y = 58$

B. $x = 56, y = 56$

C. $x = 57, y = 57$

D. $x = 58, y = 63.5$

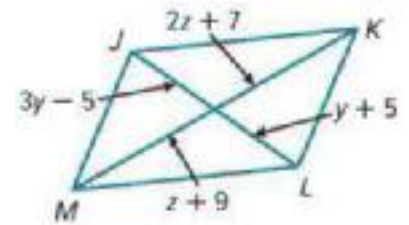


4. Find the value of y and z

A. $y = 4, z = 2$

B. $y = 5, z = 3$

C. $y = 6, z = 4$



D. $y=5, z=2$

Question 19: Use the tests for parallelograms to determine whether quadrilaterals are parallelograms. Page (79)

MCQ – Objective questions

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.



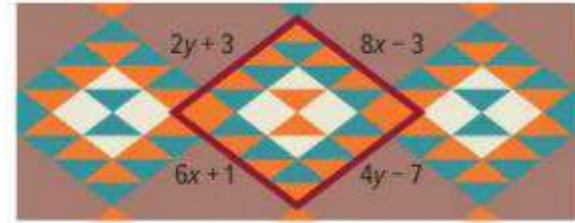
A. $x = 20, y = 45$

B. $x = 12, y = 14$

C. $x = 14, y = 15$

D. $x=16, y=18$

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.



A. $x = 2, y = 5$

B. $x = 3, y = 5$

C. $x = 4, y = 6$

D. $x=5, y=7$

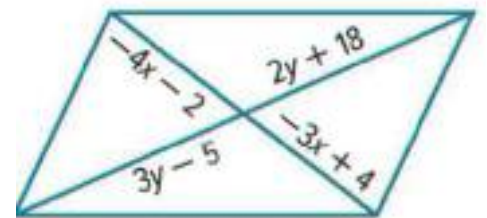
Find the values of x and y

A. $x = 1, y = 2$

B. $x = 2, y = 3$

C. $x = -6, y = 23$

D. $x = 3, y = 4$

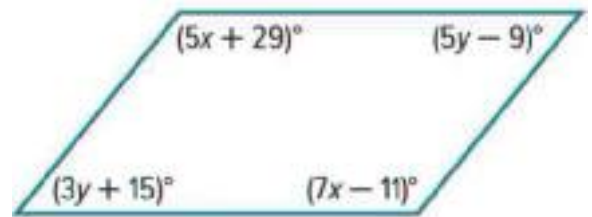


A. $x = 20, y = 12$

B. $x = 5, y = 4$

C. $x = 9, y = 23$

D. $x = 3, y = 4$

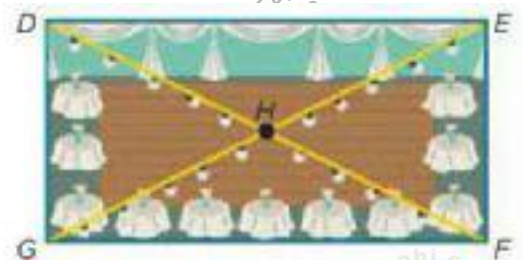


Question 20: Recognize and apply properties of rectangles.

Page (87)

MCQ – Objective questions

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.



1. Find DG.

A. 39 ft.
B. 44.5 ft.
C. 78 ft.
D. 89 ft.

2. Find GE.

A. 44.5 ft.
B. 78 ft.
C. 89 ft.
D. 128 ft.

3. Find $m\angle EHF$.

A. 52°

للتواصل اضغط الرقم:

0566991363

Mr. Ahead

B. 64°

C. 128°

D. 180°

4. Find $m\angle HEF$.

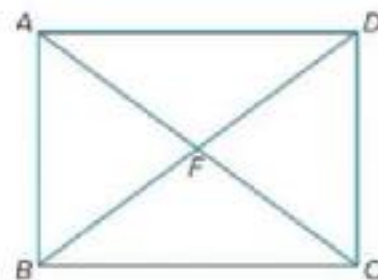
A. 52°

B. 64°

C. 128°

D. 180°

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



Find the value of x .

