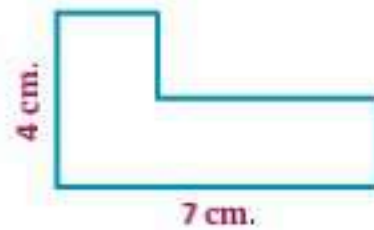


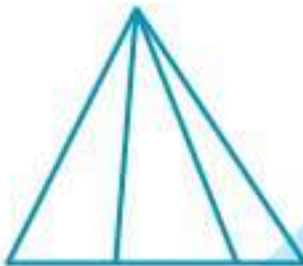


**Sheet 1**  
Polygons

1 The measurement of any angle of the regular pentagon = ..... (Beheira)  
 a  $90^\circ$     b  $108^\circ$     c  $120^\circ$     d  $135^\circ$

2 The number of rectangles in the opposite figure is ..... (Ismailia)  
  
 a 4    b 5    c 6    d 7

3 In the opposite figure :  
 The perimeter of the figure = ..... cm.  
  
 a 11    b 22    c 18    d 44

4 In the opposite figure :  
 The number of triangle = ..... (Giza)  
  
 a 3    b 4    c 5    d 6

5 In the opposite figure :  
 The number of quadrilateral shapes Equals .....  
  
 a 7    b 8    c 9    d 10

6 In the opposite figure :  
 The number of rectangle = .....  
  
 a 4    b 5    c 8    d 9

7 If two polygon are similar and the ratio between two corresponding sides is 1 : 3 and the perimeter of the smaller polygon is 15 cm. , then the perimeter of the greater polygon = ..... cm. (New Valley)  
 a 30    b 45    c 60    d 75

8 The sum of measures of the interior angles of the quadrilateral = ..... (Ismailia)  
 a  $90^\circ$     b  $180^\circ$     c  $270^\circ$     d  $360^\circ$

9 In a regular hexagon the measure of the angle of its vertex equals ..... (Alex)  
 a  $60^\circ$     b  $108^\circ$     c  $120^\circ$     d  $135^\circ$

1 The sum of measures of the interior angles of the Pentagon = ..... (Ismailia)  
 a  $180^\circ$     b  $360^\circ$     c  $540^\circ$     d  $720^\circ$

**Sheet 2**  
Parallelogram

1 The number of axes of symmetry of the parallelogram equals ..... (Cairo)  
 a 0    b 1    c 2    d 3

2 The two diagonals are perpendicular and not equal in length in ..... (Damietta)  
 a Rhombus    b Trapezium  
 c square    d parallelogram

3 The two diagonals are perpendicular and equal in length in .....  
 a Rhombus    b Trapezium  
 c square    d parallelogram

4 The sum of the measures of any two consecutive angles in a parallelogram = ..... (Ismailia)  
 a  $360^\circ$     b  $180^\circ$     c  $90^\circ$     d  $120^\circ$

5 ABCD is a rhombus in which  $m(\angle ACB) = 32^\circ$  , then :  
 $m(\angle D) =$  ..... (Kafra'El Sheikh)  
 a  $32^\circ$     b  $64^\circ$     c  $116^\circ$     d  $26^\circ$

6 The number of axes of symmetry of the rectangle Equals ..... (Luxor)  
 a 0    b 1    c 2    d 3

7 ABCD is a parallelogram in which :  
 $m(\angle A) + m(\angle C) = 200^\circ$  , then  $m(\angle B) =$  ..... (Alex)  
 a  $100^\circ$     b  $160^\circ$     c  $80^\circ$     d  $20^\circ$

