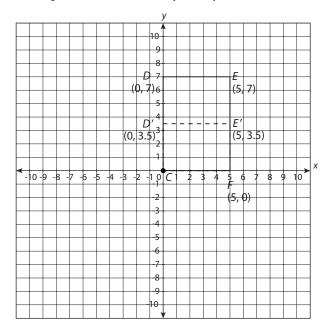
Unit 2 Review

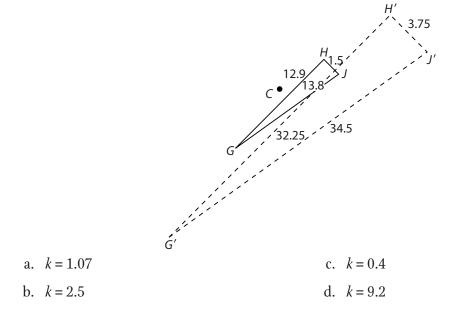


1. Does the graph below represent a dilation? Why or why not?

- a. Yes, because the preimage sides are parallel with the corresponding image sides.
- b. No, because the preimage sides are not parallel with the corresponding image sides.
- c. Yes, because there is a single scale factor and a center of dilation.
- d. No, because the scale factors of the image sides are not all consistent with the preimage sides.

2.

Determine the scale factor of the dilation below.



3.

 \triangle *FGH* has vertices *F* (3, –5), *G* (8, –6), and *H* (6, –7). If \triangle *FGH* is dilated through the origin with a scale factor of $\frac{3}{4}$, what are the vertices of \triangle *F'G'H'*?

b.
$$F'(2.25, -3.75), G'(6, -4.5), \text{ and } H'(4.5, -5.25)$$

c. $F'\left(4, \frac{20}{3}\right), G'\left(\frac{32}{3}, -8\right), \text{ and } H'\left(8, -\frac{28}{3}\right)$

4.

A triangle congruent to $\triangle ABC$ is to be constructed. Only three components are measured. Which three components, if constructed in the order listed, will always create a congruent triangle?

- a. side-side-angle
- b. angle-angle-angle
- c. angle-side-angle
- d. Only the three side lengths can be used to create a congruent triangle.

5.

Which set of equivalent measures does not indicate that two triangles must be congruent?

- a. angle-angle c. side-angle-side
- b. angle-side-angle d. angle-angle-side

6.

For $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$, the following is given: $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$. By which triangle congruence statement can it be concluded that the triangles are congruent?

- a. SSS
- b. SAS
- c. ASA
- d. It cannot be determined if the triangles are congruent.

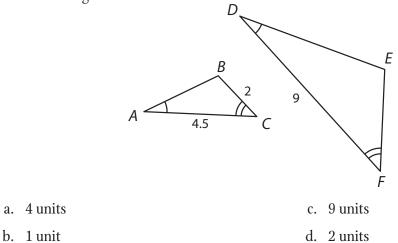
7.

 $\triangle ABC$ has undergone a series of similarity transformations to produce $\triangle EFG$. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- a. The angles of $\triangle EFG$ are proportional to the angles of $\triangle ABC$.
- b. The angles of $\triangle EFG$ are the same as the angles of $\triangle ABC$.
- c. The sides of $\triangle EFG$ are proportional to the sides of $\triangle ABC$.
- d. $\triangle ABC$ is similar to $\triangle EFG$.

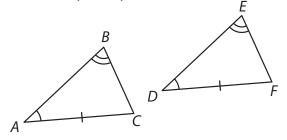
8.

What is the length of \overline{EF} ?

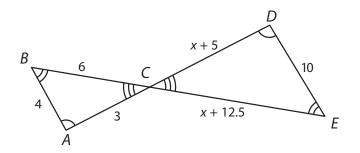


9.

Are the two triangles similar? Why or why not?



- a. Yes, they are similar because of the AA Similarity Statement.
- b. Yes, they are similar because of the ASA Congruence Statement.
- c. No, they are not similar because they are congruent.
- d. There is not enough information to determine similarity.
- 10. Identify the similar triangles. Find *x* and the missing side lengths.



