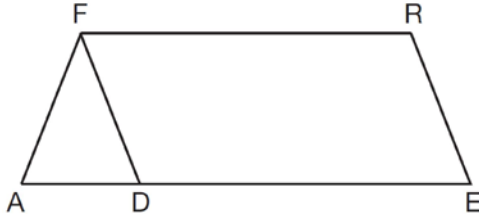


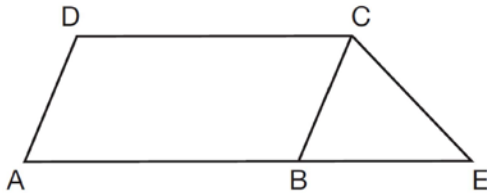
G.CO.C.11: Interior and Exterior Angles of Polygons 1

- 1 In the diagram of parallelogram $FRED$ shown below, \overline{ED} is extended to A , and \overline{AF} is drawn such that $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{DF}$.



If $m\angle R = 124^\circ$, what is $m\angle AFD$?

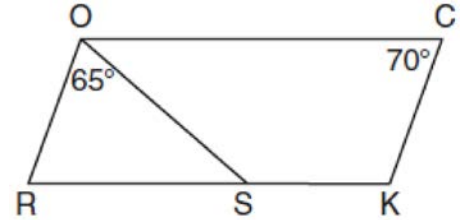
- 1) 124°
 - 2) 112°
 - 3) 68°
 - 4) 56°
- 2 In the diagram below, $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, \overline{AB} is extended through B to E , and \overline{CE} is drawn.



If $\overline{CE} \cong \overline{BE}$ and $m\angle D = 112^\circ$, what is $m\angle E$?

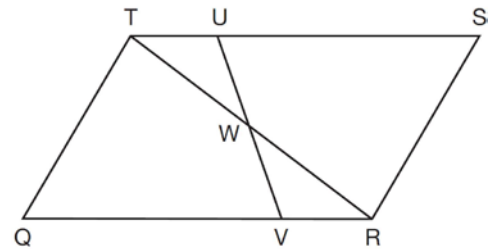
- 1) 44°
- 2) 56°
- 3) 68°
- 4) 112°

- 3 In the diagram below of parallelogram $ROCK$, $m\angle C$ is 70° and $m\angle ROS$ is 65° .



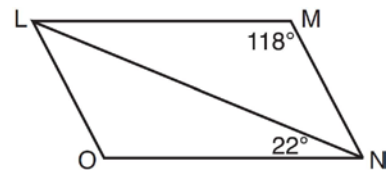
What is $m\angle KSO$?

- 1) 45°
 - 2) 110°
 - 3) 115°
 - 4) 135°
- 4 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 $m\angle WWQ$?

- 1) 37°
 - 2) 60°
 - 3) 72°
 - 4) 83°
- 5 The diagram below shows parallelogram $LMNO$ with diagonal \overline{LN} , $m\angle M = 118^\circ$, and $m\angle LNO = 22^\circ$.

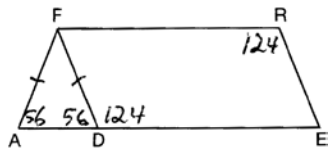


Explain why $m\angle NLO$ is 40 degrees.

G.CO.C.11: Interior and Exterior Angles of Polygons 1

Answer Section

1 ANS: 3



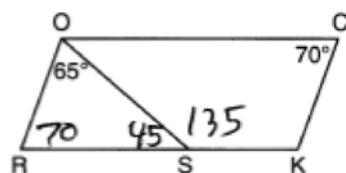
REF: 081508geo

2 ANS: 1

$$180 - (68 \cdot 2)$$

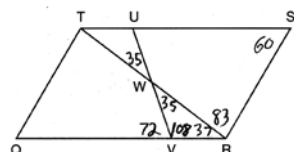
REF: 081624geo

3 ANS: 4



REF: 081708geo

4 ANS: 3



REF: 011603geo

5 ANS:

Opposite angles in a parallelogram are congruent, so $m\angle O = 118^\circ$. The interior angles of a triangle equal 180° .
 $180 - (118 + 22) = 40$.

REF: 061526geo