8 The number of axes of symmetry of the square Equals ..... (Luxor)  
 a 0    b 1    c 2    d 4

**Sheet 3**  
Angles

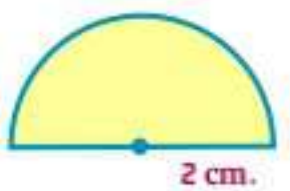
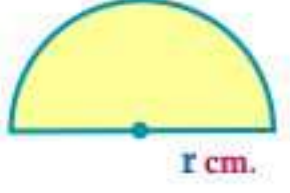
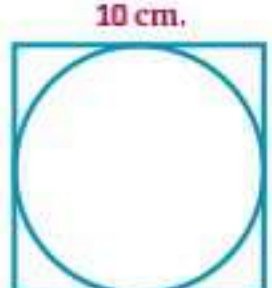
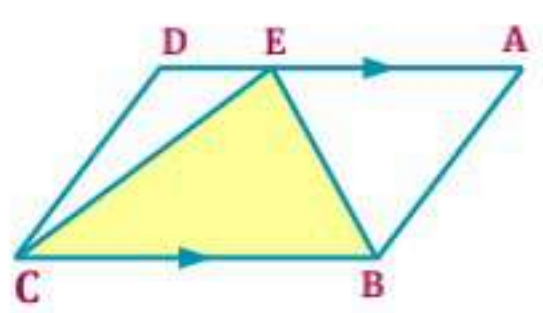
1 The sum of measures of two supplementary angles equals ..... (Cairo)  
 a  $90^\circ$     b  $180^\circ$     c  $270^\circ$     d  $360^\circ$

2 The two angles A and C in the right angled-triangle at B are ..... (Menia)  
 a complementary    b supplementary  
 c adjacent    d Vertically opposite angles

- 3** The measure of the supplementary angle of an angle whose measure is  $60^\circ$  equals ..... (Kafr 'El Sheikh)  
 a  $30^\circ$     b  $90^\circ$     c  $120^\circ$     d  $60^\circ$
- 4** The sum of measures of two supplementary angles equals ..... (Cairo)  
 a  $90^\circ$     b  $180^\circ$     c  $270^\circ$     d  $360^\circ$
- 5**  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$  are two complementary angles,  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  are two supplementary angles,  $m(\angle A) = 30^\circ$ , then:  $m(\angle C) =$  ..... (Alex)  
 a  $30^\circ$     b  $60^\circ$     c  $90^\circ$     d  $120^\circ$
- 6** The measure of the reflex angle of the angle whose measure is  $100^\circ$  equals ..... (Cairo)  
 a  $80^\circ$     b  $90^\circ$     c  $200^\circ$     d  $260^\circ$
- 7**  $(\angle A)$ ,  $(\angle B)$  are two complementary angles,  $m(\angle A) = \frac{1}{2} m(\angle B)$ , then:  $m(\angle A) =$  ..... (Monofeya)  
 a  $30^\circ$     b  $45^\circ$     c  $60^\circ$     d  $90^\circ$
- 8**  $(\angle A)$  and  $(\angle B)$  are two complementary angles,  $m(\angle A) = 40^\circ$ , then:  $m(\angle B) =$  ..... (Menia)  
 a  $360^\circ$     b  $140^\circ$     c  $60^\circ$     d  $50^\circ$
- 9** The angle whose measure is  $50^\circ$  complements an angle of measure ..... (Bani Suef)  
 a  $310^\circ$     b  $130^\circ$     c  $50^\circ$     d  $40^\circ$
- 10** The angle whose measure is  $20^\circ$  complements an angle of measure ..... (Damieta)  
 a  $20^\circ$     b  $40^\circ$     c  $70^\circ$     d  $160^\circ$

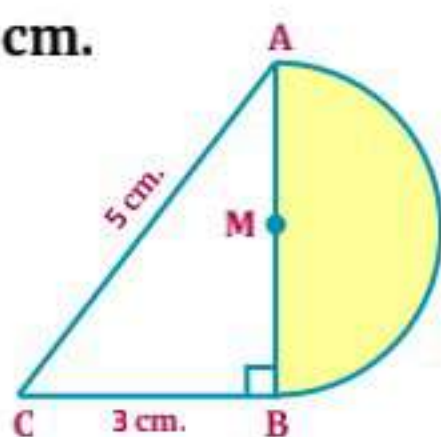
**Sheet 4**  
 Area + Perimeter

- 1** The area of the rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 3 cm. and 4 cm. equals ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Assiut)  
 a 48    b 24    c 12    d 6
- 2** If the ratio between the perimeters of two squares is 1 : 3, then the ratio between their areas = ..... (Assiut)  
 a 1 : 3    b 3 : 1    c 9 : 1    d 1 : 9
- 3** The area of the rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 6 cm. and 10 cm. equals ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Gharbia)  
 a 60    b 15    c 30    d 10
- 4** If the area of a square is  $50 \text{ cm}^2$ , then the length of its diagonal = ..... cm. (Monofeya)  
 a 5    b 10    c 15    d 25

