

B. PCAC Postulate

Republic of the Philippines	HIG
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	
National Capital Region	* (3)
Schools Division Office, Quezon City	QUEZO
Sauyo High School	

Name:	Date:	
Section:	Score:	

Third Summative Test (Part A) in Mathematics 8 S.Y. 2022–2023

Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your

ver sheet.					
		=	D. Theorem		
=	-	-	D. Vertex		
A structure that consi		_			
A. Direct proof	B. Indirect proof	C. Law of Syllogism	D. Mathematical system		
Perpendicular lines	form right angles.				
A. always	B. sometimes	C. maybe	D. never		
Any three points not or	n the same line det	ermine a plane.			
A. always	B. sometimes	C. maybe	D. never		
A line has endpoir	nts.				
A. always	B. sometimes	C. maybe	D. never		
-	objects represent a line	?			
A. Blackboard	B. Ruler	C. Scissors	D. Tip of a pen		
Which of the following	objects represent a poir	nt?	1 1		
A. Blackboard	B. Ruler	C. Scissors	D. Tip of a pen		
The following are char:	acteristics of a line exce	nt:	1 1		
-			D. Has zero height		
_	_		_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
9	•	•	D. Has infinite height		
1. Statements that are proved from definitions or using operations and facts that were already know					
A. Axioms	B. Postulates	C. Proofs	D. Theorems		
What is the meaning of	f the acronym PIAT?				
•					
_			D. Polygon Interior Angle Theorem		
Which of the following	theorems states that an	v two right angles are co	ongruent?		
_		C. Third Angles Theorem			
B. Right Angles Congru	uency Theorem	D. Vertical Angle Theor	rem		
Which theorem states t	that the sum of the degre	ee measures of the angle	s of a triangle is 180°?		
			-		
B. Supplement Postula	ite	D. Triangle Interior An	gle Theorem		
Provide the reason for	this statement: "If $\angle X$ a	nd $\angle Y$ are vertical angle	es, then $\angle X \cong \angle Y$."		
A. Complement Theore	·m	C. Third Angles Theore	em		
B. Right Angles Congru	uency Theorem	D. Vertical Angle Theor	rem		
Provide the reason for $\angle L$."	this statement: "If $m \angle$	$J + m\angle K = 90^{\circ}$ and $m\angle K = 90^{\circ}$	$\angle K + m \angle L = 90^{\circ}$, then $\angle J \cong$		
A. Complement Theore	em	C. Supplement Postula	ate		
	A. Definition The set of points consi A. Angle A structure that consi called: A. Direct proof Perpendicular lines A. always Any three points not of A. always A line has endpoin A. always Which of the following A. Blackboard Which of the following A. Blackboard The following are chara A. Has infinite depth The following are chara A. Has zero thickness Statements that are prare called: A. Axioms What is the meaning o A. Parallel Internal Ang B. Parallel Interior Ang Which of the following A. Complement Theore B. Right Angles Congruy Which theorem states of A. Quadrilateral Interior B. Supplement Postula Provide the reason for A. Complement Theore B. Right Angles Congruy Provide the reason for A. Complement Theore B. Right Angles Congruy Provide the reason for	Statements that are assumed to be true withor A. Definition B. Law The set of points consisting of the union of two A. Angle B. Bisector A structure that consists of defined and undecalled: A. Direct proof B. Indirect proof Perpendicular lines form right angles. A. always B. sometimes Any three points not on the same line det A. always B. sometimes A line has endpoints. A. always B. sometimes Which of the following objects represent a line A. Blackboard B. Ruler Which of the following objects represent a point A. Blackboard B. Ruler The following are characteristics of a line except A. Has infinite depth B. Has infinite length The following are characteristics of a plane except A. Has zero thickness B. Has infinite length Statements that are proved from definitions or are called: A. Axioms B. Postulates What is the meaning of the acronym PIAT? A. Parallel Internal Angle Theorem B. Parallel Interior Angle Theorem Which of the following theorems states that and A. Complement Theorem B. Right Angles Congruency Theorem Which theorem states that the sum of the degree A. Quadrilateral Interior Angle Theorem B. Supplement Postulate Provide the reason for this statement: "If ∠X and A. Complement Theorem B. Right Angles Congruency Theorem Provide the reason for this statement: "If zero A. Complement Theorem B. Right Angles Congruency Theorem	Statements that are assumed to be true without proof are called: A. Definition B. Law C. Postulate The set of points consisting of the union of two rays with a common er A. Angle B. Bisector C. Segment A structure that consists of defined and undefined terms, axioms or called: A. Direct proof B. Indirect proof C. Law of Syllogism Perpendicular lines form right angles. A. always B. sometimes C. maybe Any three points not on the same line determine a plane. A. always B. sometimes C. maybe A line has endpoints. A. always B. sometimes C. maybe Which of the following objects represent a line? A. Blackboard B. Ruler C. Scissors Which of the following objects represent a point? A. Blackboard B. Ruler C. Scissors The following are characteristics of a line except: A. Has infinite depth B. Has infinite length C. Has zero width The following are characteristics of a plane except: A. Has zero thickness B. Has infinite length C. Has infinite width Statements that are proved from definitions or using operations and fare called: A. Axioms B. Postulates C. Proofs What is the meaning of the acronym PIAT? A. Parallel Internal Angle Theorem C. Polygon Internal Angle Theorem D. Polygon Internal Angle Theorem B. Right Angles Congruency Theorem D. Vertical Angles Theore B. Supplement Theorem C. Supplement Theorem B. Supplement Postulate C. Third Angles Theore D. Triangle Interior D. Triangle Interior D. Triangle Interior D. Triangle Interior D. Vertical Angle Theore B. Right Angles Congruency Theorem D. Vertical Angles Theore D. Vertical Angles Theore B. Right Angles Congruency Theorem D. Vertical Angles Theore		

