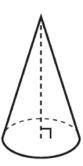
0116geo

1 William is drawing pictures of cross sections of the right circular cone below.



Which drawing can *not* be a cross section of a cone?



1)



3)



2 An equation of a line perpendicular to the line represented by the equation $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 5$ and passing through (6,-4) is

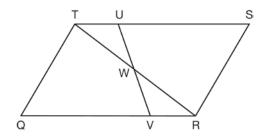
1)
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$$

2)
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$$

3)
$$y = 2x + 14$$

4)
$$y = 2x - 16$$

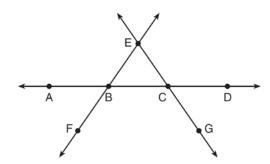
3 In parallelogram QRST shown below, diagonal \overline{TR} is drawn, U and V are points on \overline{TS} and \overline{QR} , respectively, and \overline{UV} intersects \overline{TR} at W.



If $m\angle S = 60^{\circ}$, $m\angle SRT = 83^{\circ}$, and $m\angle TWU = 35^{\circ}$, what is $m\angle WVQ$?

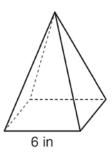
- 1) 37°
- 2) 60°
- 3) 72°
- 4) 83°
- 4 A fish tank in the shape of a rectangular prism has dimensions of 14 inches, 16 inches, and 10 inches. The tank contains 1680 cubic inches of water. What percent of the fish tank is empty?
 - 1) 10
 - 2) 25
 - 3) 50
 - 4) 75
- 5 Which transformation would result in the perimeter of a triangle being different from the perimeter of its image?
 - 1) $(x,y) \rightarrow (y,x)$
 - $2) \quad (x,y) \to (x,-y)$
 - $3) \quad (x,y) \to (4x,4y)$
 - 4) $(x,y) \to (x+2,y-5)$

6 In the diagram below, \overrightarrow{FE} bisects \overrightarrow{AC} at B, and \overrightarrow{GE} bisects \overrightarrow{BD} at C.



Which statement is always true?

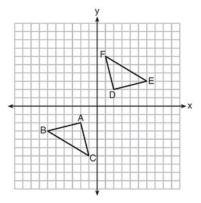
- 1) $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$
- 2) $\overline{FB} \cong \overline{EB}$
- 3) \overrightarrow{BD} bisects \overline{GE} at C.
- 4) $\stackrel{\longleftrightarrow}{AC}$ bisects \overline{FE} at B.
- 7 As shown in the diagram below, a regular pyramid has a square base whose side measures 6 inches.



If the altitude of the pyramid measures 12 inches, its volume, in cubic inches, is

- 1) 72
- 2) 144
- 3) 288
- 4) 432

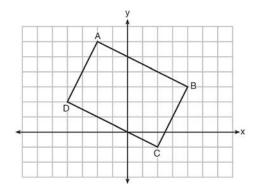
8 Triangle ABC and triangle DEF are graphed on the set of axes below.



Which sequence of transformations maps triangle *ABC* onto triangle *DEF*?

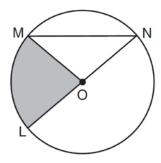
- 1) a reflection over the *x*-axis followed by a reflection over the *y*-axis
- 2) a 180° rotation about the origin followed by a reflection over the line y = x
- 3) a 90° clockwise rotation about the origin followed by a reflection over the *y*-axis
- 4) a translation 8 units to the right and 1 unit up followed by a 90° counterclockwise rotation about the origin
- 9 In $\triangle ABC$, the complement of $\angle B$ is $\angle A$. Which statement is always true?
 - 1) $\tan \angle A = \tan \angle B$
 - 2) $\sin \angle A = \sin \angle B$
 - 3) $\cos \angle A = \tan \angle B$
 - 1) $\sin \angle A = \cos \angle B$
- 10 A line that passes through the points whose coordinates are (1,1) and (5,7) is dilated by a scale factor of 3 and centered at the origin. The image of the line
 - 1) is perpendicular to the original line
 - 2) is parallel to the original line
 - 3) passes through the origin
 - 4) is the original line

11 Quadrilateral *ABCD* is graphed on the set of axes below



When ABCD is rotated 90° in a counterclockwise direction about the origin, its image is quadrilateral A'B'C'D'. Is distance preserved under this rotation, and which coordinates are correct for the given vertex?

