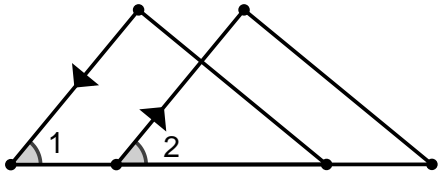
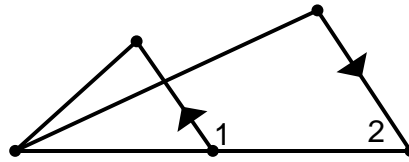


In each picture, a pair of parallel lines is marked. Name a pair of angles that are congruent or supplementary and state the parallel line theorem that justifies your conclusion.

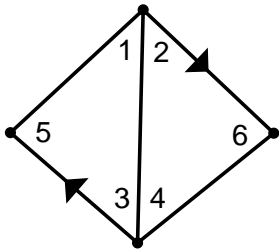
1.



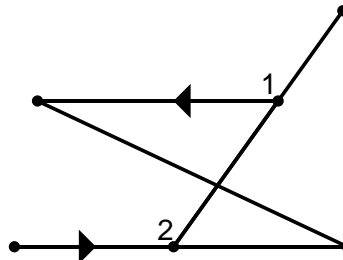
2.



3.

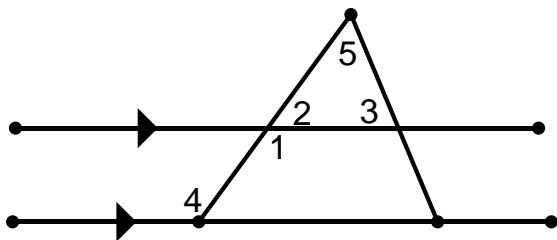


4.

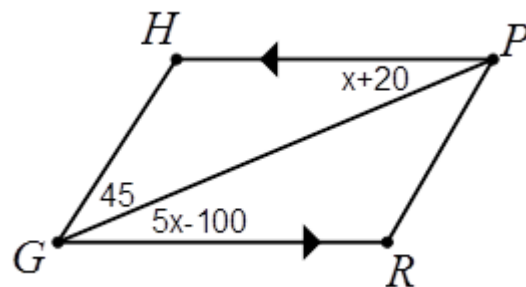


Use the parallel line theorems to solve for the variable:

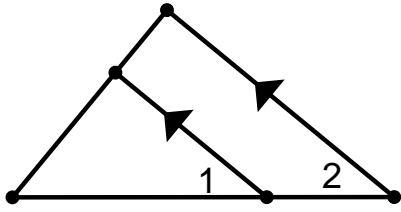
5. $m\angle 1 = 3x + 10$, $m\angle 4 = 110$



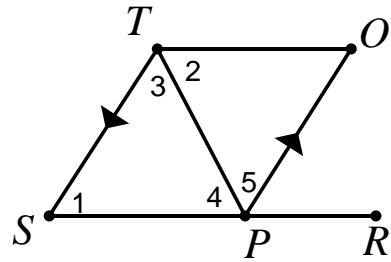
6.



7. $m\angle 1 = 6x + 30$, $m\angle 2 = 4x + 36$.

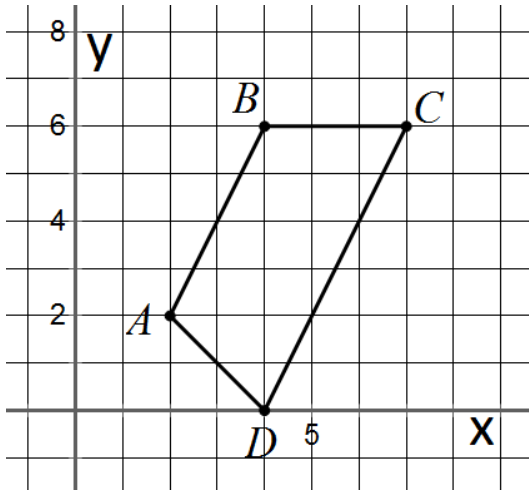


8. $m\angle 1 = 50$, $m\angle 4 = x + 30$, $m\angle 5 = 2x + 10$



9. Given: Quadrilateral ABCD is graphed.

Prove: $m\angle B + m\angle C = 180$

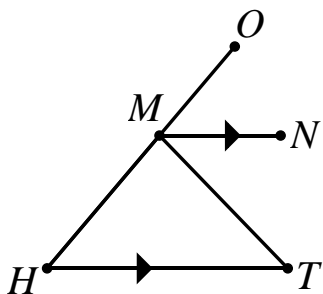


10. Complete a Two-Column Proof:

Given: $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{HT}$

$\angle NMT \cong \angle HMT$

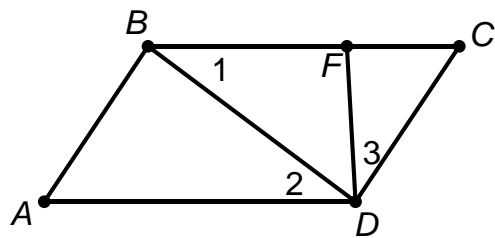
Prove: $\angle HMT \cong \angle HTM$



11. Complete a Paragraph Proof:

Given: Parallelogram ABCD

$$\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$$

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ **12. Complete either a Two-Column or Paragraph Proof:**Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

$$\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$$

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ *Hint: Use the subtraction method.*