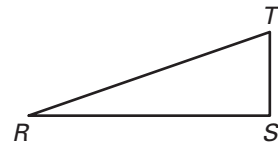
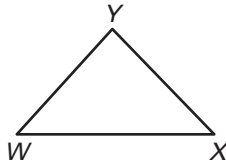
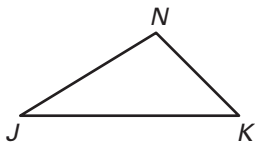


**Practice A**

For use with pages 250–256

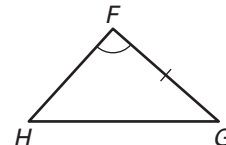
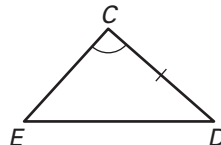
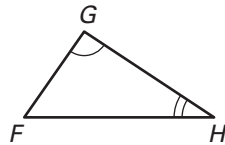
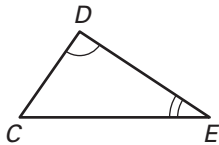
Tell whether the side is *included* or *not included* between the given angles.

- $\overline{JN}$  is ? between  $\angle J$  and  $\angle K$ .
- $\overline{YX}$  is ? between  $\angle W$  and  $\angle X$ .
- $\overline{RT}$  is ? between  $\angle R$  and  $\angle T$ .

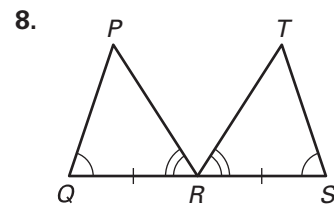
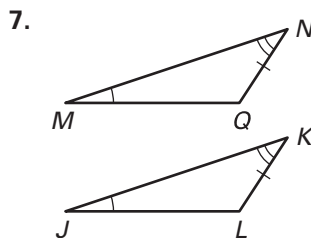
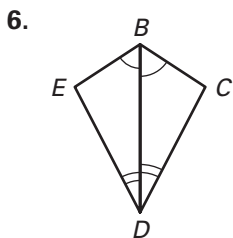


What congruence do you need to know in order to use the indicated postulate or theorem to conclude that  $\triangle CDE \cong \triangle FGH$ ?

- ASA Congruence Postulate
- AAS Congruence Theorem



Tell which postulate or theorem you would use to show that the triangles are congruent. Explain your reasoning.

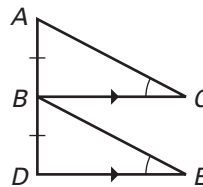


9. Fill in the missing statements and reasons.

Given:  $\angle C \cong \angle E$ ,  $\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{DE}$ ,  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BD}$

Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BDE$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle C \cong \angle E$	1. _____ ?
2. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BD}$	2. Given
3. _____ ?	3. Given
4. $\angle ABC \cong \angle BDE$	4. _____ ?
5. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BDE$	5. _____ ?



The sketch at the right shows a side view of a frame for a tent.

- If  $\angle 5 \cong \angle 6$  and  $\angle 4 \cong \angle 3$ , tell which postulate or theorem you would use to show  $\triangle BAD \cong \triangle BCD$ .
- If  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$  and  $\angle 5 \cong \angle 6$ , tell which postulate or theorem you would use to show  $\triangle BAD \cong \triangle BCD$ .