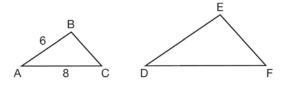
- 1) no and C'(1,2)
- 2) no and D'(2,4)
- 3) yes and A'(6,2)
- 4) yes and B'(-3,4)
- 12 In the diagram below of circle O, the area of the shaded sector LOM is 2π cm².



If the length of \overline{NL} is 6 cm, what is m $\angle N$?

- 1) 10°
- 2) 20°
- 3) 40°
- 4) 80°

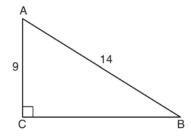
13 In the diagram below, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$.



If AB = 6 and AC = 8, which statement will justify similarity by SAS?

- 1) DE = 9, DF = 12, and $\angle A \cong \angle D$
- 2) DE = 8, DF = 10, and $\angle A \cong \angle D$
- 3) DE = 36, DF = 64, and $\angle C \cong \angle F$
- 4) DE = 15, DF = 20, and $\angle C \cong \angle F$
- 14 The diameter of a basketball is approximately 9.5 inches and the diameter of a tennis ball is approximately 2.5 inches. The volume of the basketball is about how many times greater than the volume of the tennis ball?
 - 1) 3591
 - 2) 65
 - 3) 55
 - 4) 4
- 15 The endpoints of one side of a regular pentagon are (-1,4) and (2,3). What is the perimeter of the pentagon?
 - 1) $\sqrt{10}$
 - 2) $5\sqrt{10}$
 - 3) $5\sqrt{2}$
 - 4) $25\sqrt{2}$

16 In the diagram of right triangle ABC shown below, AB = 14 and AC = 9.



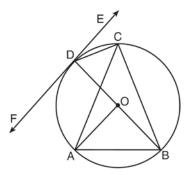
What is the measure of $\angle A$, to the *nearest degree*?

- 1) 33
- 2) 40
- 3) 50
- 4) 57
- 17 What are the coordinates of the center and length of the radius of the circle whose equation is

$$x^2 + 6x + y^2 - 4y = 23$$
?

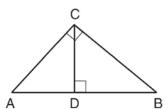
- 1) (3,-2) and 36
- 2) (3,-2) and 6
- 3) (-3,2) and 36
- 4) (-3,2) and 6
- 18 The coordinates of the vertices of $\triangle RST$ are R(-2,-3), S(8,2), and T(4,5). Which type of triangle is $\triangle RST$?
 - 1) right
 - 2) acute
 - 3) obtuse
 - 4) equiangular
- 19 Molly wishes to make a lawn ornament in the form of a solid sphere. The clay being used to make the sphere weighs .075 pound per cubic inch. If the sphere's radius is 4 inches, what is the weight of the sphere, to the *nearest pound*?
 - 1) 34
 - 2) 20
 - 3) 15
 - 4) 4

- 20 The ratio of similarity of $\triangle BOY$ to $\triangle GRL$ is 1:2. If BO = x + 3 and GR = 3x 1, then the length of \overline{GR} is
 - 1) 5
 - 2) 7
 - 3) 10
 - 4) 20
- 21 In the diagram below, \overline{DC} , \overline{AC} , \overline{DOB} , \overline{CB} , and \overline{AB} are chords of circle O, \overline{FDE} is tangent at point D, and radius \overline{AO} is drawn. Sam decides to apply this theorem to the diagram: "An angle inscribed in a semi-circle is a right angle."



Which angle is Sam referring to?