- a. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CDE$; x = 2.5; DC = 7.5; EC = 15
- b. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$; x = 2.5; DC = 15; EC = 7.5
- c. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$; x = 2.5; DC = 7.5; EC = 15
- d. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$; *x* = 5.2; *DC* = 10.5; *EC* = 18

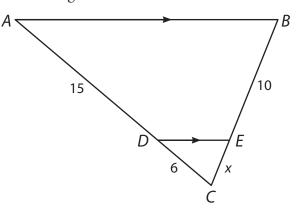
11.

The length of a building's shadow is 107.2 feet. At the same time of day, a 1.8-foot-tall tree casts a shadow that is 2.4 feet long. What is the height of the building?

- a. 80.4 feet c. 24.8 feet
- b. 142.9 feet d. 463.1 feet

12.

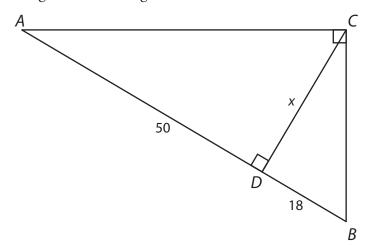
$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEC$. What is the	length of EC?)



- a. 25 units
- b. 9 units
- c. 4 units
- d. There is not enough information to determine the length of \overline{EC} .

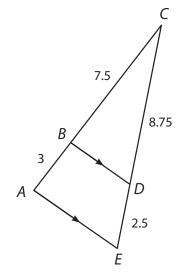
13.

 $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle. Find the length of *x*, which is the altitude of $\triangle ABC$.



- a. 30 units
- b. 7.7 units
- c. 2.7 units
- d. There is not enough information to determine the length of *x*.

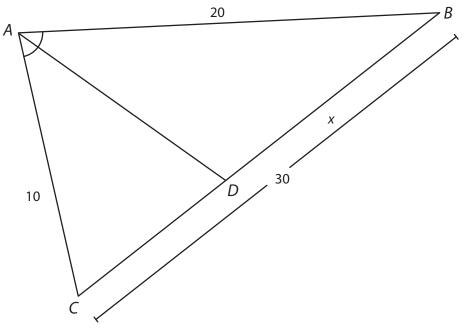
Which statement would justify that $\triangle ACE \sim \triangle BCD$?



- a. Angle-Angle (AA) Similarity Statement
- Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Similarity Statement b.
- Side-Side (SSS) Similarity Statement c.
- d. It is not possible to determine if $\triangle ACE \sim \triangle BCD$.

15.

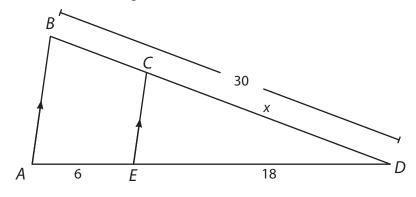
What is the length of \overline{BD} ?



- a. 5 units
- b. 10 units
- 20 units c.
- d. There is not enough information to determine the length of \overline{BD} .

14.

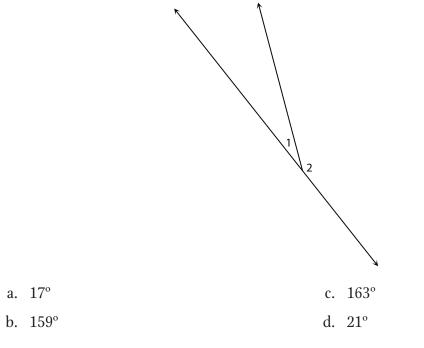
$\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECD$. What is the length of \overline{CD} ?



- a. 90 units
- b. 7.5 units
- c. 22.5 units
- d. There is not enough information to determine the length of \overline{CD} .

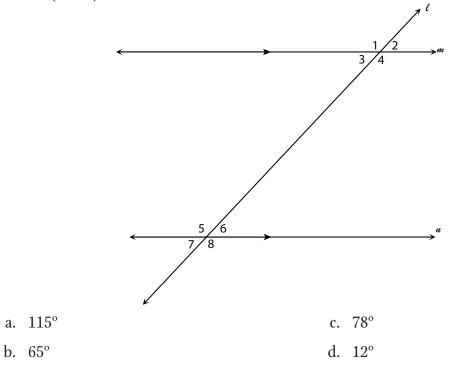
17.

