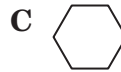
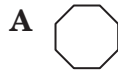
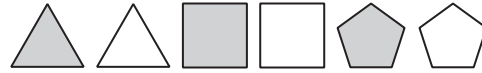


2 Chapter 2 Test, Form 2A

Write the letter for the correct answer in the blank at the right of each question.

1. Make a conjecture about the next object in this sequence.



1. B

2. If $|n|$ is a positive number, then n is a negative number. Which of the following would be a counterexample?

F -10

G -4

H -1

J 10

2. J

3. If p is true and q is false, what is the truth value of p and q ?

A true

B false

C 0

D 1

3. B

For Exercises 4 and 5, use the truth table.

| p | q | $\sim q$ | $p \wedge \sim q$ |
|-----|-----|----------|-------------------|
| T | T | | |
| T | F | | |
| F | T | | |
| F | T | | |

4. Which would be the values in the $\sim q$ column?

F F F T T

H F T F T

G T T F F

J T F T F

4. H

5. Which would be the values in the $p \wedge \sim q$ column?

A F T F F

C T T F T

B F T T F

D T F T T

5. A

6. Identify the conclusion of the statement *Jack will go to school if today is Monday.*

F Jack will go to school.

H Today is Monday.

G Jack will not go to school.

J Today is not Monday.

6. F

7. Identify the inverse of the following statement.

If $x = 2$, then $x + 3 = 5$.

A If $x + 3 = 5$, then $x = 2$.

C If $x \neq 2$, then $x + 3 \neq 5$.

B If $x + 3 \neq 5$, then $x \neq 2$.

D $x = 2$ and $x + 3 = 5$.

7. C

8. Identify the contrapositive of the following statement.

If $x = 2$, then $x + 3 = 5$.

F If $x + 3 = 5$, then $x = 2$.

H If $x \neq 2$, then $x + 3 \neq 5$.

G If $x + 3 \neq 5$, then $x \neq 2$.

J $x = 2$ and $x + 3 = 5$.

8. G

9. What law can be used to determine that the conclusion is valid based on the given statements?

Given: If an angle is acute, then it cannot be obtuse. $\angle A$ is acute.

Conclusion: $\angle A$ cannot be obtuse.

A Law of Detachment

C Law of Converse

B Law of Syllogism

D The conclusion is not valid.

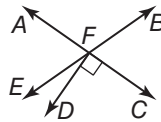
9. A

2 Chapter 2 Test, Form 2A (continued)

10. Which law can be used to determine that the conclusion is valid based on the given statements?
Given: If a figure has 4 right angles, then the figure is a rectangle. A rectangle has 2 pairs of parallel sides.
Conclusion: If a figure has 4 right angles, then the figure has 2 pair of parallel sides.
- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| F Law of Detachment | H Law of Converse | | |
| G Law of Syllogism | J The conclusion is invalid. | 10. | <u> G </u> |
11. Which best describes the statement *If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a point*?
- | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----|--------------|
| A always true | B sometimes true | C never true | D cannot tell | 11. | <u> C </u> |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----|--------------|
12. Which of the following is an essential part of a good proof?
- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----|--------------|
| F an if-then statement | H using the contrapositive | | |
| G a postulate | J deductive reasoning | 12. | <u> J </u> |
13. Choose the property that justifies the following statement.
 If $x = 2$ and $x + y = 3$, then $2 + y = 3$.
- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----|--------------|
| A Reflexive | B Symmetric | C Transitive | D Substitution | 13. | <u> D </u> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----|--------------|
14. Choose the property that justifies the statement $m\angle A = m\angle A$.
- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----|--------------|
| F Reflexive | G Symmetric | H Transitive | J Substitution | 14. | <u> F </u> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----|--------------|
15. Choose the property that justifies the statement *If $\overline{GH} \cong \overline{FD}$, then $\overline{FD} \cong \overline{GH}$* .
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| A Reflexive | C Transitive | | |
| B Symmetric | D Definition of congruent segments | 15. | <u> B </u> |
16. On a line, if $XY = 6$, $YZ = 4$, and $XZ = 2$, which point is between the other two?
- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|
| F X | G Y | H Z | J cannot tell | 16. | <u> H </u> |
|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|

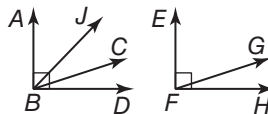
For Exercises 17 and 18, use the figure at the right.

17. If $m\angle BFC = 70$, find $m\angle EFD$.
- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| A 10 | C 35 | | |
| B 20 | D 70 | | |
18. If $m\angle AFB = 5x - 10$ and $m\angle BFC = 3x + 20$, find x .
- | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---------------------|-----|--------------|
| F 10 | G 15 | H 21.25 | J $23.\overline{3}$ | 18. | <u> H </u> |
|------|------|---------|---------------------|-----|--------------|



For Exercises 19 and 20, use the figures at the right.

19. If $\angle ABC \cong \angle EFG$, and $m\angle ABC = 72$, find $m\angle GFH$.
- | | | | |
|------|-------|--|--|
| A 18 | C 90 | | |
| B 72 | D 108 | | |
20. If $m\angle ABJ = 28$, $\angle ABC \cong \angle DBJ$, find $m\angle JBC$.
- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-----|--------------|
| F 90 | G 56 | H 45 | J 34 | 20. | <u> J </u> |
|------|------|------|------|-----|--------------|



- Bonus** $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are vertical angles, $m\angle A = 9x + 10$, and $m\angle B = 7x + 24$. Find $m\angle A$.
- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----|--------------|
| | | | | B: | <u> 5 </u> |
|--|--|--|--|----|--------------|