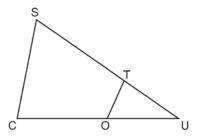
- 1) ∠*AOB*
- 2) ∠*BAC*
- 3) ∠*DCB*
- 4) ∠*FDB*
- 22 In the diagram below, \overline{CD} is the altitude drawn to the hypotenuse \overline{AB} of right triangle ABC.



Which lengths would *not* produce an altitude that measures $6\sqrt{2}$?

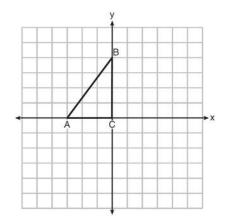
- 1) AD = 2 and DB = 36
- 2) AD = 3 and AB = 24
- 3) AD = 6 and DB = 12
- 4) AD = 8 and AB = 17

- 23 A designer needs to create perfectly circular necklaces. The necklaces each need to have a radius of 10 cm. What is the largest number of necklaces that can be made from 1000 cm of wire?
 - 1) 15
 - 2) 16
 - 3) 31
 - 4) 32
- 24 In $\triangle SCU$ shown below, points T and O are on \overline{SU} and \overline{CU} , respectively. Segment OT is drawn so that $\angle C \cong \angle OTU$.

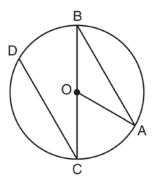


If $\underline{TU} = 4$, OU = 5, and OC = 7, what is the length of \overline{ST} ?

- 1) 5.6
- 2) 8.75
- 3) 11
- 4) 15
- 25 Triangle ABC is graphed on the set of axes below. Graph and label $\triangle A'B'C'$, the image of $\triangle ABC$ after a reflection over the line x = 1.

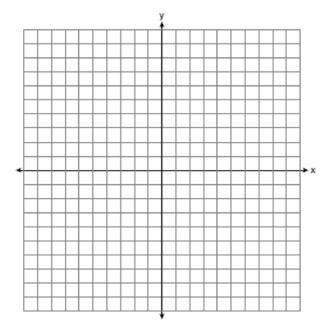


26 In the diagram below of circle O with diameter \overline{BC} and radius \overline{OA} , chord \overline{DC} is parallel to chord \overline{BA} .

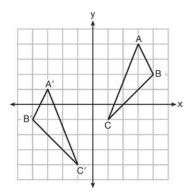


If $m\angle BCD = 30^{\circ}$, determine and state $m\angle AOB$.

27 Directed line segment PT has endpoints whose coordinates are P(-2,1) and T(4,7). Determine the coordinates of point J that divides the segment in the ratio 2 to 1. [The use of the set of axes below is optional.]

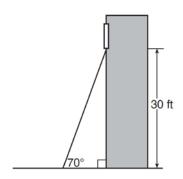


28 As graphed on the set of axes below, $\triangle A'B'C'$ is the image of $\triangle ABC$ after a sequence of transformations.

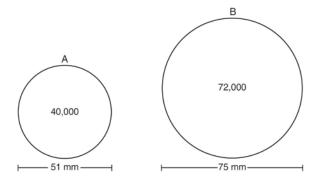


Is $\triangle A'B'C'$ congruent to $\triangle ABC$? Use the properties of rigid motion to explain your answer.

A carpenter leans an extension ladder against a house to reach the bottom of a window 30 feet above the ground. As shown in the diagram below, the ladder makes a 70° angle with the ground. To the *nearest foot*, determine and state the length of the ladder.



30 During an experiment, the same type of bacteria is grown in two petri dishes. Petri dish *A* has a diameter of 51 mm and has approximately 40,000 bacteria after 1 hour. Petri dish *B* has a diameter of 75 mm and has approximately 72,000 bacteria after 1 hour.

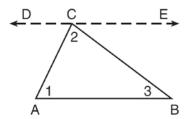


Determine and state which petri dish has the greater population density of bacteria at the end of the first hour.