A. 5

B. 7

C. 9

D. 11

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

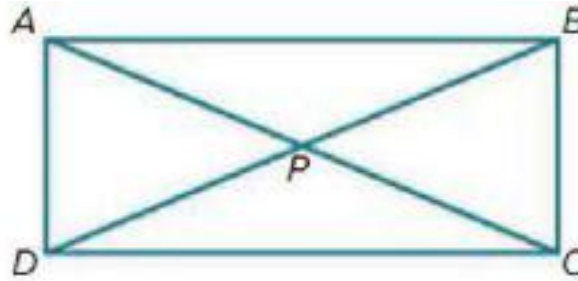
MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

Question 21: Determine whether parallelograms are rectangles. Page (83 & 85)

MCQ – Objective questions

1.

If $AB = 50$ feet,
 $BC = 20$ feet, $CD = 50$ feet,
 $AD = 20$ feet, $AC = 54$ feet,
and $BD = 54$ feet, prove
that quadrilateral $ABCD$ is
a rectangle.



MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

Because $AB = CD$, $BC = AD$, and
 $AC = BD$, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AD}$,
and $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$. Because $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ and $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AD}$, $ABCD$ is
a parallelogram. Because $\overline{AC}$ and $\overline{BD}$ are congruent diagonals,
 $ABCD$ is a rectangle.

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

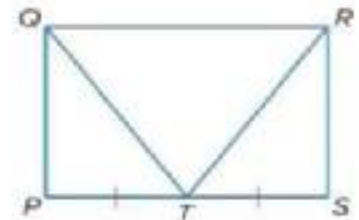
- A. Opposite sides are congruent and diagonals are congruent.
- B. All sides are congruent.
- C. Only one pair of opposite sides is congruent.
- D. The diagonals are perpendicular.

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

2.

Given: $PQRS$ is a rectangle; $\overline{PT} \cong \overline{ST}$.

Prove: $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{RT}$



MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

MR. AGHEAD
0566991363

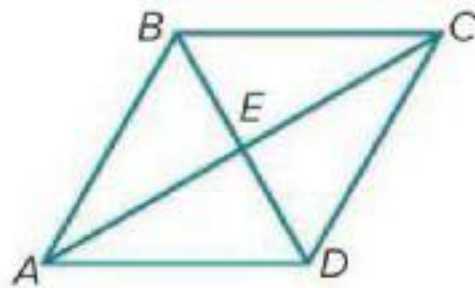
Question 22: Recognize and apply properties of rhombi and squares. Page (95)

MCQ – Objective questions

Quadrilateral ABCD is a rhombus. Find each value or measure.

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

- | |
|----------------|
| A. 30° |
| B. 60° |
| C. 90° |
| D. 120° |



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

- | |
|-------|
| A. 4 |
| B. 8 |
| C. 16 |
| D. 24 |

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

- | |
|-------|
| A. 10 |
| B. 12 |
| C. 24 |
| D. 48 |

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° |

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

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

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

A. 10
B. 7
C. 8
D. 4

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

A. 10

B. 12

C. 9

D. 4

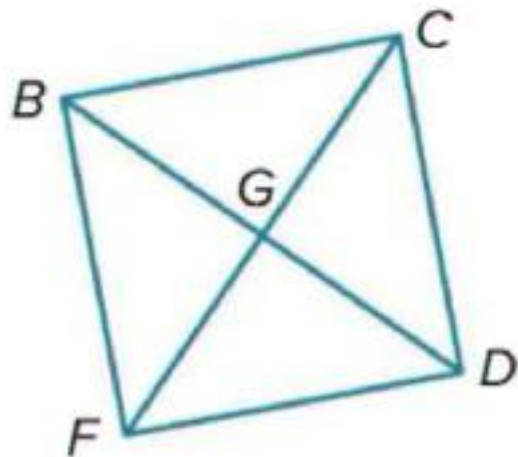
Question 23: Recognize and apply properties of rhombi and squares. Page (96)

