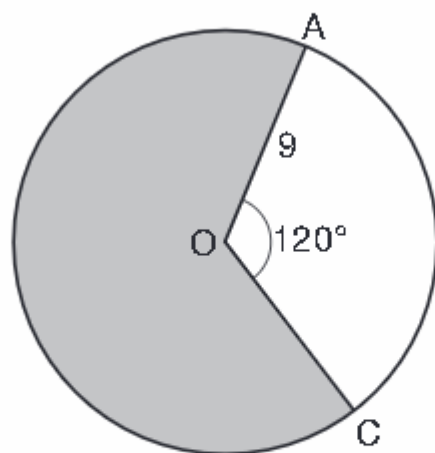


1.

Circle O with a radius of 9 is drawn below. The measure of central angle AOC is 120° .



What is the area of the shaded sector of circle O ?

- (1) 6π
- (2) 12π
- (3) 27π
- (4) 54π

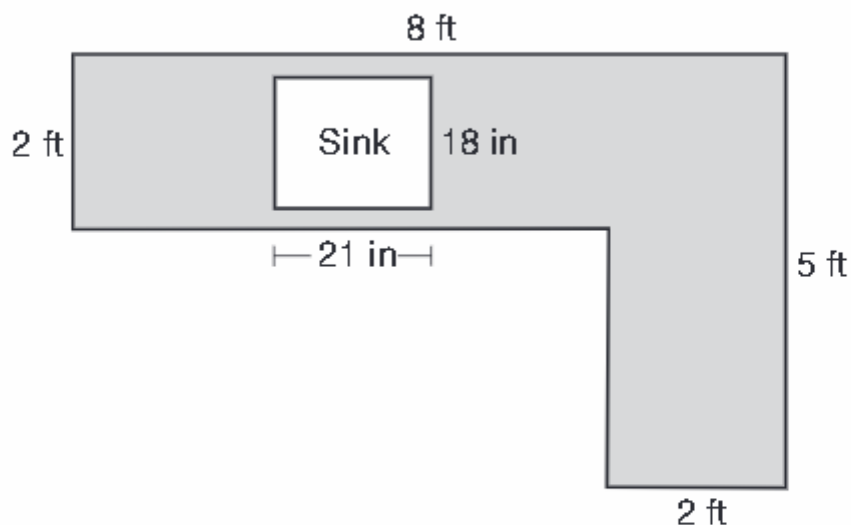
2.

In quadrilateral $QRST$, diagonals \overline{QS} and \overline{RT} intersect at M . Which statement would always prove quadrilateral $QRST$ is a parallelogram?

- (1) $\angle TQR$ and $\angle QRS$ are supplementary.
- (2) $\overline{QM} \cong \overline{SM}$ and $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{RS}$
- (3) $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{TS}$ and $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{RS}$
- (4) $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{TS}$ and $\overline{QT} \parallel \overline{RS}$

6.

A countertop for a kitchen is modeled with the dimensions shown below. An 18-inch by 21-inch rectangle will be removed for the installation of the sink.



What is the area of the top of the installed countertop, to the *nearest square foot*?

(1) 26

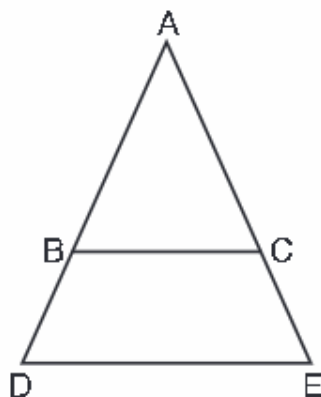
(3) 22

(2) 23

(4) 19

7.

In the diagram below, \overline{BC} connects points B and C on the congruent sides of isosceles triangle ADE , such that $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles with vertex angle A .



If $AB = 10$, $BD = 5$, and $DE = 12$, what is the length of \overline{BC} ?

(1) 6

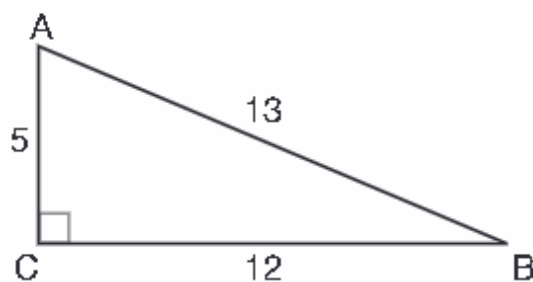
(3) 8

(2) 7

(4) 9

8.

In $\triangle ABC$ below, angle C is a right angle.



Which statement must be true?

(1) $\sin A = \cos B$

(3) $\sin B = \tan A$

(2) $\sin A = \tan B$

(4) $\sin B = \cos B$

High School Mathematics Assessment Reference Sheet

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters	1 kilometer = 0.62 mile	1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 meter = 39.37 inches	1 pound = 16 ounces	1 pint = 2 cups
1 mile = 5280 feet	1 pound = 0.454 kilograms	1 quart = 2 pints
1 mile = 1760 yards	1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds	1 gallon = 4 quarts
1 mile = 1.609 kilometers	1 ton = 2000 pounds	1 gallon = 3.785 liters
		1 liter = 0.264 gallons
		1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters

Triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Parallelogram	$A = bh$
Circle	$A = \pi r^2$
Circle	$C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$
General Prisms	$V = Bh$
Cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$

Quadratic Formula	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Arithmetic Sequence	$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$
Geometric Sequence	$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$
Geometric Series	$S_n = \frac{a_1 - a_1 r^n}{1 - r}$ where $r \neq 1$
Radians	1 radian = $\frac{180}{\pi}$ degrees
Degrees	1 degree = $\frac{\pi}{180}$ radians