

**LESSON 3.3 Practice A**  
For use with pages 161–169

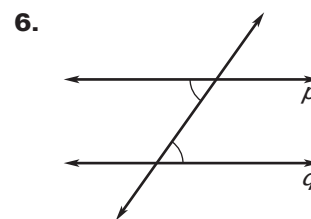
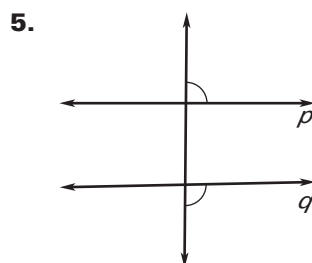
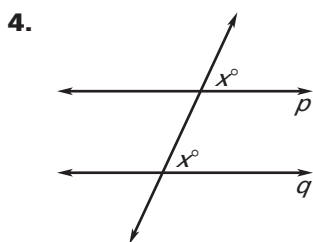
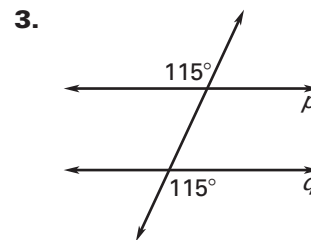
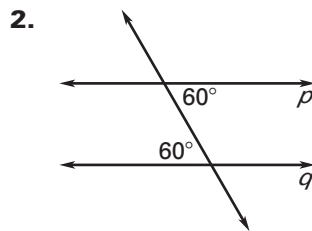
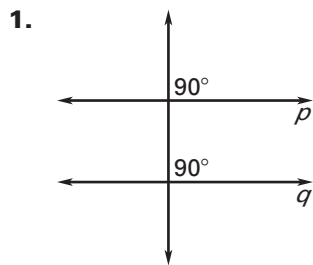
If you turn this in on time: do the odds.  
If you turn this in late or  
you are doing it over: do the evens.

**Is there enough information to prove that lines  $p$  and  $q$  are parallel? If so, state the postulate or theorem you would use.**

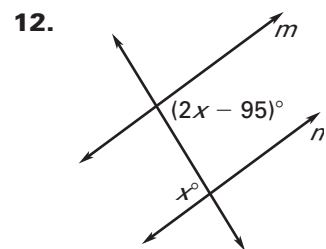
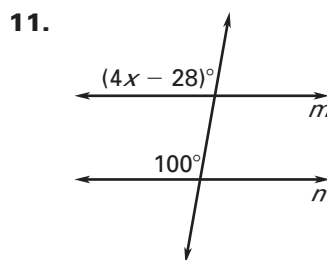
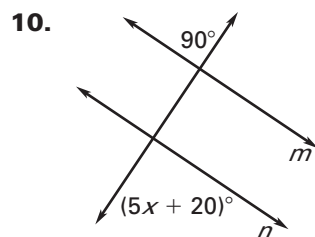
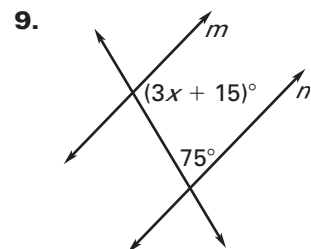
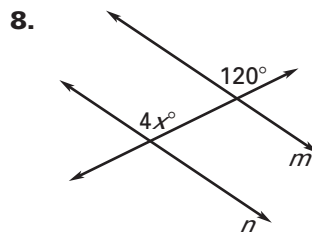
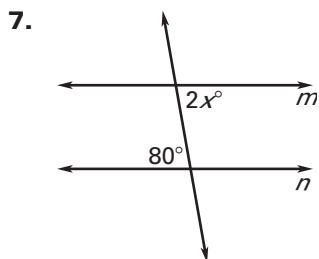
Teacher  
Score:

Student  
score:  
How well  
do you feel  
you understand  
this learning  
target:

A  
B  
C  
D  
F



**Find the value of  $x$  that makes  $m \parallel n$ .**



**13. Multiple Choice** Two lines  $m$  and  $n$  are parallel. They are cut by a transversal so that  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$  are consecutive interior angles. If  $m\angle A$  is  $84^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle B$ ?

- A.  $6^\circ$       B.  $84^\circ$       C.  $96^\circ$       D.  $276^\circ$

LESSON  
3.3**Practice A** *continued*  
For use with pages 161–169

Those weird symbols are supposed to be the 'angle' symbol.

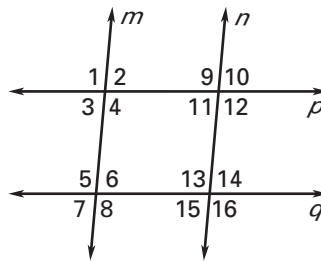
**Exercises 14–17, use the diagram and the given information to determine if  $m \parallel n$ ,  $p \parallel q$ , or neither.**

14.  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 11$

15.  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$

16.  $\angle 10 \cong \angle 14$

17.  $\angle 4 \cong \angle 16$

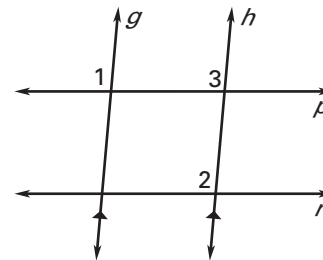


**Complete the two-column proof.**

18. **GIVEN:**  $g \parallel h$ ,  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

**PROVE:**  $p \parallel r$

Statements	Reasons
1. $g \parallel h$	1. _____ ?
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$	2. _____ ?
3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	3. _____ ?
4. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$	4. _____ ?
5. $p \parallel r$	5. _____ ?



19. **Bowling Lanes** A recreation center has four bowling lanes ( $l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4$ ). Each lane is parallel to the lane immediately next to it. *Explain* why the first lane  $l_1$  is parallel to the last lane  $l_4$ .