- 31 Line ℓ is mapped onto line m by a dilation centered at the origin with a scale factor of 2. The equation of line ℓ is 3x y = 4. Determine and state an equation for line m.
- 32 The aspect ratio (the ratio of screen width to height) of a rectangular flat-screen television is 16:9. The length of the diagonal of the screen is the television's screen size. Determine and state, to the *nearest inch*, the screen size (diagonal) of this flat-screen television with a screen height of 20.6 inches.

Geometry CCSS Regents Exam 0116 www.jmap.org

33 Given the theorem, "The sum of the measures of the interior angles of a triangle is 180°," complete the proof for this theorem.

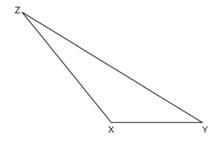


Given: $\triangle ABC$

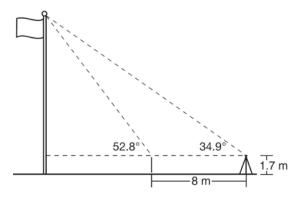
Prove: $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = 180^{\circ}$ Fill in the missing reasons below.

| Statements | Reasons |
|---|-----------|
| $(1) \triangle ABC$ | (1) Given |
| (2) Through point C , draw \overrightarrow{DCE} parallel to \overrightarrow{AB} . | (2) |
| (3) $m\angle 1 = m\angle ACD$, $m\angle 3 = m\angle BCE$ | (3) |
| (4) $m \angle ACD + m \angle 2 + m \angle BCE = 180^{\circ}$ | (4) |
| (5) $m \angle 1 + m \angle 2 + m \angle 3 = 180^{\circ}$ | (5) |

34 Triangle XYZ is shown below. Using a compass and straightedge, on the line below, construct and label $\triangle ABC$, such that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$. [Leave all construction marks.] Based on your construction, state the theorem that justifies why $\triangle ABC$ is congruent to $\triangle XYZ$.

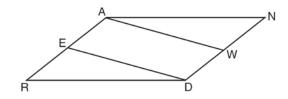


36 Cathy wants to determine the height of the flagpole shown in the diagram below. She uses a survey instrument to measure the angle of elevation to the top of the flagpole, and determines it to be 34.9°. She walks 8 meters closer and determines the new measure of the angle of elevation to be 52.8°. At each measurement, the survey instrument is 1.7 meters above the ground.



Determine and state, to the *nearest tenth of a meter*, the height of the flagpole.

35 Given: Parallelogram ANDR with \overline{AW} and \overline{DE} bisecting \overline{NWD} and \overline{REA} at points W and E, respectively



Prove that $\triangle ANW \cong \triangle DRE$. Prove that quadrilateral AWDE is a parallelogram.

0116geo

Answer Section

1 ANS: 1 PTS: 2 REF: 011601geo NAT: G.GMD.B.4

TOP: Cross-Sections of Three-Dimensional Objects

2 ANS: 4

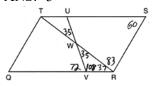
$$m = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 $-4 = 2(6) + b$

$$m_{\perp} = 2$$
 $-4 = 12 + b$
 $-16 = b$

PTS: 2 REF: 011602geo NAT: G.GPE.B.5 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

KEY: write equation of perpendicular line

3 ANS: 3



PTS: 2 REF: 011603geo NAT: G.CO.C.11 TOP: Interior and Exterior Angles of Polygons