- 5** A rhombus is of area  $30 \text{ cm}^2$ , and the length of one diagonal is 12 cm., then the length of the other diagonal = ..... cm. (Bani Suef)  
 a 5    b 12    c 18    d 21
- 6** If the lateral area of a cube is  $36 \text{ cm}^2$ , then its total area equals ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Kafr 'El Sheikh)  
 a 18    b 54    c 81    d 216
- 7** The square whose side length is 4 cm., its area equals ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Matrouh)  
 a 4    b 8    c 16    d 24
- 8** In the opposite figure : Semicircle of radius length 2 cm., Then the perimeter of the opposite figure = ..... cm.  
  
 a  $2\pi$     b  $5\pi$     c  $2\pi + 4$     d  $4\pi + 4$
- 9** In the opposite figure : Semicircle of radius length r cm., Then its area = ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Alex)  
  
 a  $2\pi r$     b  $\pi r^2$     c  $\pi r$     d  $\frac{1}{2} \pi r^2$
- 10** If the ratio between perimeters of two squares is 1 : 2, then the ratio between its two areas = ..... (Giza)  
 a 1 : 2    b 2 : 1    c 1 : 4    d 4 : 1
- 11** The area of the square whose diagonal length is 6 cm. equals ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Sharkia)  
 a 36    b 18    c 24    d 9
- 12** The rhombus whose two diagonal lengths are 12 cm. and 16 cm., its side length = ..... cm. (Alex)  
 a 6    b 8    c 10    d 20
- 13** In the opposite figure : If the side length of the square = 10 cm. Then the surface area of the circle = ..... cm<sup>2</sup>  
  
 a  $100\pi$     b  $25\pi$     c  $50\pi$     d  $40\pi$
- 14** In the opposite figure : ABCD is a parallelogram, its area =  $100 \text{ cm}^2$ . Then the area of  $\triangle EBC =$  .....  
  
 a  $100 \text{ cm}^2$     b  $25 \text{ cm}^2$     c  $75 \text{ cm}^2$     d  $50 \text{ cm}^2$

15 In the opposite figure :

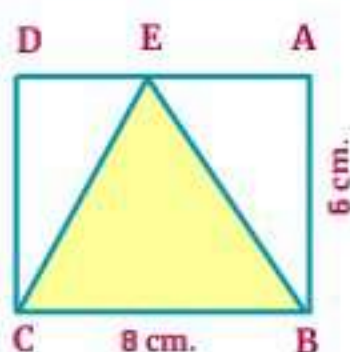
$\overline{AB}$  is a diameter in circle M ,  $AC = 5$  cm. ,  $BC = 3$  cm. , then the area of the shaded figure = .....  $\pi$  cm<sup>2</sup>



- a 4
- b 8
- c 16
- d 2

16 In the opposite figure :

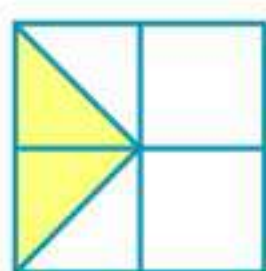
ABCD is a rectangle in which :  $AB = 6$  cm ,  $BC = 8$  cm  
Then the area of  $\triangle EBC =$  .....



- a 14 cm<sup>2</sup>
- b 24 cm<sup>2</sup>
- c 28 cm<sup>2</sup>
- d 48 cm<sup>2</sup>

17 In the opposite figure :

A square consists of congruent Squares , then the area of the shaded part = ..... the figure area. (Ismailia)



- a  $\frac{1}{8}$
- b  $\frac{1}{4}$
- c  $\frac{3}{8}$
- d  $\frac{3}{4}$

18 A trapezium in which the lengths of the two parallel bases are 4 cm. and 12 cm. and its height is 9 cm. , then its area = ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Fayoum)

- a 25
- b 36
- c 72
- d 144

19 If the area of a triangle is 35 cm<sup>2</sup> and its height is 7 cm. , then the length of its base equals ..... cm. (Beni Suef)

- a 5
- b 7
- c 10
- d 20

20 If the area of a square is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>, then its perimeter equals ..... cm. (Beni Suef)

- a 10
- b 30
- c 40
- d 50

21 The area of the triangle which the length of its base is 9 cm. and its height is 12 cm. equals ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Assiut)

