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## Eureka Math™ Exit Ticket Packet 2 Part B: Topics D–G

# Geometry Module 1

Topic D	Topic G
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Lesson 22 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30	Lesson 33 Exit Ticket
Lesson 23 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30	Lesson 34 Exit Ticket
Lesson 24 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30	
Lesson 25 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30	
Lesson 26 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30	

Qty: 30

#### Topic E

Lesson 28 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30
Lesson 29 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30
Lesson 30 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30

Lesson 27 Exit Ticket

#### Topic F

Lesson 31 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30
Lesson 32 Exit Ticket	Qty: 30

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L	esson 22: Congruence Criteria for Triangles—SAS
Ex	it Ticket
	wo triangles satisfy the SAS criteria, describe the rigid motion(s) that would map one onto the other in the following ses.
1.	The two triangles share a single common vertex.
2.	The two triangles are distinct from each other.
3.	The two triangles share a common side.

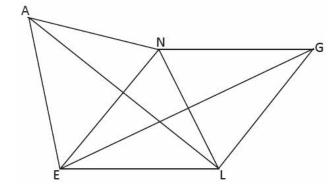
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Lesson 23

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

#### **Lesson 23: Base Angles of Isosceles Triangles**

**Exit Ticket** 



For each of the following, if the given congruence exists, name the isosceles triangle and the pair of congruent angles for the triangle based on the image above.

1. 
$$\overline{AE} \cong \overline{LE}$$

2. 
$$\overline{LE} \cong \overline{LG}$$

3. 
$$\overline{AN} \cong \overline{LN}$$

4. 
$$\overline{EN} \cong \overline{GN}$$

5. 
$$\overline{NG} \cong \overline{LG}$$

6. 
$$\overline{AE} \cong \overline{NE}$$

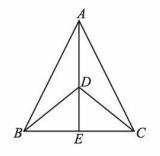
Name	Date	

#### Lesson 24: Congruence Criteria for Triangles—ASA and SSS

**Exit Ticket** 

Based on the information provided, determine whether a congruence exists between triangles. If a congruence exists between triangles or if multiple congruencies exist, state the congruencies and the criteria used to determine them.

Given: BD = CD, E is the midpoint of  $\overline{BC}$ 



Name	Date

#### Lesson 25: Congruence Criteria for Triangles—AAS and HL

**Exit Ticket** 

1. Sketch an example of two triangles that meet the AAA criteria but are not congruent.

2. Sketch an example of two triangles that meet the SSA criteria that are not congruent.

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A STORY OF FUNCTIONS Lesson 26 M1

**GEOMETRY** 

Name	Date
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#### **Lesson 26: Triangle Congruency Proofs**

**Exit Ticket** 

Identify the two triangle congruence criteria that do NOT guarantee congruence. Explain why they do not guarantee congruence, and provide illustrations that support your reasoning.



Lesson 26: Triangle Congruency Proofs 1

Lesson 27

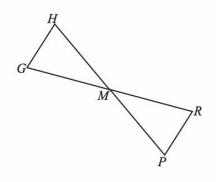
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_

## **Lesson 27: Triangle Congruency Proofs**

**Exit Ticket** 

Given: M is the midpoint of  $\overline{GR}$ ,  $\angle G \cong \angle R$ 

Prove:  $\triangle GHM \cong \triangle RPM$ 





Lesson 28

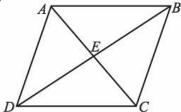
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_

## **Lesson 28: Properties of Parallelograms**

**Exit Ticket** 

Given: Equilateral parallelogram ABCD (i.e., a rhombus) with diagonals  $\overline{AC}$  and  $\overline{BD}$ 

Prove: Diagonals intersect perpendicularly.





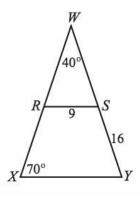
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#### **Lesson 29: Special Lines in Triangles**

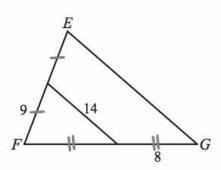
**Exit Ticket** 

Use the properties of midsegments to solve for the unknown value in each question.

1. R and S are the midpoints of  $\overline{XW}$  and  $\overline{WY}$ , respectively. What is the perimeter of  $\triangle$  *WXY*?



2. What is the perimeter of Δ *EFG*? \_\_\_\_\_

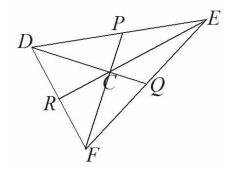


Name	Date	

## **Lesson 30: Special Lines in Triangles**

**Exit Ticket** 

 $\overline{DQ}$ ,  $\overline{FP}$ , and  $\overline{RE}$  are all medians of  $\triangle$  DEF, and C is the centroid. DQ=24, FC=10, RC=7. Find DC, CQ, FP, and CE.



Lesson 30: Special Lines in Triangles 1

Name	Date

## **Lesson 31: Construct a Square and a Nine-Point Circle**

**Exit Ticket** 

Construct a square ABCD and a square AXYZ so that  $\overline{AB}$  contains X and  $\overline{AD}$  contains Z.



Name	Date

#### **Lesson 32: Construct a Nine-Point Circle**

**Exit Ticket** 

Construct a nine-point circle, and then inscribe a square in the circle (so that the vertices of the square are on the circle).





Name	Date

#### **Lesson 33: Review of the Assumptions**

**Exit Ticket** 

1. Which assumption(s) must be used to prove that vertical angles are congruent?

2. If two lines are cut by a transversal such that corresponding angles are NOT congruent, what must be true? Justify your response.



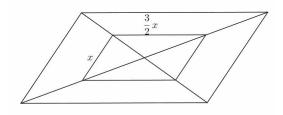
Lesson 33: Review of the Assumptions 1

Name Date
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#### **Lesson 34: Review of the Assumptions**

**Exit Ticket** 

The inner parallelogram in the figure is formed from the midsegments of the four triangles created by the outer parallelogram's diagonals. The lengths of the smaller and larger midsegments are as indicated. If the perimeter of the outer parallelogram is 40, find the value of x.





Lesson 34: Review of the Assumptions 1