Q1

Complete the steps to find m.

$\angle CPQ = \boxed{}°$ $\Big($ $\boxed{}$ $\Big)$

$m + 36° = 180°$ $\Big($ $\boxed{}$ $\Big)$

$m = \boxed{}°$

Q2

Find the value of f. $\boxed{}°$
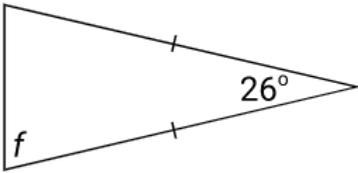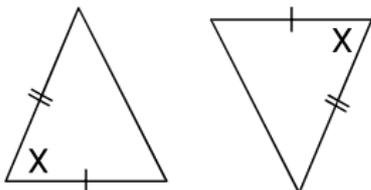

Q3

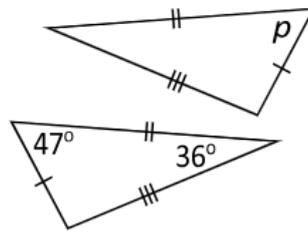Select all the trapeziums.

Q4

Which test proves the two triangles are congruent?

○ RHS   ○ SSS   ○ SAS   ○ AAS

Q5

Which test shows why the triangles are congruent?

○ AAS   ○ SSS
○ SAS   ○ RHS

What is the value of p? $\boxed{}°$

Q6
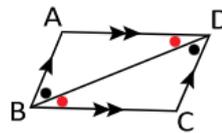
ABCD is a quadrilateral where AB ∥ CD, AD ∥ BC. Noting BD is common, which test shows ΔABD is congruent to ΔCDB.
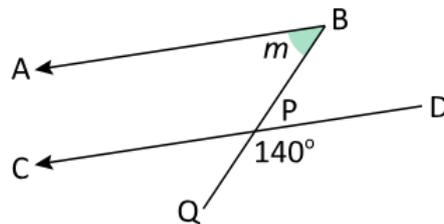
○ ASA   ○ RHS   ○ SAS

Choose ALL of the true statements.

☐ BD bisects $\angle BAC$
☐ AB = CD
☐ ABCD is a parallelogram
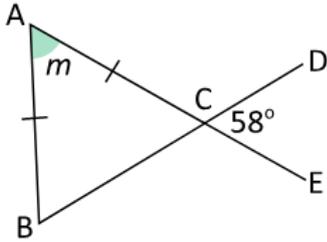☐ BC = AD

Q7

Complete the steps to find m.

$\angle CPB = \boxed{}°$ $\Big($ $\boxed{}$ $\Big)$

$m + 140° = 180°$ $\Big($ $\boxed{}$ $\Big)$

$m = \boxed{}°$

Q8

Complete the steps to find *m*.

∠ACB = [ ]° ( )

∠ABC = [ ]° ( )

m = [ ]° ( )

Q9

Find the value of *x*.
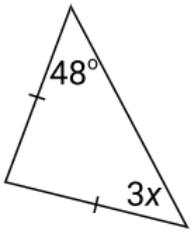
$3x =$ [ ]°

$\therefore x =$ [ ]°

Q10

Find the value of *x*.
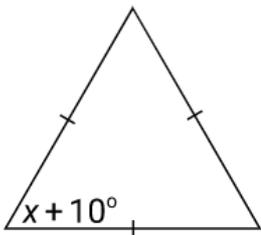
$x + 10° =$ [ ]°

$\therefore x =$ [ ]°

Q11

Choose ALL of the correct descriptions for a rectangle.

☐ There are 0 axes of symmetry.
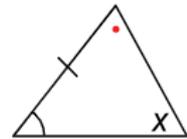
☐ All sides are equal.

☐ Opposite sides are parallel.
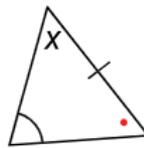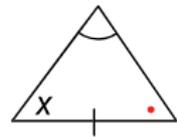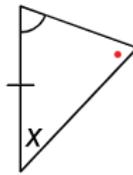
☐ All angles are 90°.

