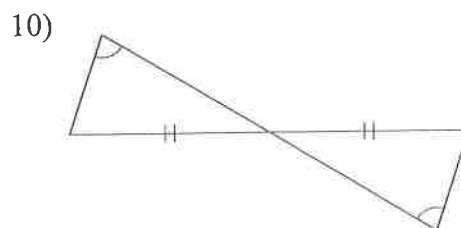
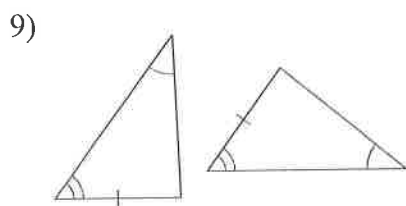
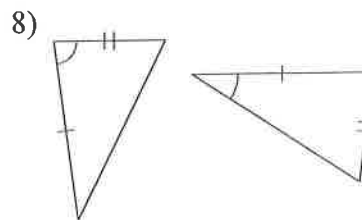
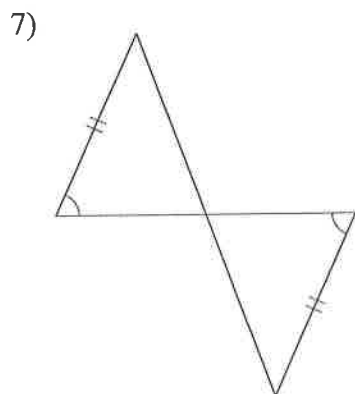
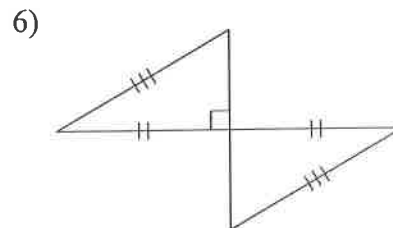
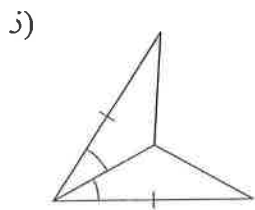
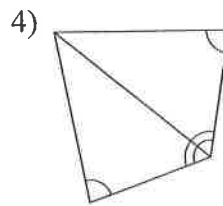
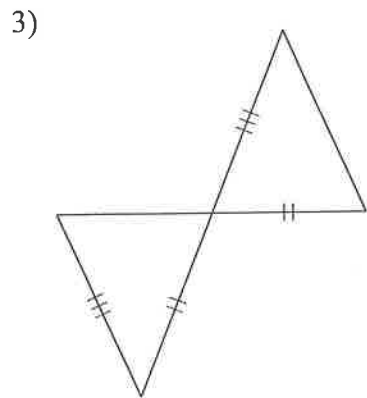
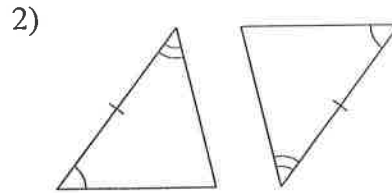
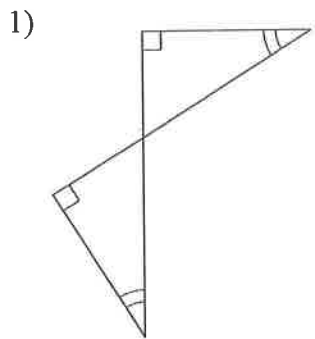
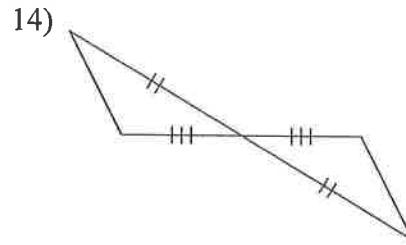
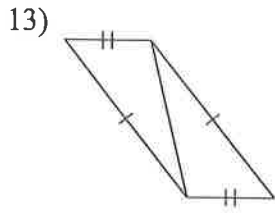
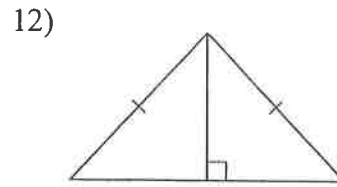
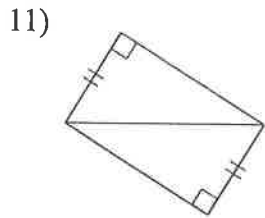


Review - Chapter 4

State if the two triangles are congruent. If they are, state how you know.





