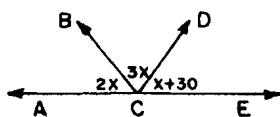


- A transversal intersects two lines. Which condition would always make the two lines parallel?
 - (1) Same-side interior angles are complementary.
 - (2) Alternate interior angles are congruent.**
 - (3) Corresponding angles are supplementary.
 - (4) Vertical angles are congruent.
- Two congruent angles are supplementary. The measure of each angle is
 - (1) 90**
 - (2) 60
 - (3) 45
 - (4) 180
- The image of $A(-1,3)$ under the translation $T_{2,1}$ is
 - (1) (1,4)**
 - (2) $(-2,3)$
 - (3) $(0,5)$
 - (4) $(-3,2)$
- Two angles of a triangle measure 72° and 46° . What is the measure of an exterior angle of this triangle?
 - (1) 62°
 - (2) 46°
 - (3) 108°**
 - (4) 144°
- What are the coordinates of A' , the image of point $A(-3,4)$, after a rotation of 180° about the origin?
 - (1) $(-4,-3)$
 - (2) $(3,4)$
 - (3) $(4,-3)$
 - (4) $(3,-4)$**
- In the accompanying figure, \overleftrightarrow{ACE} is a straight line. If $m\angle ACB = 2x$, $m\angle BCD = 3x$, and $m\angle DCE = x + 30$, find $m\angle BCE$.

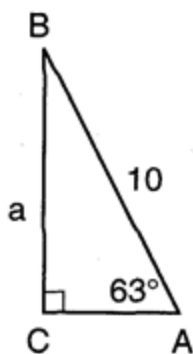


- (1) 125
 - (2) 130**
 - (3) 55
 - (4) 50
- If translation T maps point $A(-3,1)$ onto point $A'(5,5)$, which is the translation T ?
 - (1) $T_{8,4}$**
 - (2) $T_{8,6}$
 - (3) $T_{2,6}$
 - (4) $T_{2,4}$
- When writing a geometric proof, which angle relationship could be used alone to justify that two angles are congruent?
 - (1) adjacent angles
 - (2) vertical angle**
 - (3) supplementary angles
 - (4) linear pair of angles
- The center of the circle that can be circumscribed about a scalene triangle is located by constructing the
 - (1) altitudes of the triangle
 - (2) perpendicular bisectors of the sides of the triangle**
 - (3) angle bisectors of the triangle
 - (4) medians of the triangle
- The point $(3,-2)$ is rotated 90° about the origin and then dilated by a scale factor of 4. What are the coordinates of the resulting image?
 - (1) (8,12)**
 - (2) $(-12,8)$
 - (3) $(12,-8)$
 - (4) $(-8,-12)$

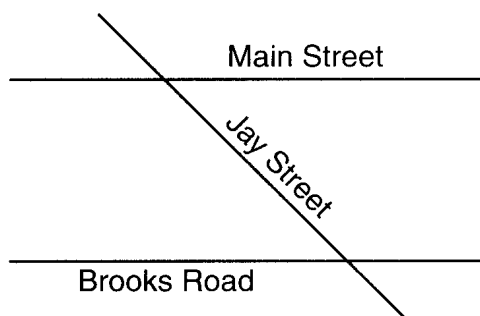
1 May 2017

Regents Review Exam

11. When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, which angles are *not* always congruent?
- (1) a pair of alternate interior angles
 - (2) a pair of alternate exterior angles
 - (3) two corresponding angles
 - (4) two interior angles on the same side of the transversal**
12. In right triangle ABC , $m\angle C = 90$, $m\angle A = 63$ and $AB = 10$. If BC is represented by a , then which equation can be used to find a ?



- (1) $\tan 63^\circ = \frac{a}{10}$
 - (2) $a = 10 \cos 63^\circ$
 - (3) $\sin 63^\circ = \frac{a}{10}$**
 - (4) $a = \tan 27^\circ$
13. Which transformation is *not* an isometry?
- (1) translation
 - (2) line reflection
 - (3) rotation
 - (4) dilation**
14. If the measure of an angle is represented by $2x$, which expression represents the measure of its complement?
- (1) $90 + 2x$
 - (2) $90 - 2x$**
 - (3) $88x$
 - (4) $180 - 2x$
15. The accompanying diagram shows two parallel streets, Main Street and Brooks Road, intersected by Jay Street. The obtuse angle that Jay Street forms with Brooks Road is three times the measure of the acute angle that Jay Street forms with Main Street.



What is the measure of the acute angle formed by Jay Street and Main Street?

- (1) 90°
- (2) 135°
- (3) 60°
- (4) 45°**

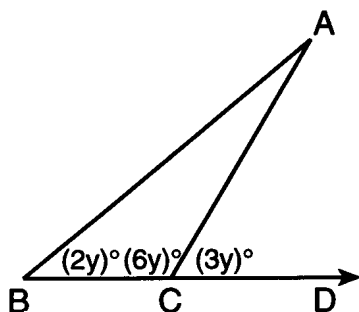
1 May 2017

Regents Review Exam

16. A translation moves $P(3,5)$ to $P'(6,1)$. What are the coordinates of the image of point $(-3,-5)$ under the same translation?

(1) $(-6,-1)$ (2) **$(0,-9)$** (3) $(-5,-3)$ (4) $(-6,-9)$

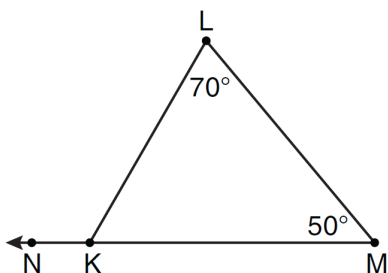
17. In the accompanying diagram of $\triangle ABC$, side \overline{BC} is extended to D , $m\angle B = 2y$, $m\angle BCA = 6y$, and $m\angle ACD = 3y$.