Q12

Choose ALL of the correct descriptions for a parallelogram.

☐ There are 4 axes of symmetry.
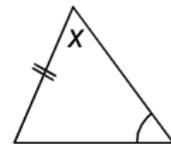
☐ Opposite sides are equal.

☐ Opposite sides are parallel.
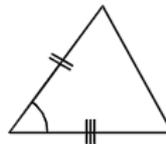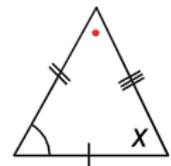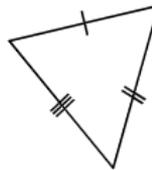
☐ Angles add up to 180°.

Q13

Using the AAS congruence test, which two triangles are congruent?

Q14

Using the SSS congruence test, which two triangles are congruent?
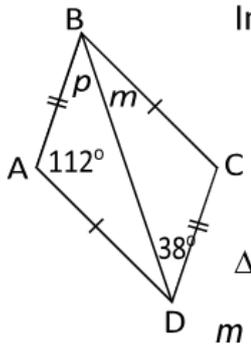
Q15
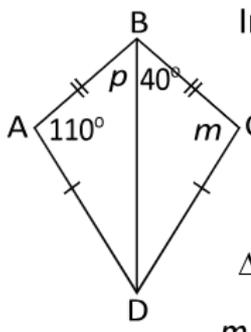
In △ABD, △CBD

(i) AB = ☐ (given)

(ii) AD = ☐ (given)

(iii) ☐ is common

△ABD ≡ △CBD (☐)

m = ☐ °   p = ☐ °

Q16

In △ABD, △CDB

(i) AB = ☐ (given)

(ii) AD = ☐ (given)

(iii) ☐ is common

△ABD ≡ △CDB (☐)

m = ☐ °   p = ☐ °

Q17
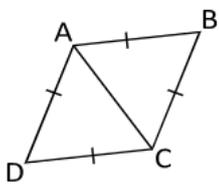
ABCD is a quadrilateral where AB = BC = CD = DA. Noting AC is a common side, which test shows that △ABC ≡ △ADC?

○ SSS   ○ AAS   ○ RHS

Choose ALL of the true statements.

☐ ∠B = ∠D

☐ ABCD is a rhombus

☐ AC bisects ∠DCB

☐ △ABC is equilateral

Q18

ABCD is a quadrilateral where AB = CD. Noting diagonals AC and BD bisect each other at O, which test shows that △AOB ≡ △COD?
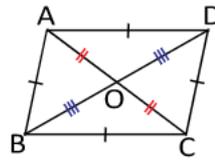
○ SSS   ○ RHS   ○ AAS

Choose ALL of the true statements.

☐ ∠AOB = ∠COD

☐ ∠ABO = ∠CDO

☐ AB // CD

☐ BD bisects ∠BAC

Q19

Complete the steps to find m.
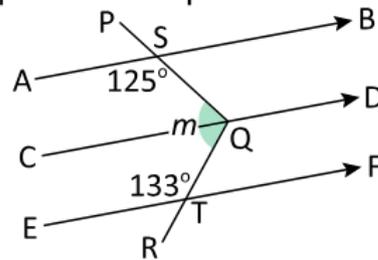
∠PQD = ☐ ° (☐)

∠RQD = ☐ ° (☐)

m = ☐ ° (☐)

Q20

Complete the steps to find m.
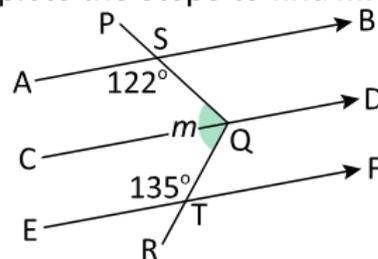
∠PQD = ☐ ° (☐)

∠RQD = ☐ ° (☐)

m = ☐ ° (☐)

Q21

Find the value of a and b.