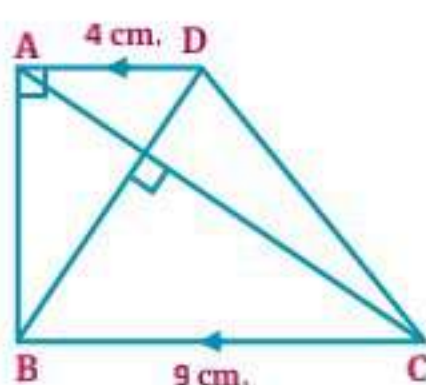
- a 48
- b 24
- c 36
- d 54

22 The perimeter of a rhombus is 12 cm. , then the length of its side ..... cm. (Qena)

- a 3
- b 4
- c 6
- d 8

23 In the opposite figure :

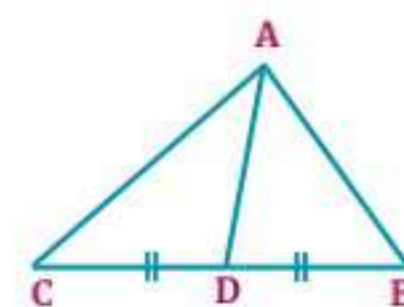
$\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$  ,  $AD = 4$  cm. ,  $BC = 9$  cm.  $m(\angle BAD) = m(\angle BMC) = 90^\circ$  , then the area of the trapezium ABCD = ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (New Valley)



- a 26
- b 39
- c 52
- d 65

24 In the opposite figure :

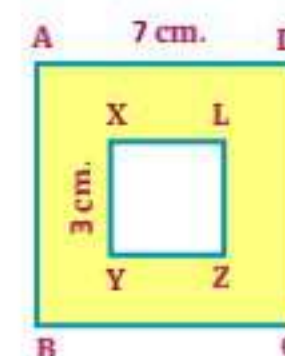
$\overline{AD}$  is a median in the triangle ABC , the area of the  $\triangle ABD = 20$  cm<sup>2</sup> , then the area of the  $\triangle ACD$  equals ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (North Sini)



- a 20
- b 40
- c 60
- d 80

25 In the opposite figure :

If the side length of the square ABCD is 7 cm. and the side length of the square XYZL is 3 cm. , then the area of the shaded part = .....



- a 7 - 3
- b 4 (7 - 3)
- c (7 - 3)<sup>2</sup>
- d 7<sup>2</sup> - 3<sup>2</sup>

26 A rectangular picture its length is 60 cm. and its width is 40 cm. , we need to make a wooden frame its width is 5 cm , then the total area = ..... cm<sup>2</sup> (Damietta)

- a 3050
- b 3500
- c 2925
- d 3250

Sheet 5

Triangle

1 If :  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle XYZ$  ,  $m(\angle A) = 50^\circ$  ,  $m(\angle B) = 60^\circ$  , Then :  $m(\angle Z) =$  .....

- a 110°
- b 70°
- c 60°
- d 50°

2 The length of the side opposite to an angle of measure 30° In the right-angled triangle = ..... the length of the hypotenuse. (Ismailia)

- a  $\frac{1}{2}$
- b  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- c  $\sqrt{3}$
- d 2

3 The measure of the exterior angle of the equilateral triangle at any vertex = .....

- a 60°
- b 120°
- c 180°
- d 90°

4 The point of concurrence divides the median by the ratio ..... from the base. (Qiza)

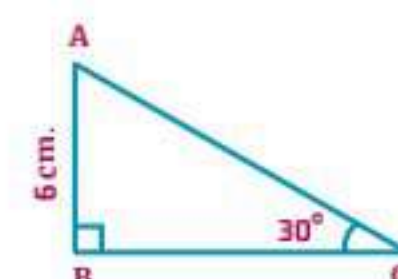
- a 3 : 9
- b 3 : 1
- c 4 : 2
- d 2 : 4

5 The point of concurrence divides the median by the ratio ..... from the vertex.

- a 3 : 9
- b 3 : 1
- c 4 : 2
- d 2 : 4

6 In the opposite figure :

ABC is a right-angled triangle at B ,  $m(\angle C) = 30^\circ$  ,  $AB = 6$  cm. , then :  $AC =$  ..... cm. (Cairo)