What is $m\angle A$?

(1) **20** (2) 15 (3) 24 (4) 17

18. In the diagram of $\triangle KLM$ below, $m\angle L = 70$, $m\angle M = 50$ and \overline{MK} is extended through N .



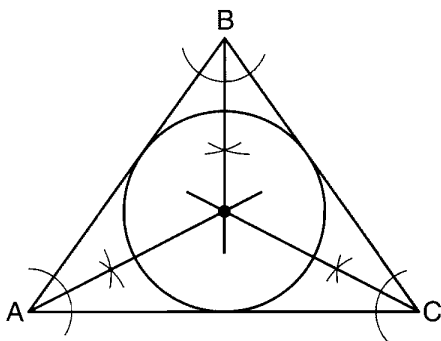
What is the measure of $\angle LKN$?

(1) 180° (2) 60° (3) **120°** (4) 300°

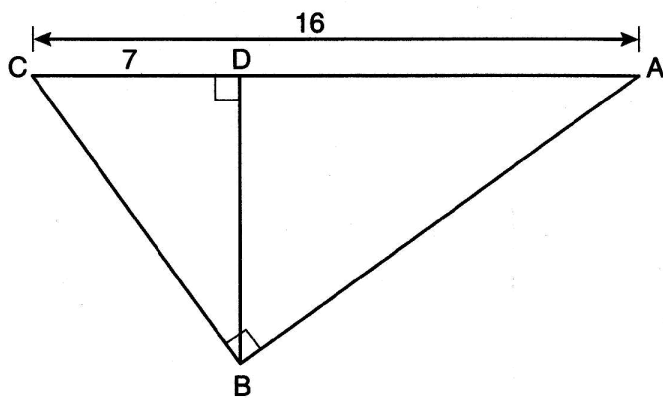
19. What is the image of point $(1,1)$ under $r_{x\text{-axis}}$ o $R_{0,90^\circ}$?

(1) **$(-1,-1)$** (2) $(1,-1)$ (3) $(1,1)$ (4) $(-1,1)$

20. Which geometric principle is used in the construction shown below?



- (1) The intersection of the angle bisectors of a triangle is the center of the inscribed circle.
- (2) The intersection of the angle bisectors of a triangle is the center of the circumscribed circle.
- (3) The intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle is the center of the inscribed circle.
- (4) The intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle is the center of the circumscribed circle.
21. In the diagram below of right triangle ABC , altitude \overline{BD} is drawn to hypotenuse \overline{AC} , $AC = 16$, and $CD = 7$.



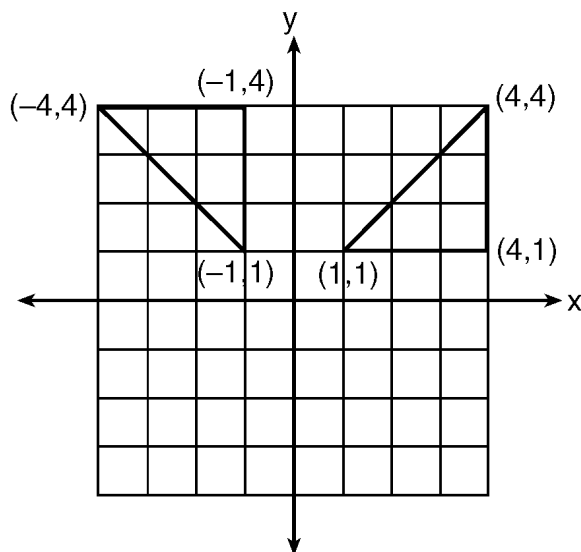
What is the length of \overline{BD} ?

- (1) $7\sqrt{3}$ (2) 12 (3) $3\sqrt{7}$ (4) $4\sqrt{7}$

1 May 2017

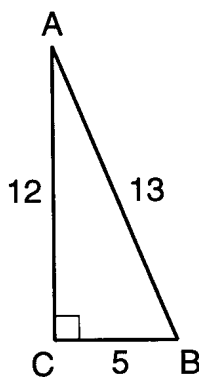
Regents Review Exam

22. Which type of transformation is illustrated in the accompanying diagram?



- (1) reflection (2) translation (3) dilation **(4) rotation**

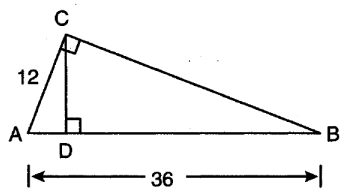
23. In the accompanying diagram of right triangle ABC , legs AC and BC are 12 and 5, respectively, and hypotenuse AB is 13.



What is $\tan B$?

- (1) $\frac{5}{13}$ (2) $\frac{12}{5}$ (3) $\frac{12}{13}$ (4) $\frac{5}{12}$

24. In the diagram below of right triangle ACB , altitude \overline{CD} is drawn to hypotenuse \overline{AB} .



If $AB = 36$ and $AC = 12$, what is the length of AD ?

- (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 32

Answer Key
May1 Mock Regents Review

1. 2
2. 1
3. 1
4. 3
5. 4
6. 2
7. 1
8. 2
9. 2
10. 1
11. 4
12. 3
13. 4
14. 2
15. 4
16. 2
17. 1
18. 3
19. 1
20. 1
21. 3
22. 4
23. 2
24. 2