

**Geometry**  
**Daily Quiz 11252019**

Question 1.

The vertices of parallelogram  $ABCD$  are  $A(2,0)$ ,  $B(0,-3)$ ,  $C(3,-3)$ , and  $D(5,0)$ . If  $ABCD$  is reflected over the  $x$ -axis, how many vertices remain invariant?

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 0

**Question 2.**

Point  $M$  is the midpoint of  $\overline{AB}$ . If the coordinates of  $A$  are  $(-3,6)$  and the coordinates of  $M$  are  $(-5,2)$ , what are the coordinates of  $B$ ?

- (1)  $(1,2)$
- (2)  $(7,10)$
- (3)  $(-4,4)$
- (4)  $(-7,-2)$

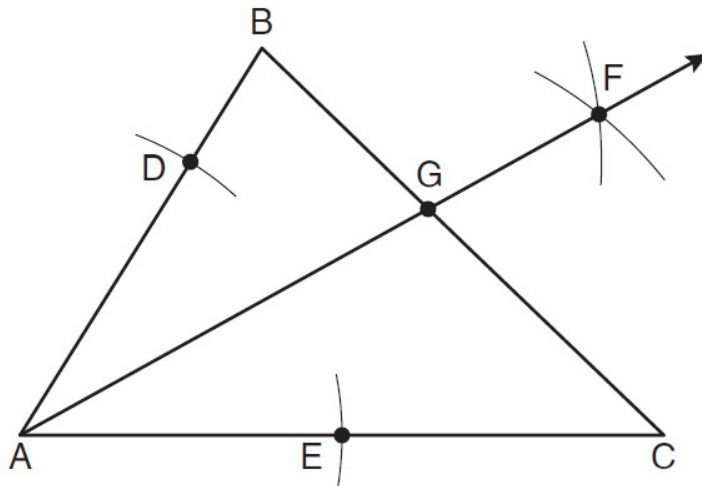
Question 3.

When a dilation is performed on a hexagon, which property of the hexagon will *not* be preserved in its image?

- (1) parallelism
- (2) orientation
- (3) length of sides
- (4) measure of angles

Question 4.

As shown in the diagram below of  $\triangle ABC$ , a compass is used to find points  $D$  and  $E$ , equidistant from point  $A$ . Next, the compass is used to find point  $F$ , equidistant from points  $D$  and  $E$ . Finally, a straight-edge is used to draw  $\overrightarrow{AF}$ . Then, point  $G$ , the intersection of  $\overrightarrow{AF}$  and side  $\overline{BC}$  of  $\triangle ABC$ , is labeled.

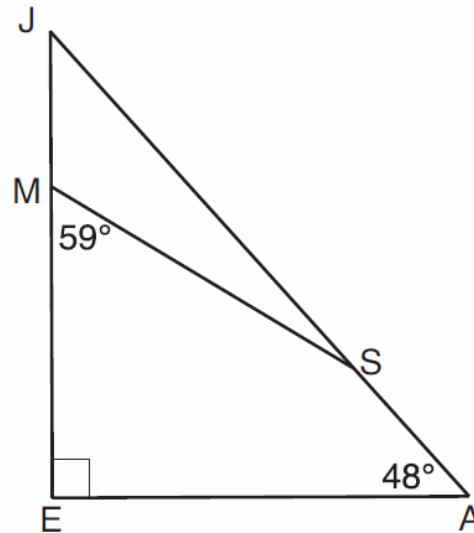


Which statement must be true?

- (1)  $\overrightarrow{AF}$  bisects side  $\overline{BC}$
- (2)  $\overrightarrow{AF}$  bisects  $\angle BAC$
- (3)  $\overrightarrow{AF} \perp \overline{BC}$
- (4)  $\triangle ABG \sim \triangle ACG$

**Question 5.**

In the diagram of  $\triangle JEA$  below,  $m\angle JEA = 90$  and  $m\angle EAJ = 48$ . Line segment  $MS$  connects points  $M$  and  $S$  on the triangle, such that  $m\angle EMS = 59$ .

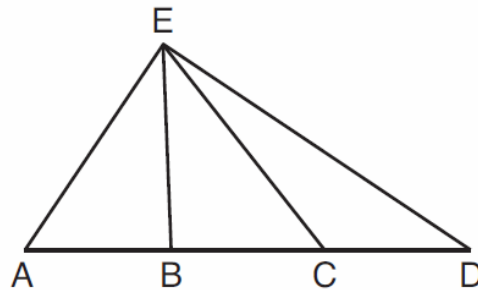


What is  $m\angle JSM$ ?

- (1) 163
- (2) 121
- (3) 42
- (4) 17

**Question 6.**

In  $\triangle AED$  with  $\overline{ABCD}$  shown in the diagram below,  $\overline{EB}$  and  $\overline{EC}$  are drawn.



If  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ , which statement could always be proven?