- a 3
- b  $3\sqrt{3}$
- c  $6\sqrt{3}$
- d 12

7 In  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $(BC)^2 = (AB)^2 + (AC)^2$ ,  $m(\angle B) = 50^\circ$ , then :  $m(\angle C) = \dots\dots\dots$  (Giza)

- a  $90^\circ$       b  $50^\circ$       c  $40^\circ$       d  $130^\circ$

8 ABC is a triangle in which :  $(AB)^2 + (BC)^2 < (AC)^2$ , then :  $(\angle C)$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Gharbia)

- a right      b acute      c straight      d obtuse

9 ABC is a triangle in which :  $(AC)^2 > (AB)^2 + (BC)^2$ , then :  $(\angle B)$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Menia)

- a right      b acute      c straight      d obtuse

10 In  $\Delta ABC$  if :  $(AB)^2 = (AC)^2 + (BC)^2 + 3$ , then :  $(\angle C)$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Damiatta)

- a right      b acute      c straight      d obtuse

11 ABC is a right angled-triangle at B, Then :  $(AB)^2 + (BC)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$  (Matrouh)

- a  $(AC)^2$       b  $(AB)^2$       c  $(BC)^2$       d  $2(AC)^2$

12 XYZ is a triangle in which :  $(XY)^2 - (YZ)^2 > (XZ)^2$ , then :  $(\angle Y)$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Menia)

- a right      b acute      c straight      d obtuse

13 The triangle contains two  $\dots\dots\dots$  angles at least. (Kafra'El Sheikh)

- a acute      b obtuse      c right      d reflex

14 The least number of acute angles in any triangle equals  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Ismailia)

- a zero      b 1      c 2      d 3

15 The number of axes of symmetry of the isosceles triangle equals  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Bani Suef)

- a 0      b 1      c 2      d 3

16 The number of axes of symmetry of the Equilateral triangle equals  $\dots\dots\dots$

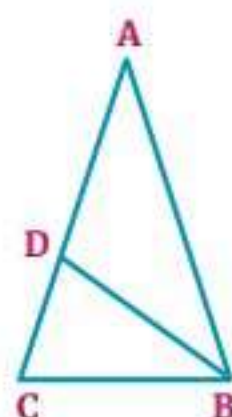
- a 0      b 1      c 2      d 3

17 The sum of measures of the interior angles of the triangle equals  $\dots\dots\dots$  (South Sini)

- a  $180^\circ$       b  $90^\circ$       c  $100^\circ$       d  $360^\circ$

18 In the opposite figure :  
If :  $AB = AC$ ,  $BC = BD = AD$ , then :  $m(\angle A) = \dots\dots\dots$  (Monofeya)

- a  $30^\circ$       b  $36^\circ$       c  $45^\circ$       d  $72^\circ$



19 ABC is equilateral triangle then the number of symmetric axes of the side  $\overline{BC} = \dots\dots\dots$  (Gharbia)

- a 1      b 2      c 3      d 0

20 If the measure of one of the two base angles of an isosceles triangle is  $40^\circ$ , then the measure of the vertex angle =  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Cairo)

- a  $40^\circ$       b  $80^\circ$       c  $100^\circ$       d  $140^\circ$

21 ABC is a right angled-triangle at B,  $m(\angle C) = 30^\circ$ ,  $AC = 6$  cm., then :  $AB = \dots\dots\dots$  cm. (Monofeya)

- a 12      b 3      c 6      d  $3\sqrt{3}$

22 ABC is an isosceles triangle in which, the lengths of two sides are 5 cm. and 2 cm., then the length of the third side equals  $\dots\dots\dots$  cm. (Ismailia)

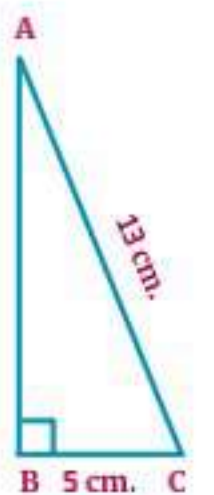
- a 2      b 3      c 5      d 6

23 Median of the triangle divide its surface into two triangle are  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Giza)

- a congruent      b equal in area  
c isosceles      d right-angled

24 In the opposite figure :  
ABC is a right-angled triangle at B,  $AC = 13$  cm.,  $BC = 5$  cm., then :  $AB = \dots\dots\dots$  cm.

