LESSON 4.4

NAME _____ DATE _____

Practice B

For use with pages 220–227

State the third congruence that must be given to prove that $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle MNO$, using the indicated postulate or theorem.

1. **Given:** $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{MN}$
$\angle M \cong \angle D$
Method: SAS Congruence Postulate

2. **Given:** $\overline{FE} \cong \overline{ON}$
$\angle F \cong \angle O$
Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

3. **Given:** $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{MO}$
$\angle F \cong \angle O$
Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

State the third congruence that must be given to prove that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$, using the indicated postulate or theorem.

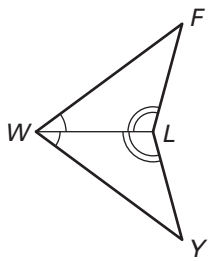
4. **Given:** $\angle A \cong \angle X$
$\angle B \cong \angle Y$
Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

5. **Given:** $\angle A \cong \angle X$
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$
Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

6. **Given:** $\angle C \cong \angle Z$
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$
Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

Is it possible to prove that the triangles are congruent? If so, state the postulate or theorem you would use. Explain your reasoning.

7.



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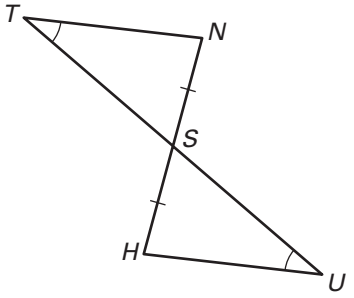

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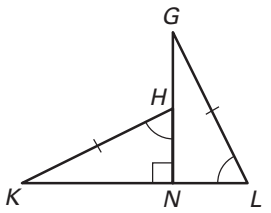
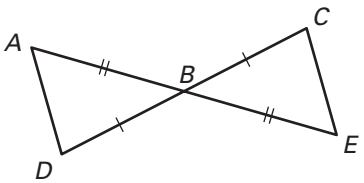
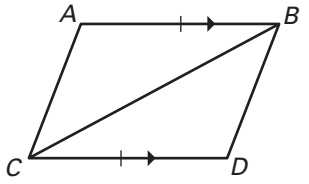


Write a two-column or a paragraph proof.

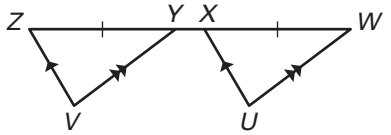
10. **Given:** B is the midpoint of $\overline{AE}$.
B is the midpoint of $\overline{CD}$.
Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle EBC$



11. **Given:** $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}, \overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$
Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$



12. **Given:** $\overline{WU} \parallel \overline{YV}, \overline{XU} \parallel \overline{ZV}$
$\overline{WX} \cong \overline{YZ}$
Prove: $\triangle WXU \cong \triangle YZV$



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