4 ANS: 2

$$14 \times 16 \times 10 = 2240 \quad \frac{2240 - 1680}{2240} = 0.25$$

PTS: 2 REF: 011604geo NAT: G.GMD.A.3 TOP: Volume

KEY: prisms

5 ANS: 3 PTS: 2 REF: 011605geo NAT: G.CO.A.2

TOP: Analytical Representations of Transformations KEY: basic

6 ANS: 1 PTS: 2 REF: 011606geo NAT: G.CO.C.9

TOP: Lines and Angles

7 ANS: 2

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6^2 \cdot 12 = 144$$

PTS: 2 REF: 011607geo NAT: G.GMD.A.3 TOP: Volume

KEY: pyramids

8 ANS: 1 PTS: 2 REF: 011608geo NAT: G.CO.A.5

TOP: Compositions of Transformations KEY: identify

9 ANS: 4 PTS: 2 REF: 011609geo NAT: G.SRT.C.7

TOP: Cofunctions

10 ANS: 2 PTS: 2 REF: 011610geo NAT: G.SRT.A.1

TOP: Line Dilations

11 ANS: 4 PTS: 2 REF: 011611geo NAT: G.CO.B.6

TOP: Properties of Transformations KEY: graphics

$$\frac{x}{360} \cdot 3^2 \pi = 2\pi \quad 180 - 80 = 100$$
$$x = 80 \quad \frac{180 - 100}{2} = 40$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011612geo

NAT: G.C.B.5

TOP: Sectors

13 ANS: 1

$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12}$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011613geo

NAT: G.SRT.B.5

TOP: Similarity

KEY: basic

14 ANS: 3

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{9.5}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{2.5}{2}\right)^3 \approx 55$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011614geo

NAT: G.GMD.A.3 TOP: Volume

KEY: spheres

15 ANS: 2

$$\sqrt{(-1-2)^2+(4-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011615geo

NAT: G.GPE.B.7

TOP: Polygons in the Coordinate Plane

16 ANS: 3

$$\cos A = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$A \approx 50^{\circ}$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011616geo

NAT: G.SRT.C.8

TOP: Using Trigonometry to Find an Angle

17 ANS: 4

$$x^{2} + 6x + 9 + y^{2} - 4y + 4 = 23 + 9 + 4$$

$$(x+3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 36$$

REF: 011617geo

NAT: G.GPE.A.1 TOP: Equations of Circles

KEY: completing the square

18 ANS: 1

$$m_{\overline{RT}} = \frac{5-3}{4-2} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$
 $m_{\overline{ST}} = \frac{5-2}{4-8} = \frac{3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4}$ Slopes are opposite reciprocals, so lines form a right angle.

PTS: 2

REF: 011618geo

NAT: G.GPE.B.4 TOP: Triangles in the Coordinate Plane

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 4^3 + 0.075 \approx 20$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011619geo NAT: G.MG.A.2

TOP: Density

20 ANS: 4

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{x+3}{3x-1} \quad GR = 3(7) - 1 = 20$$

$$3x - 1 = 2x + 6$$

$$x = 7$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011620geo

NAT: G.SRT.B.5

TOP: Similarity

KEY: basic

21 ANS: 3

PTS: 2

REF: 011621geo

NAT: G.C.A.2

KEY: inscribed TOP: Chords, Secants and Tangents

22 ANS: 2

$$\sqrt{3 \cdot 21} = \sqrt{63} = 3\sqrt{7}$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011622geo NAT: G.SRT.B.5

TOP: Similarity

KEY: altitude

23 ANS: 1

$$\frac{1000}{20\pi}\approx 15.9$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011623geo NAT: G.GMD.A.1 TOP: Circumference

24 ANS: 3

$$\frac{12}{4} = \frac{x}{5} \quad 15 - 4 = 11$$

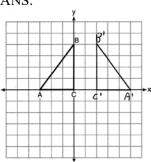
$$x = 15$$

PTS: 2

KEY: basic

REF: 011624geo NAT: G.SRT.B.5 TOP: Similarity

25 ANS:



PTS: 2

REF: 011625geo NAT: G.CO.A.5 TOP: Reflections

KEY: grids



$$180 - 2(30) = 120$$

PTS: 2

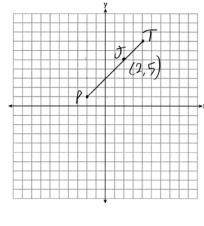
REF: 011626geo

NAT: G.C.A.2

TOP: Chords, Secants and Tangents

KEY: parallel lines

27 ANS:



$$x = \frac{2}{3}(4 - -2) = 4 -2 + 4 = 2 \ J(2,5)$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}(7-1) = 4$$
 1+4=5

PTS: 2

REF: 011627geo

NAT: G.GPE.B.6

TOP: Directed Line Segments

28 ANS:

Yes. The sequence of transformations consists of a reflection and a translation, which are isometries which preserve distance and congruency.