In the diagram below, $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are a linear pair. Find $m \angle 1$ if $m \angle 1 = 2x - 9$ and $m \angle 2 = 10x + 9$.



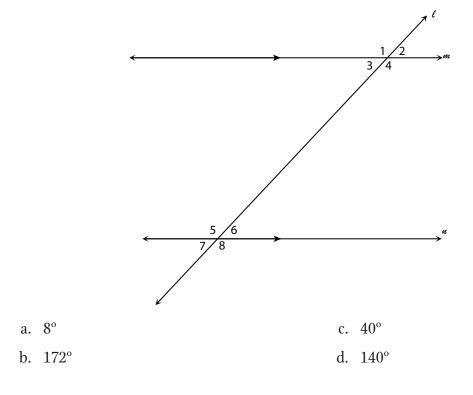
16.

In the diagram below, ℓ is the transversal of the parallel lines *m* and *m*. Find $m \angle 3$ if $m \angle 4 = 5(x+11)$ and $m \angle 5 = 11x-17$.



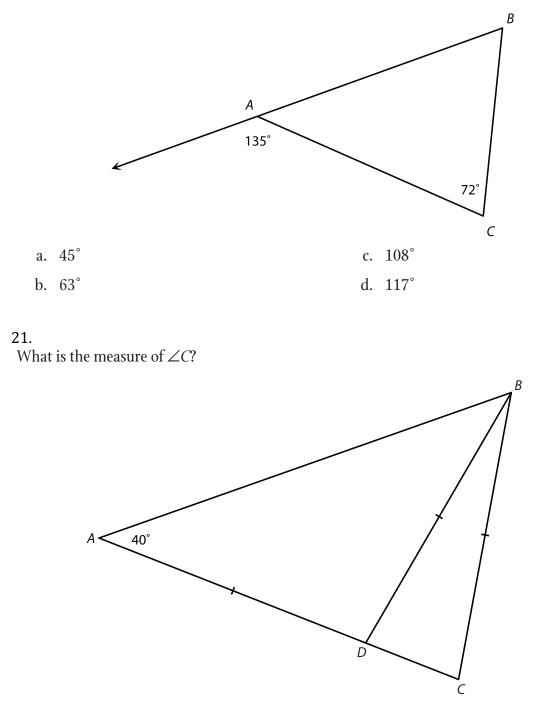
19.

In the diagram below, ℓ is the transversal of the parallel lines *m* and *n*. Find $m \angle 5$ if $m \angle 3 = 2(3x-4)$ and $m \angle 5 = 5(3x+4)$.



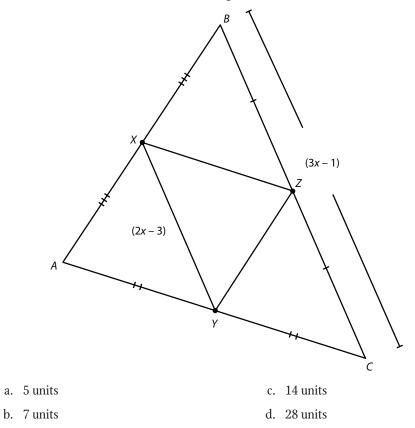
18.

20. What is the measure of $\angle B$?



a.	20°	c.	80°
b.	40°	d.	100°

22. If BC = 3x - 1 and XY = 2x - 3, what is the length of *XY*?



23.

Determine whether these four vertices form a parallelogram: A(-3, 0), B(6, 0), C(1, 1), D(-2, -2).

- a. No, because both pairs of opposite sides are not parallel.
- b. Yes, because both pairs of opposite sides are parallel.
- c. No, because the diagonals bisect each other.
- d. Yes, because the diagonals bisect each other.

24.

Classify a quadrilateral as precisely as possible given four vertices: P(-6, -3), Q(-3, -7), R(-7, -10), S(-10, -6).

- a. square
- b. rhombus

- c. trapezoid
- d. kite

25.

What is always true about rhombuses?

- a. The diagonals are not congruent.
- b. Two pairs of adjacent distinct sides are congruent.
- c. The diagonals intersect at right angles.
- d. Every angle measures 90°.