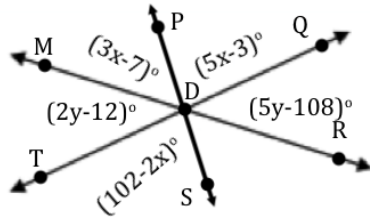
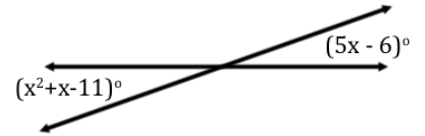


LEVEL: MASTERY

7) Find $m\angle PDT$



8) Solve for x .



$m\angle PDT =$ _____

$x =$ _____

- 9) $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are vertical angles.
 $\angle 3$ is a supplement of $\angle 1$.
 $\angle 4$ is a complement of $\angle 1$.
 What must be true about $\angle 4$?

- 10) $\angle 1$ is equal to the sum of $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$.
 $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are a linear pair
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
 What must be true about $\angle 4$?

Select all that apply

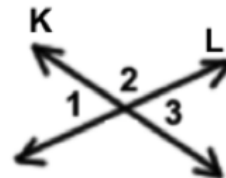
- (A) $\angle 4$ is less than 90°
- (B) $\angle 4 = 90$
- (C) $\angle 4$ is more than 90
- (D) $\angle 4$ could form a linear pair with $\angle 3$
- (E) $\angle 4$ is a compliment of $\angle 2$

Select all that apply

- (A) $\angle 4$ is less than 90°
- (B) $\angle 4 = 90^\circ$
- (C) $\angle 4$ is more than 90°
- (D) $\angle 4$ is a compliment of $\angle 3$
- (E) $\angle 4 \cong \angle 3$

Directions: Complete the proof by placing the reasons in the correct order. (Circle A B C D E in each step). Each option is only used **once**.

- 11) Given: Line k and line l intersect.
 Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$



Statements	Reasons
(1) Line k and line l intersect.	(1) Given
(2) Question a A B C D E	(2) Definition of a Linear Pair
(3) Question b A B C D E	(3) Substitution
(4) Question c A B C D E	(4) Subtraction Property of Equality
(5) Question d A B C D E	(5) Definition of Congruence

- A) $m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = 180^\circ$ B) $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$ C) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$
 D) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ E) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 2 + m\angle 3$