- a 8      b 12  
c 18      d 10



25 The triangle whose side lengths are 5 cm., 7 cm. and 8 cm. is  $\dots\dots\dots$  triangle (Kafra'El Sheikh)

- a obtuse-angled      b acute-angled  
c right-angled      d equilateral

26 ABC is a right-angled triangle at B,  $m(\angle C) = 30^\circ$ ,  $AC = 12$  cm., then :  $AB = \dots\dots\dots$  cm. (Fayoum)

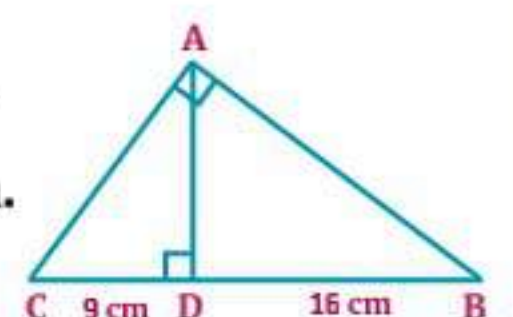
- a 24      b  $12\sqrt{3}$       c  $6\sqrt{3}$       d 6

27 The measure of the exterior angle of the equilateral triangle =  $\dots\dots\dots$  (Menia)

- a  $60^\circ$       b  $120^\circ$       c  $180^\circ$       d  $90^\circ$

28 In the opposite figure :  
ABC is a right-angled triangle at A,  $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ ,  $BD = 16$  cm.,  $CD = 9$  cm., then :  $AB = \dots\dots\dots$  (Red Sea)

- a 12      b 15      c 20      d 25



29 XYZ is a triangle in which : D is the midpoint of  $\overline{XY}$ , E is the midpoint of  $\overline{XZ}$ , then :  $DE = \dots\dots\dots YZ$  (*assiat*)  
 a  $\frac{1}{4}$       b  $\frac{1}{3}$       c 2      d  $\frac{1}{2}$

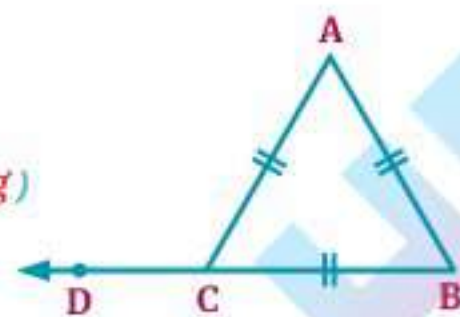
30 If the lengths of two sides of an isosceles triangle are 2 cm. and  $(x + 3)$  cm., and the length of the third side is 5 cm., then :  $x = \dots\dots\dots$  cm. (*Souhag*)  
 a 1      b 2      c 3      d 5

31 If the ratio among the measures of the interior angles of a triangle is 2 : 3 : 4, then the measure of the greatest angle is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*Damietta*)  
 a  $40^\circ$       b  $90^\circ$       c  $45^\circ$       d  $80^\circ$

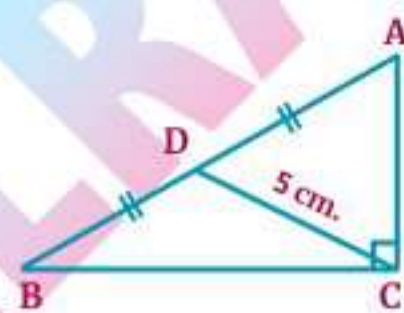
32 ABC is a right-angled triangle at B,  $BC = 8$  cm.  $AB = 6$  cm., then :  $\sin(C) = \dots\dots\dots$  (*Matrouh*)  
 a  $\frac{3}{4}$       b  $\frac{4}{3}$       c  $\frac{5}{3}$       d  $\frac{3}{5}$

33 The sum of lengths of two sides of a triangle  $\dots\dots\dots$  the length of the third side (*Luxor*)  
 a <      b >      c =      d  $\leq$

34 In the opposite figure : ABC is an equilateral triangle, then  $m(\angle ACD) = \dots\dots\dots$  (*Souhag*)  
 a  $60^\circ$       b  $120^\circ$   
 c  $135^\circ$       d  $45^\circ$