D. Supplement Theorem

17.	The exterior angle of a	triangle can be solved u	sing:			
	A. Exterior Angles Theorem		C. Supplement Theorem			
	B. PAIC Theorem		D. Vertical Angle Theorem			
18.	3. Which of the following theorems may be used to solve the third angle of a triangle?					
	A. Complement Theorem B. Right Angles Congruency Theorem		C. Third Angles Theorem			
			D. Vertical Angle Theorem			
19.	The side common to tw	o angles of a triangle is	called:			
	A. Congruent side	B. Corresponding side	C. Included side	D. Paired side		
20.	20. The angle between two sides of a triangle is called:					
	A. Congruent \angle	B. Corresponding \angle	C. Included \angle	D. Paired \angle		
21.	Which triangle congruence postulate states that if the three sides of one triangle are congruent the corresponding sides of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent?					
	A. ASA Congruence Pos	stulate	C. SSS Congruence Postulate			
	B. SAS Congruence Pos	stulate	D. AAS Congruence Pos	stulate		
22.	How do we determine if two triangles are congruent?					
	A. Corresponding sides must be congruent.					
	B. Corresponding angles must be congruent.					
	C. Corresponding sides	ngruent.				
	D. Included sides and a	angles must be congrue	nt.			
23.	Which of the following is NOT a property of congruence?					
	A. Additive Property	B. Reflexive Property	C. Symmetric Property	D. Transitive Property		
24.	Given $\triangle ABC$, determine the included side between $\angle B$ and $\angle C$.					
	A. \overline{AB}	B. \overline{AC}	C. \overline{BC}	D. \overline{BA}		
				V K		

25. Which parts must be congruent if $\triangle XVW\cong\triangle VXK$ using the SSS congruence postulate?



D. $\overline{WX} \cong \overline{KV}$ A. $\overline{WV}\cong \overline{KX}$ B. $\overline{XV}\cong \overline{VX}$ C. $\overline{VW} \cong \overline{XK}$

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