## Intro to Geometry

## Practice Test 1

Name, First and Last: $\qquad$

| $\operatorname{Pr} 1$ | $\operatorname{Pr} 2$ | $\operatorname{Pr} 3$ | $\operatorname{Pr} 4$ | $\operatorname{Pr} 5$ | $\operatorname{Pr} 6$ | $\operatorname{Pr} 7$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{2}$ | $\overline{3}$ | $\overline{3}$ | $\overline{2}$ | $\overline{3}$ | $\overline{2}$ | $\overline{2}$ | $\overline{15}$ |

Answers unsupported by work yield zero credit!

## Problem 1

2 pts

Euclid defines a straight line as a line that lies evenly with the points on itself. What does that mean?

## Problem 2

Use a compass and a ruler to construct a triangle having the following sides in the space below.


## Problem 3

Use a compass and a ruler to construct an angle congruent to the given angle $\alpha$ and based on the given ray below.


## Problem 4

2 pts
Formulate the ASA congruency theorem. Do not prove it.

## Problem 5

 3 ptsWhich one of the following is not a congruency theorem? Why? SSS SSA SAS ASA

## Problem 6

Points $A, B$, and $C$ lie on a straight line. $A B=5 \mathrm{~cm}, A C$ is 1 cm longer than $B C$. Find all the possible lengths of $A C$ and $B C$.

## Problem 7

Extra credit!
2 pts
What is the angle between the hour and minute hand of a clock showing 3:05?