Complete each congruence statement by naming the corresponding angle or side.

15) $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle CAW$

$\angle B \cong ?$

16) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle JKC$

$\overline{AB} \cong ?$

17) $\triangle JHI \cong \triangle HJS$

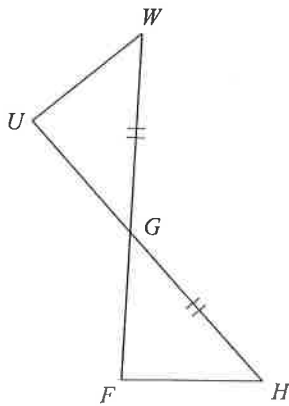
$\overline{HI} \cong ?$

18) $\triangle KJI \cong \triangle BCI$

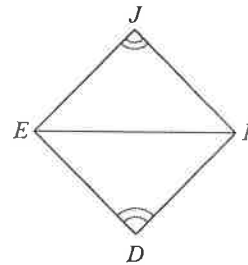
$\angle K \cong ?$

State what additional information is required in order to know that the triangles are congruent for the reason given.

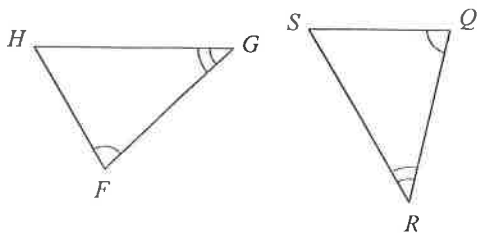
19) AAS



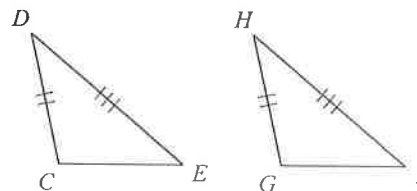
20) AAS



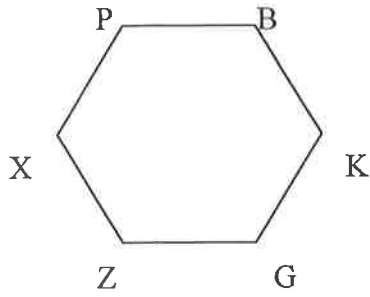
21) ASA



22) SSS



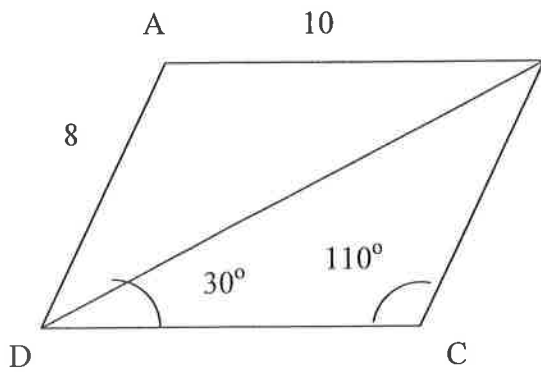
29. List two ways that you can properly name the hexagon.



30. If triangle ABC is congruent to triangle XYZ, then $\angle A$ is congruent to $\angle X$.

What statement / postulate allows this to be true? _____

31. Find the requested measurements for the parallelogram.



$\angle DBC =$ _____

$\angle BDA =$ _____

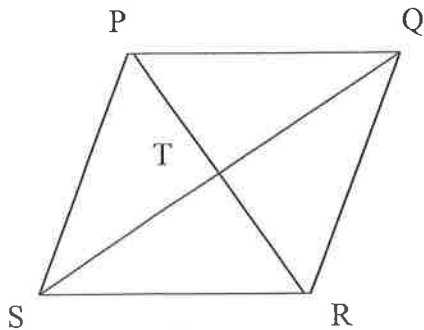
$\angle A =$ _____

$\angle ADC =$ _____

$DC =$ _____

$BC =$ _____

32. List all of the congruent segments for rhombus PQRS.



Congruent to PT:

Congruent to PQ:
