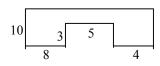
GEOMETRY PRACTICE TEST 1

Name

Date

Directions: Complete as many problems as you can in the 30 minutes allotted to you. No calculators! Figures are not drawn to scale. Do not assume any pair of line segments are congruent, parallel, or perpendicular unless specifically stated. You may assume all lines that appear straight are straight. Use 3.14 for π when necessary.

1. What is the perimeter of the following figure? Assume all consecutive sides to be perpendicular.



- (A) 27
- **(B)** 50
- (C) 54
- **(D)** 57
- (E) 60

2. If the area of a circle is 36π , find the circumference.

- (A) 3π
- (B) 6π
- (C) 12π
- **(D)** 18π
- **(E)** 324π

3. If $\overline{EF} \perp \overline{FH}$, $m \angle EFG = (17x)^{\circ}$, and $m \angle GFH = (13x)^{\circ}$, find the value of x.



(A) 2

- **(B)** 3
- **(C)** 4
- **(D)** 5
- **(E)** 6

4. If $m \angle 1 = d^{\circ}$, $m \angle 2 = 50^{\circ}$, and $m \angle 3 = 80^{\circ}$, find d.



- (A) 110
- **(B)** 115
- **(C)** 120
- **(D)** 125
- (E) 130

5. Which fraction has the smallest value?



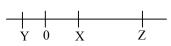
(B)
$$\frac{m\angle 3 + 91^{\circ}}{2}$$

(A) $\frac{m\angle 1 + 91^{\circ}}{2}$ (B) $\frac{m\angle 3 + 91^{\circ}}{2}$ (C) $\frac{m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 + 91^{\circ}}{4}$ (D) $\frac{m\angle 1 + m\angle 3 + 91^{\circ}}{3}$ (E) $\frac{m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3}{3}$

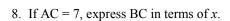
6. If $l_1 || l_2$, $l_2 \perp l_3$, and each line lies in the same plane, then

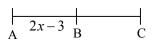
- (A) $l_1 \parallel l_3$ (B) $l_1 \perp l_3$ (C) $l_2 \parallel l_3$ (D) l_1 and l_3 are skew (E) l_1 and l_2 are skew

7. If X is the midpoint of \overline{YZ} and, Y = -10, and Z = 20 find the length of XY.



- (A) -5
- **(B)** 5
- **(C)** 10
- **(D)** 12
- **(E)** 15





- (A) 4-2x
- **(B)** 6-2x
- (C) 7 2x
- **(D)** 8-2x
- **(E)** 10 2x

9. A circular pool has a diameter of 30 ft. and is surrounded by a 5 ft. wide deck. What is the total area of the pool and deck in square feet?

- (A) 20π
- **(B)** 40π
- (C) 400π
- **(D)** 1225π
- **(E)** 1600π

10. An angle is 16° more than its complement. Find the angle.

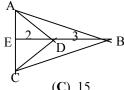
- **(B)** 37°
- **(D)** 53°
- (E) 61°

11. What is another name for IH?



- (A) \overline{IG}
- (B) \overrightarrow{HG}
- (C) \overrightarrow{HI}
- **(D)** $\vec{I}\vec{J}$
- (E) JH

12. If AC = 20, find the area of quadrilateral ABCD. Assume AC \perp EB .



- **(A)** 10
- **(B)** 12
- **(C)** 15
- **(D)** 20
- **(E)** 30

13. For $\triangle EFG$, $m \angle G=30^{\circ}$ and $\angle F$ is an obtuse angle. Which of the following best describes $\angle E$?

- $(\mathbf{A}) < 60^{\circ}$
- **(B)** $> 60^{\circ}$
- (C) $< 50^{\circ}$
- **(D)** $> 50^{\circ}$
- **(E)** $< 40^{\circ}$

14. What is the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its area?

- $(\mathbf{A}) \ \frac{1}{\pi}$

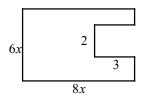
15. The intersection of two planes is a

- (A) line
- (B) point
- (C) midpoint
- (D) segment
- (E) ray

through any two points. 16. There is exactly one

- (A) plane
- (B) ray
- (C) point
- (D) line
- (E) angle

17. Find the area of the following figure. Assume all pairs of consecutive sides to be perpendicular.



- (A) 28x + 6
- **(B)** 42x
- (C) $42x^2$
- **(D)** 48x 6
- **(E)** $48x^2 6$

18	. Two acute adjacent angle (A) always	es will be supple (B) usually	ementary. (C) sometimes	(D) seldom	(E) never	
19	. If $CE = 12$, $ED = 12$, and					
	$C \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad E \qquad } D$					
	A A					
	(A) BA bisects CD	$(\mathbf{B}) \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{E}$	(C) \overline{CD} is a \perp bisector	$(\mathbf{D}) \mathbf{CE} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{CD}$	(E) all statements are true	
20	What special name does	\overline{AB} have if $CB = DB$?				
	В					
	(A) median	(B) altitude	(C) \(\perp\) bisector	(D) angle bisector	(E) no names apply	
	. What is the ratio of 11 ho			1	1	
	(A) $\frac{1}{28}$	(B) $\frac{1}{14}$	(C) $\frac{1}{12}$	(D) $\frac{1}{7}$	$(\mathbf{E}) \ \frac{1}{2}$	
	If each edge of a cube is t					
	(A) 3	(B) 6	(C) 9	(D) 27	(E) 54	
	If you double the length a (A) 2	and the width of a rectangle (B) 4	e, how many times larger (C) 6	will the area be? (D) 8	(E) 16	
24	. If each base of a trapezoid	d is doubled, how many tin	mes larger will the area be	ecome?		
	(A) 2	(B) 4	(C) 8	(D) 12	(E) 16	
	If the radius of a cylinder (A) 6	is tripled and its height is (B) 9	doubled, how many times (C) 12	larger will the volume be (D) 18	come? (E) 36	
	GEOMETRY TEST 1 ANSWERS					
	1. E	2. C	3. B	4. E	5. E	
	6. B 11. A	7. E 12. E	8. E 13. A	9. C 14. B	10. D 15. A	

19. C

24. A

20. A

25. D

18. E

23. B

16. D

21. B

17. E

22. C