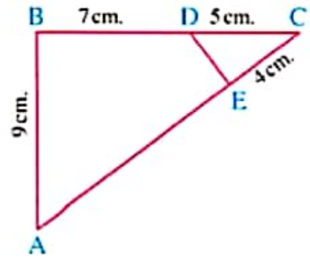
(22) **In the opposite figure :**

If Δ CBA ~ Δ CED

using the lengths shown on the figure ,

then ED + EA = ... cm.

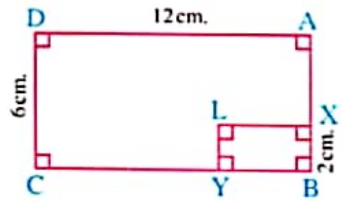


(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15

(23) **In the opposite figure :**

Rectangle ABCD ~ rectangle XBYL ,

then the length of $\overline{YC}$ = ... cm.

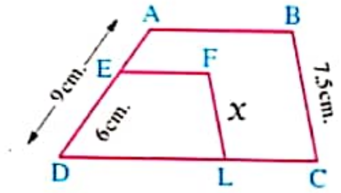


(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 11

(24) **In the opposite figure :**

Polygon ABCD ~ polygon EFLD

then x = ... cm.



(a) 5 (b) 3

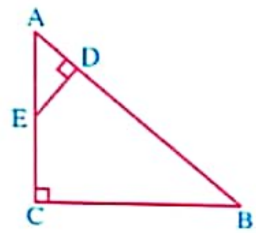
(c) 7.5 (d) 6

(25) **In the opposite figure :**

If Δ ABC ~ Δ AED ,

m ($\angle$ B) = $3x + 10°$, m ($\angle$ AED) = $x + 30°$,

then m ($\angle$ A) = ...



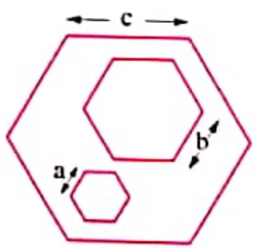
(a) 50° (b) 40° (c) 30° (d) 60°

(26) The opposite figure shows three regular hexagons , the ratio between their sides lengths is as follows

a : b = 1 : 2 , b : c = 3 : 8

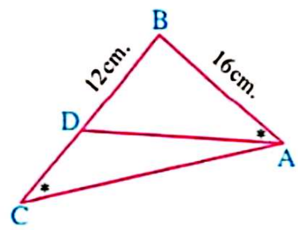
if the length of the side of the greatest hexagon = 32 cm.

, then the perimeter of the smallest hexagon = ... cm.



(a) 12 (b) 6 (c) 36 (d) 48

(18) In the opposite figure :



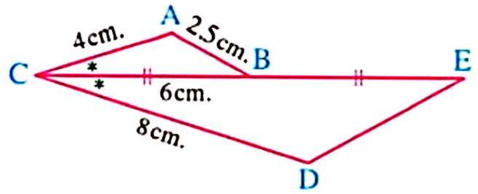
m (∠ BAD) = m (∠ C) , AB = 16 cm.

BD = 12 cm. , then DC = ... cm.

(a) 16 (b) 12

(c) $9\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $23\frac{1}{3}$

(19) In the opposite figure :



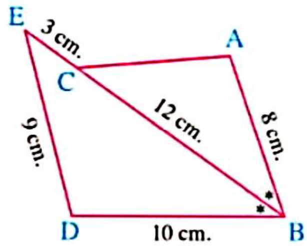
If B is the midpoint of $\overline{CE}$

, then DE = ... cm.

(a) 4 (b) 5

(c) 6 (d) 7

(20) In the opposite figure :

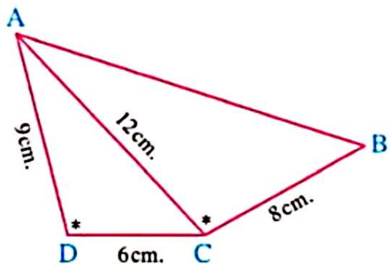


AC = ... cm.

(a) 6.2 (b) 6

(c) 7.2 (d) 7

(21) In the opposite figure :



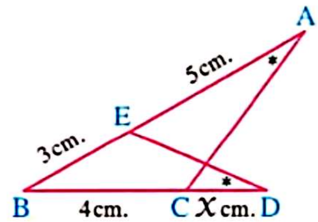
If m (∠ ADC) = m (∠ ACB)

, then AB = ... cm.

(a) 12 (b) 16

(c) 18 (d) 20

(22) In the opposite figure :



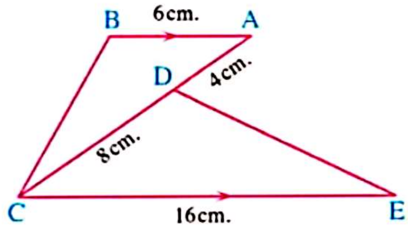
If m (∠ A) = m (∠ D)

, then x = ...

(a) 5 (b) 4

(c) 3 (d) 2

(23) In the opposite figure :



If $\overline{AB}$ // $\overline{EC}$

, then $\frac{ED}{BC}$ = ...

(a) $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$

(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$