70°

$a = \boxed{}°$
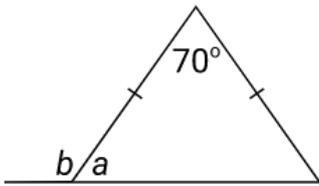
b/a

$b = \boxed{}°$

Q22

Find the value of a and b.

a

b
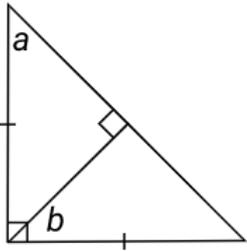
$a = \boxed{}°$

$b = \boxed{}°$

Q23

A parallelogram has 2 pairs of parallel sides.
Which shape is NOT a parallelogram?

○ A square

○ A rectangle

○ A kite

○ A rhombus

Q24

A quadrilateral has 2 sides which are 3 cm
and 2 sides which are 5 cm.
Which shapes could the quadrilateral be?

☐ A rhombus

☐ A parallelogram

☐ A kite

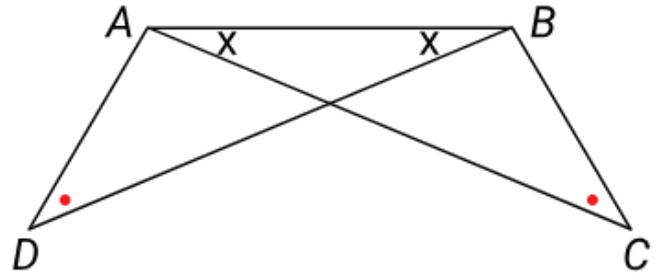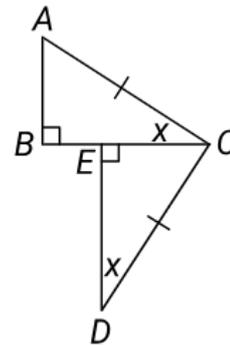☐ A trapezium

Q25

ΔABC is congruent to ΔBAD.

Which side must be equal to BC?

AB   AD   BD   AC

Q26

Which test proves the two triangles
congruent?   ΔABC ≡ ΔCED.

○ RHS   ○ SSS   ○ SAS   ○ AAS

Q27

B   p   In ΔABD, ΔCDB
                    C
                       (i) ∠ABD = ∠ $\boxed{}$

17   m (ii) ∠ADB = ∠ $\boxed{}$

A   (iii) $\boxed{}$ is common
          15   D
                     ΔABD ≡ ΔCDB ($\boxed{}$)

$m = \boxed{}$ $p = \boxed{}$

Q28
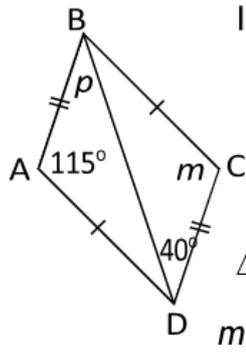
In △ABD, △CDB

(i) AB = ☐ (given)

(ii) AD = ☐ (given)

(iii) ☐ is common

△ABD ≡ △CDB (☐)

m = ☐ ° p = ☐ °

Q29
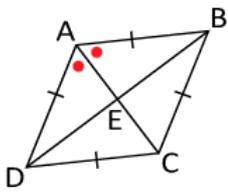
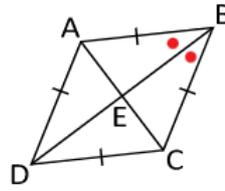ABCD has 4 equal sides. Noting AE is common and the equal angles shown, which test shows that △AED ≡ △AEB?

○ RHS   ○ SSS   ○ SAS

Choose ALL of the true statements.

☐ ∠AEB = 90°

☐ ∠ADE = ∠ABE

☐ AC bisects DB

☐ ∠ABC = 45°

Q30

ABCD has 4 equal sides. Noting BE is common and the equal angles shown, which test shows that △BAE ≡ △BCE?

○ RHS   ○ SSS   ○ SAS

Choose ALL of the true statements.

☐ ∠BEC = 90°

☐ ∠ABC = 45°

☐ DB bisects AC

☐ ∠BAE = ∠BCE