Quiz 2.8: Writing Proofs			Quiz 2.8: Writing Proofs			
Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your notebook.			Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your notebook.			
1. The statement that is accepted without proof is called:		1. The statement that is accepted without proof is called:				
). Theorem		A. Contradiction	B. Postulate	C. Proof	D. Theorem	
lirect proof can be written in the following forms except:		2. A direct proof can be written in the following forms except:				
). Two-column form		A. Flowchart form	B. One-column form	C. Paragraph form	D. Two-column form	
l and backed up by the	3.	The form of logical reasons is called:	reasoning in which eac	ch statement is organi	zed and backed up by the	
). Theorem		A. Contradiction	B. Postulate	C. Proof	D. Theorem	
	4.	4. The statement that is accepted after it is proved deductively is called:			ed:	
). Theorem		A. Contradiction	B. Postulate	C. Proof	D. Theorem	
5. Arrange the steps in writing an indirect proof:I. Conclude that the original statement is true.II. Show that the assumption leads to a contradiction.III. Assume that the opposite of the statement to be proven is true.		5. Arrange the steps in writing an indirect proof:I. Conclude that the original statement is true.II. Show that the assumption leads to a contradiction.III. Assume that the opposite of the statement to be proven is true.				
D. II, III, I		A. I, III, II	B. II, I, III	C. III, II, I	D. II, III, I	
stated in the beginning?	6.	When writing a two	-column proof, which	statements are usually	y stated in the beginning?	
). Statement to prove		A. Conclusion	B. Given	C. Reasons	D. Statement to prove	
7. Arrange the steps in writing a direct proof: I. Assume that the hypothesis is true. II. Show that the conclusion is true. III. Take the original conditional statement.		7. Arrange the steps in writing a direct proof: I. Assume that the hypothesis is true. II. Show that the conclusion is true. III. Take the original conditional statement.				
D. II, III, I		A. I, II, III	B. II, I, III	C. III, I, II	D. II, III, I	
Supply a valid conclusion for the hypothesis: "If $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary angles, then"			8. Supply a valid conclusion for the hypothesis: "If $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary angles, then"			
near pair		A. $m \angle A + m \angle B = 90^{\circ}$		C. $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ form a linear pair		
eal angles		B. $m \angle A + m \angle B = 180^{\circ}$		D. $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are vertical angles		
Supply the reason for the statement: "If B is the midpoint of \overline{AC} , then $AB = BC$."		9. Supply the reason for the statement: "If B is the midpoint of \overline{AC} , then $AB = BC$."				
ent Segments		A. Definition of Betweenness		C. Definition of Congruent Segments		
t		B. Definition of Congruent Angles		D. Definition of Midpoint		
10. Supply the reason for the statement: "If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$, then $AB = CD$."		10. Supply the reason for the statement: "If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$, then $AB = CD$."				
ent Segments		A. Definition of Betweenness		C. Definition of Congruent Segments		
t		B. Definition of Cong	ruent Angles	D. Definition of Midpoint		
AB + BC."	11.	Supply the reason fo	r the statement: "If B is	s between \overline{AC} , then \overline{AC}	=AB+BC."	
ness C. Definition of Congruent Segments nt Angles D. Definition of Midpoint		A. Definition of Betweenness		C. Definition of Congruent Segments		
t		B. Definition of Congruent Angles		D. Definition of Midpoint		
	12.	Supply a valid conclu	usion for the hypothesis	s: "If $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{AC}$, then		
C. $\angle BAC$ is a right angle		A. $\angle BAC$ is an acute angle		C. $\angle BAC$ is a right angle		
ngle		B. $\angle BAC$ is an obtus	e angle	D. $\angle BAC$ is a straigh	t angle	
	Theorem Two-column form and backed up by the Theorem Theorem If, III, III, I tated in the beginning? If, III, III, I plementary angles, then thear pair al angles $AB = BC.$ Theorem Theore	7. Theorem 2. Two-column form 3. and backed up by the 4. Theorem 5. Theorem 7. Theorem 7. Theorem 7. II, III, I 1 tated in the beginning? 8. Statement to prove 7. II, III, I 1 plementary angles, then 1 lear pair 1 al angles 1 lear pair 2 lear pair 3 lear pair 4 lear pair 6 lear pair 6 lear pair 7 lear pair 8 lear pair 8 lear pair 9 lear pair 1 lear pair 2 lear pair 3 lear pair 4 lear pair 1 lear pair 1 lear pair 1 lear pair 2 lear pair 3 lear pair 4 lear pair 6 lear pair 8 lear pair 9 l	notebook. 1. The statement that is A. Contradiction 2. A direct proof can be A. Flowchart form 3. The form of logical reasons is called: A. Contradiction 4. The statement that is A. Contradiction 5. Arrange the steps in I. Conclude that the II. Show that the ass III. Assume that the A. I, III, II 6. When writing a two 7. Arrange the steps in I. Assume that the h. II. Show that the con III. Take the original A. I, II, III 8. Supply a valid concluder all angles AB = BC." Am ∠A + m∠B = 180 9. Supply the reason for A. Definition of Betw B. Definition of Gong II. Supply the reason for A. Definition of Betw B. Definition of Gong II. Supply the reason for A. Definition of Betw B. Definition of Gong II. Supply the reason for A. Definition of Betw B. Definition of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply the reason for A. Definition of Betw B. Definition of Cong II. Supply the reason for A. Definition of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong II. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong III. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong III. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong III. Supply a valid concluder all the proof of Cong III. Supply a valid	Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponding to the control of the cont	Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answ notebook. 1. The statement that is accepted without proof is called: A. Contradiction B. Postulate C. Proof 2. A direct proof can be written in the following forms except: A. Flowchart form B. One-column form C. Paragraph form 3. The form of logical reasoning in which each statement is organi reasons is called: A. Contradiction B. Postulate C. Proof 4. The statement that is accepted after it is proved deductively is called. A. Contradiction B. Postulate C. Proof 5. Arrange the steps in writing an indirect proof: 1. Conclude that the original statement is true. 11. Show that the assumption leads to a contradiction. 111. Assume that the opposite of the statement to be proven is true. A. I. III. II B. II. I. III C. III. II. I. A. Conclusion B. Given C. Reasons 7. Arrange the steps in writing a direct proof: 1. Assume that the hypothesis is true. 11. Show that the conclusion is true. 11. Show that the conclusion is true. 11. Show that the conclusion is true. 11. III. III C. III. I. III C. III. I. III 11. Show that the conclusion is true. 12. III. Take the original conditional statement. A. I. II. III B. II. I. III C. III. I. III 12. Supply a valid conclusion for the hypothesis: "If $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are conclusion for the statement: "If B is the midpoint of A C. then A C and A C and A C are conclusion of Conguent Angles 10. Supply the reason for the statement: "If B C is the midpoint of A C. then A C and A C in the statements of the statement: "If A B are C D. 11. Supply the reason for the statement: "If B C is the midpoint of A C. then A C and A C in the statements of the statement: "If A B be definition of Conguent Angles 10. Supply the reason for the statement: "If B C is the midpoint of A C. then A C and A C in the statements of the statement: "If A B be definition of Conguent Angles 11. Supply the reason for the statement: "If A B be definition of Conguent Angles 12. Supply a valid conclusion for the hypothesis: "If	