Part I

Answer all 28 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. No partial credit will be allowed. For each question, write on the separate answer sheet the numeral preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement or answers the question. [56]

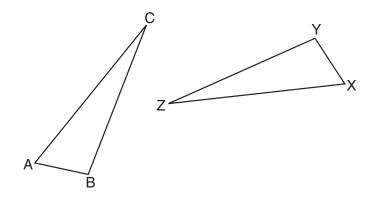
Use this space for computations.

- 1 The statement "x is a multiple of 3, and x is an even integer" is true when x is equal to
 - (1) 9

 $(3) \ 3$

(2) 8

- (4) 6
- **2** In the diagram below, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$.



Which statement must be true?

 $(1) \ \angle C \cong \angle Y$

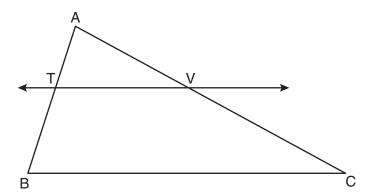
 $(3) \ \overline{AC} \cong \overline{YZ}$

 $(2) \ \angle A \cong \angle X$

 $(4) \ \overline{CB} \cong \overline{XZ}$

Use this space for computations.

3 In the diagram below of $\triangle ABC$, $\overleftarrow{TV} \parallel \overline{BC}$, AT = 5, TB = 7, and AV = 10.



What is the length of \overline{VC} ?

 $(1) \ 3\frac{1}{2}$

(3) 14

(2) $7\frac{1}{7}$

- (4) 24
- 4 Pentagon PQRST has \overline{PQ} parallel to \overline{TS} . After a translation of $T_{2,-5}$, which line segment is parallel to $\overline{P'Q'}$?
 - (1) $\overline{R'Q'}$

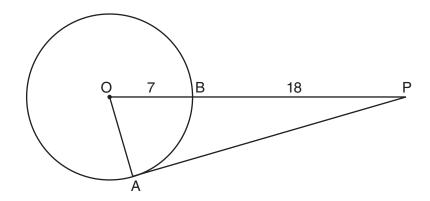
(3) $\overline{T'S'}$

(2) $\overline{R'S'}$

(4) $\overline{T'P'}$

Use this space for computations.

5 In the diagram below of $\triangle PAO$, \overline{AP} is tangent to circle O at point A, OB = 7, and BP = 18.



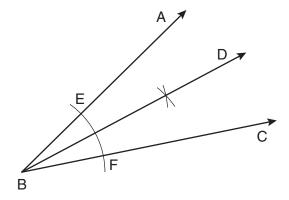
What is the length of \overline{AP} ?

(1) 10

(3) 17

(2) 12

- (4) 24
- **6** A straightedge and compass were used to create the construction below. Arc EF was drawn from point B, and arcs with equal radii were drawn from E and F.



Which statement is false?

- (1) $m \angle ABD = m \angle DBC$
- $(2) \ \frac{1}{2}(\mathsf{m} \angle ABC) = \mathsf{m} \angle ABD$
- $(3) \ \ 2(\mathsf{m} \angle DBC) = \mathsf{m} \angle ABC$
- $(4) \ 2(m \angle ABC) = m \angle CBD$

- 7 What is the length of the line segment whose endpoints are (1,-4) and (9,2)?
 - (1) 5

(3) 10

(2) $2\sqrt{17}$

- $(4) \ 2\sqrt{26}$
- 8 What is the image of the point (2, -3) after the transformation $r_{y\text{-axis}}$?
 - (1) (2,3)

(3) (-2,3)

(2) (-2,-3)

(4) (-3,2)