MCQ – Objective questions

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

1. Find BC .

A. 27.5
B. 55
C. 77
D. 110



2. Find CD .

A. 55
B. 21
C. 30
D. 98

3. Find GD .

A. 20
B. 47
C. 38.9
D. 50

4. Find BD .

A. 77.8

B. 47

C. 38.9

D. 50

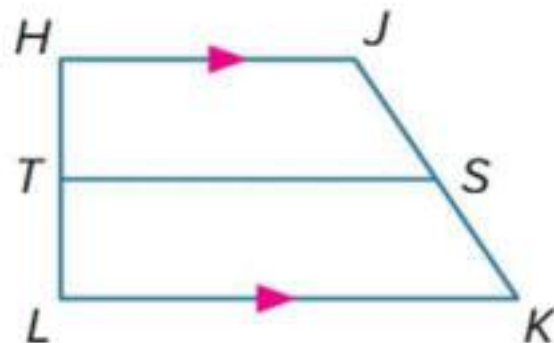
Question 24: Apply the properties of trapezoids and use coordinate geometry to find lengths and endpoints of midsegments. Page (105)

MCQ – Objective questions

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

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

A. 14
B. 21
C. 28
D. 56



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

A. 9
B. 11
C. 15
D. 19

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

A. 10
B. 11
C. 13
D. 20

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

A. 8

B. 13

C. 17

D. 26

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

A. 18.6

B. 20.6

C. 24.6

D. 27.4

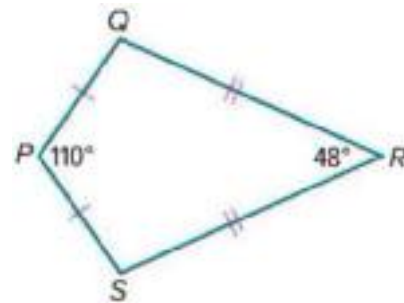
Question 25: Apply Recognize and apply the properties of kites. Page (106)

MCQ – Objective questions

Find each measure in the kites

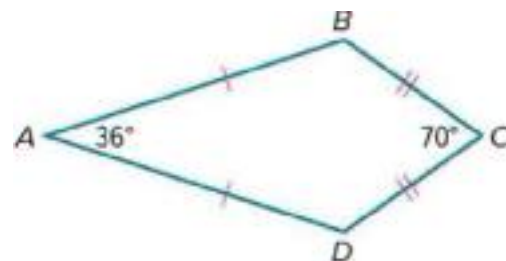
1. Find $m\angle Q$.

A. 48°
B. 79°
C. 101°
D. 110°



2. Find $m\angle D$.

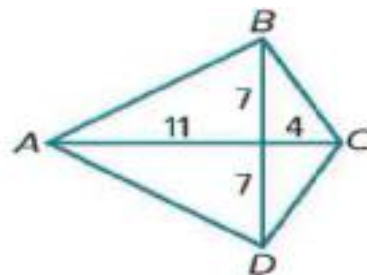
A. 36°
B. 70°
C. 109°
D. 127°



3. Find BC in simplest radical form

a.

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



b. Find the perimeter of kite

A. 28.8
B. 36.1
C. 32.2
D. 42.2

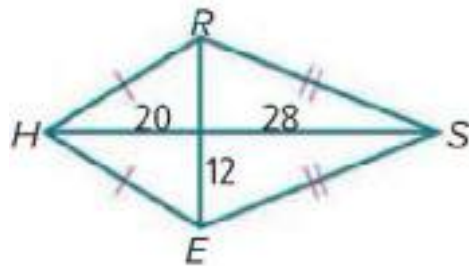
4.

a. Find RH in simplest radical form.

A. $4\sqrt{34}$
B. $2\sqrt{34}$
C. $10\sqrt{2}$
D. $8\sqrt{5}$

b. Find the perimeter of kite $HRSE$.

A. 96.0
B. 112.8
C. 107.6
D. 120.4



للحجز التواصل عبر الـ WhatsApp من خلال الضغط على الرقم:

0566410429

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...
النهاية ...