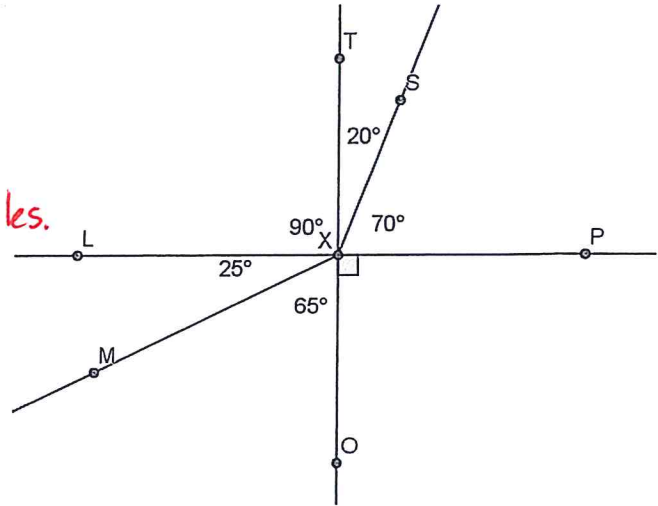


Review practice for Building Blocks Quiz

Please write in your notebook.

From the sketch at the right:

- 1) Name a pair of perpendicular lines.
Why are they perpendicular?
- 2) Name two pairs of complementary angles.
- 3) Name a linear pair of angles.
- 4) Name a pair of vertical angles.



Give the measure of a complement and a supplement, if possible, of each angle whose degree measure is given:

- 5) 42° 6) 113° 7) y° (algebraic expression)

8) The endpoints of \overline{CD} are $C(-2,6)$ and $D(4, -8)$. Find the coordinates of midpoint M. Show use of formula.

9) For problem 8, if C is an endpoint and D is the midpoint of \overline{CE} , then what are the coordinates of endpoint E?

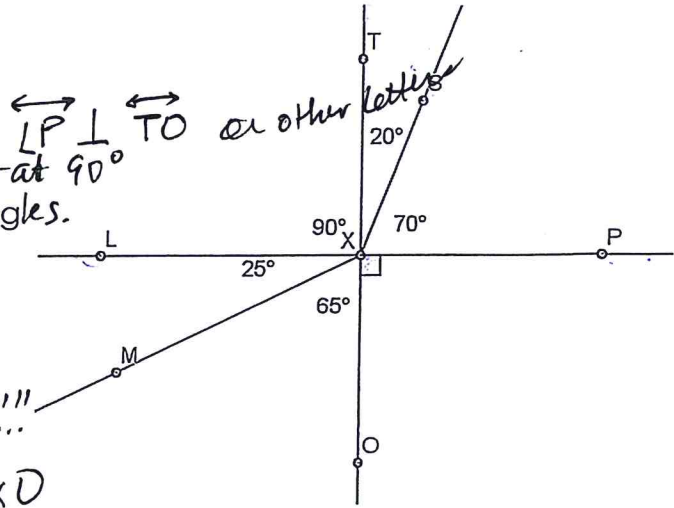
True or False? For each false statement, draw a sketch showing why it is false (a counterexample)

- 10) Two lines that form vertical angles also form adjacent angles.
- 11) Two lines that do not intersect are parallel.
- 12) Adjacent angles are always a linear pair.
- 13) A midpoint is a point on a segment that is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.

Sketch

- (1) right $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and angle bisector \overrightarrow{AD} .
- (2) $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$ with $\overline{CE} \perp \overline{CD}$.

From the sketch at the right:



- 1) Name a pair of perpendicular lines.
Why are they perpendicular? *intersect at 90°*
- 2) Name two pairs of complementary angles.
- 3) Name a linear pair of angles.
- 4) Name a pair of vertical angles.

- 2) $\angle TXS$ & $\angle SXP$, $\angle LXO$ & $\angle OXP$
- 3) $\angle LXT$ & $\angle TXP$ — many answers!!!
- 4) $\angle TXP$ & $\angle LXO$ or $\angle LXT$ & $\angle OXP$

Give the measure of a complement and a supplement, if possible, of each angle whose degree measure is given:

5) 42°

$C = 48^\circ$ $S = 138^\circ$

6) 113° $S = 67^\circ$
no Complement

7) y° (algebraic expression)

$C = 90 - y$ $S = 180 - y$

8) The endpoints of \overline{CD} are $C(-2, 6)$ and $D(4, -8)$. Find the coordinates of midpoint M . Show use of formula.

$\frac{-2+4}{2} = 1$ $\frac{6+(-8)}{2} = -1$ $(1, -1)$

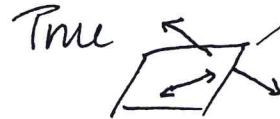
9) For problem 8, if C is an endpoint and D is the midpoint of \overline{CE} , then what are the coordinates of endpoint E ?

$\frac{-2-6}{4-8} = 10$ $\frac{6-(-8)}{4-8} = -22$ $(10, -22)$

$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad 6 \\ +6 \quad -14 \\ \hline 4 \quad -8 \\ +4 \quad -14 \\ \hline 10 \quad -22 \end{array}$

True or False? For each false statement, draw a sketch showing why it is false (a counterexample)

10) Two lines that form vertical angles also form adjacent angles. *True*



11) Two lines that do not intersect are parallel. *False*

12) Adjacent angles are always a linear pair. *False*



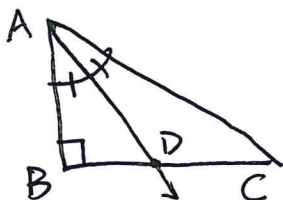
13) A midpoint is a point on a segment that is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment. *True*

True



Board

①



2)