PTS: 2

REF: 011628geo

NAT: G.CO.B.7

TOP: Triangle Congruency

29 ANS:

$$\sin 70 = \frac{30}{L}$$

$$L \approx 32$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011629geo

NAT: G.SRT.C.8

TOP: Using Trigonometry to Find a Side

KEY: graphics

30 ANS:

$$\frac{40000}{\pi \left(\frac{51}{2}\right)^2} \approx 19.6 \frac{72000}{\pi \left(\frac{75}{2}\right)^2} \approx 16.3 \text{ Dish } A$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011630geo

NAT: G.MG.A.2

TOP: Density

$$\ell : y = 3x - 4$$

$$m: y = 3x - 8$$

PTS: 2

REF: 011631geo

NAT: G.SRT.A.1

TOP: Line Dilations

32 ANS:

$$\frac{16}{9} = \frac{x}{20.6} D = \sqrt{36.6^2 + 20.6^2} \approx 42$$

$$x \approx 36.6$$

PTS: 4

REF: 011632geo

NAT: G.SRT.C.8

TOP: Pythagorean Theorem

KEY: without graphics

33 ANS:

(2) Euclid's Parallel Postulate; (3) Alternate interior angles formed by parallel lines and a transversal are congruent; (4) Angles forming a line are supplementary; (5) Substitution

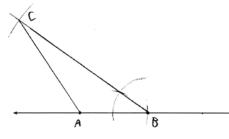
PTS: 4

REF: 011633geo

NAT: G.CO.C.10

TOP: Triangle Proofs

34 ANS:



 $SAS \cong SAS$

PTS: 4

REF: 011634geo

NAT: G.CO.D.12

TOP: Constructions

KEY: congruent and similar figures

35 ANS:

Parallelogram ANDR with \overline{AW} and \overline{DE} bisecting \overline{NWD} and \overline{REA} at points W and E (Given). $\overline{AN} \cong \overline{RD}$, $\overline{AR} \cong \overline{DN}$ (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent). $AE = \frac{1}{2}AR$, $WD = \frac{1}{2}DN$, so $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{WD}$ (Definition of bisect and division property of equality). $\overline{AR} \parallel \overline{DN}$ (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel). AWDE is a parallelogram (Definition of parallelogram). $RE = \frac{1}{2}AR$, $NW = \frac{1}{2}DN$, so $\overline{RE} \cong \overline{NW}$ (Definition of bisect and division property of equality). $\overline{ED} \cong \overline{AW}$ (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent). $\Delta ANW \cong \Delta DRE$ (SSS).

PTS: 6

REF: 011635geo

NAT: G.SRT.B.5

TOP: Quadrilateral Proofs

$$\tan 52.8 = \frac{h}{x}$$

$$x \tan 52.8 = x \tan 34.9 + 8 \tan 34.9 \quad \tan 52.8 \approx \frac{h}{9}$$

$$11.86 + 1.7 \approx 13.6$$

$$h = x \tan 52.8$$

$$x \tan 52.8 - x \tan 34.9 = 8 \tan 34.9$$

$$x \tan 52.8 - x \tan 34.9 = 8 \tan 34.9$$

$$x = \frac{h}{x + 8}$$

$$h = (x + 8) \tan 34.9$$

$$x = \frac{8 \tan 34.9}{\tan 52.8 - \tan 34.9}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \tan 34.9}{\tan 52.8 - \tan 34.9}$$

$$x = 9$$

PTS: 6 REF: 011636geo NAT: G.SRT.C.8 TOP: Using Trigonometry to Find a Side

KEY: advanced