- (1)  $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DB}$
- (2)  $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{ED}$
- (3)  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$
- (4)  $\overline{EC} \cong \overline{EA}$

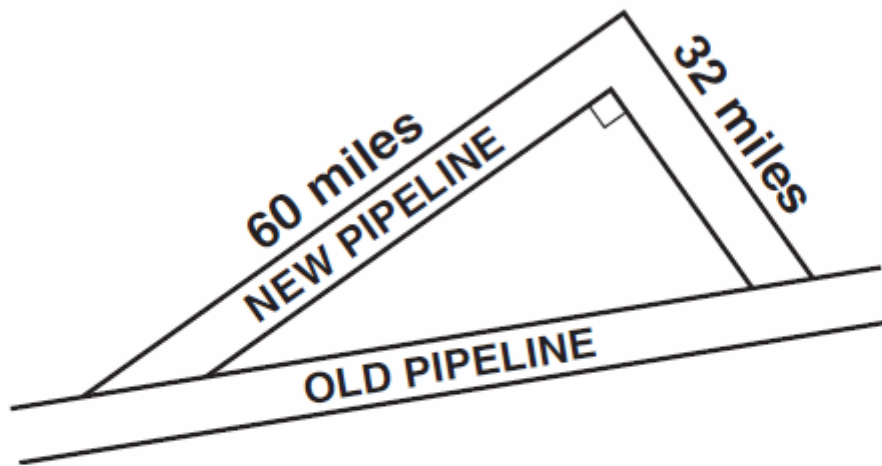
**Question 7.**

**A right triangle's hypotenuse has length 5. If one leg has length 2, what is the length of the other leg?**

- A** 3
- B**  $\sqrt{21}$
- C**  $\sqrt{29}$
- D** 7

**Question 8.**

**A new pipeline is being constructed to re-route its oil flow around the exterior of a national wildlife preserve. The plan showing the old pipeline and the new route is shown below.**

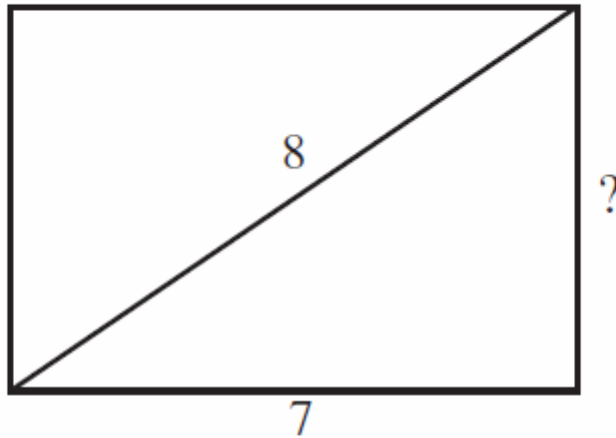


**About how many extra miles will the oil flow once the new route is established?**

- A** 24
- B** 68
- C** 92
- D** 160

Question 9.

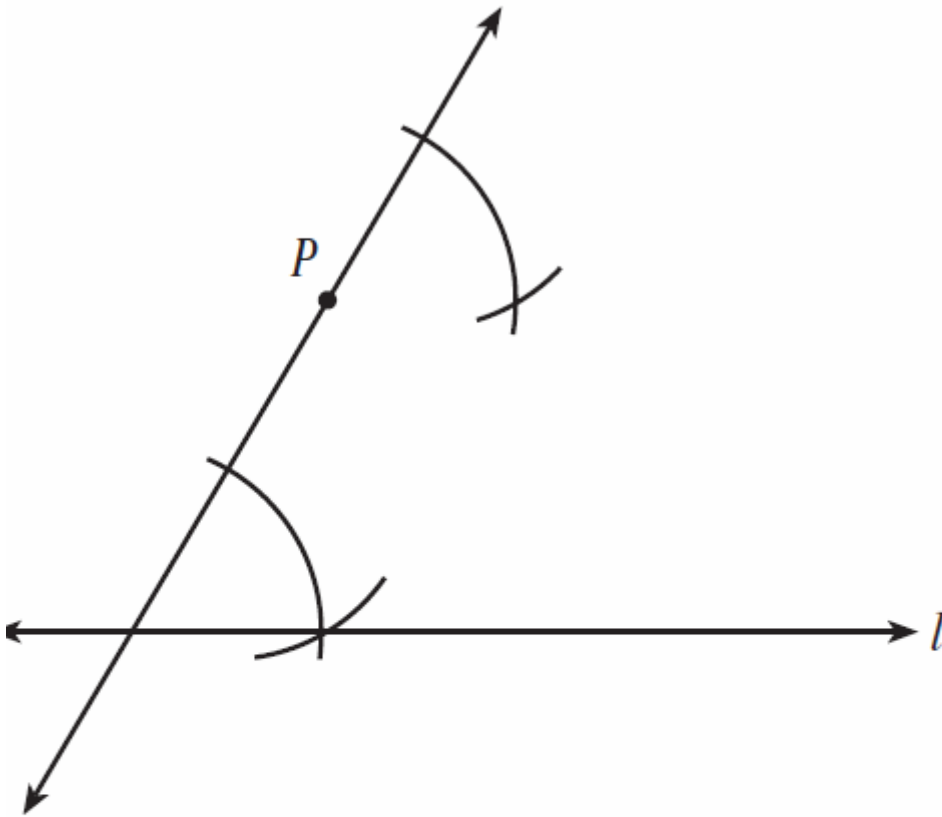
What is the height of this rectangle?



- A 1 unit
- B 6 units
- C  $\sqrt{15}$  units
- D  $\sqrt{113}$  units

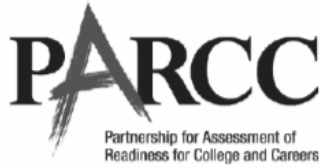
Question 10.

Marsha is using a straightedge and compass to do the construction shown below.



Which *best* describes the construction Marsha is doing?

- A a line through  $P$  parallel to line  $l$
- B a line through  $P$  intersecting line  $l$
- C a line through  $P$  congruent to line  $l$
- D a line through  $P$  perpendicular to line  $l$



## 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	$S_n = \frac{a_1 - a_n r^n}{1 - r}$ where $r \neq 1$
Radians	1 radian = $\frac{180}{\pi}$ degrees
Degrees	1 degree = $\frac{\pi}{180}$ radians



PA00003145