35 In the opposite figure :  $\triangle ABC$  is a right-angled at C,  $\overline{CD}$  is a median,  $CD = 5$  cm., then :  $AB = \dots\dots\dots$  cm. (*Qena*)  
 a 4      b 6      c 8      d 10

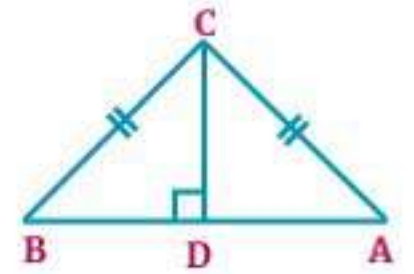


36 The line segment joining two midpoints of two sides of the triangle is  $\dots\dots\dots$  the third side. (*Aswan*)  
 a perpendicular to      b parallel to  
 c bisecting      d equals to

37 ABC is a triangle in which  $m(\angle A) = 40^\circ$ ,  $m(\angle C) = 70^\circ$ , then the number of axes of symmetry of this triangle equals  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*Cairo*)  
 a 1      b 2      c 3      d 4

38 ABC is a triangle in which :  $AB = AC$ ,  $m(\angle C) = 40^\circ$ , then :  $(\angle A)$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*Fayoum*)  
 a  $40^\circ$       b  $80^\circ$       c  $100^\circ$       d  $120^\circ$

39 In the opposite figure : If :  $CA = CB$ ,  $\overline{CD} \perp \overline{AB}$ ,  $AB = 2 CD$ , then :  $m(\angle A) = \dots\dots\dots$  (*Monofeya*)  
 a  $30^\circ$       b  $60^\circ$       c  $90^\circ$       d  $45^\circ$



40 A triangle has one symmetry axes and its side lengths are 8 cm., 4 cm. and x cm., then :  $x = \dots\dots\dots$  (*North Sini*)  
 a 2      b 4      c 8      d 12

Sheet 6

1 If :  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle XYZ$ ,  $m(\angle A) = 50^\circ$ ,  $m(\angle B) = 60^\circ$ , Then :  $m(\angle Z) = \dots\dots\dots$  (*assiat*)  
 a  $110^\circ$       b  $70^\circ$       c  $60^\circ$       d  $50^\circ$

2 The number of axes of symmetry of a semicircle Equals  $\dots\dots\dots$   
 a 0      b 1      c 2      d infinite

3 The number of axes of symmetry of the circle Equals  $\dots\dots\dots$   
 a 0      b 1      c 2      d infinite

4 If :  $Y \in \overline{XZ}$  and  $XY = 2 YZ$ , then the area of the square drawn on  $\overline{XY}$  and the area of the square drawn on  $\overline{XZ}$  =  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*Monofeya*)  
 a  $\frac{9}{4}$       b  $\frac{4}{9}$       c 2      d  $\frac{1}{2}$

5 The length of the projection of a line segment on a straight line  $\dots\dots\dots$  the length of the line segment (*Damietta*)  
 a <      b >      c =      d  $\leq$

6 ABC is a right-angled triangle at B,  $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$ , then the projection of  $\overline{BD}$  on  $\overline{AC}$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*New Valley*)  
 a A      b B      c C      d D

7 The sum of measures of the accumulative angles at a point equals  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*Luxor*)  
 a  $80^\circ$       b  $120^\circ$       c  $360^\circ$       d  $630^\circ$

8 If  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are the slopes of two perpendicular straight lines, then  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*Fayoum*)  
 a  $m_1 = m_2$       b  $m_1 \times m_2 = -1$   
 c  $m_1 \times m_2 = 1$       d  $m_1 + m_2 = -1$

9 The slope of the straight line :  $3x + 2y = 1$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$  (*Beheira*)  
 a  $\frac{2}{3}$       b  $-\frac{3}{2}$       c  $-\frac{2}{3}$       d  $\frac{3}{2}$

DRAFT

10 The distance between the two points  $(6, 0)$  and  $(-4, 0)$  equals ..... length units. (Beheira)

a -10      b 10      c 2      d 24

11  $\overline{AB}$  is a diameter in circle where  $A(3, -5)$ ,  $B(5, 1)$ , then the Centre of the circle is ..... (Beheira)

a  $(4, -2)$       b  $(4, 2)$       c  $(2, 2)$       d  $(8, -2)$

12 The image of the point  $(2, -3)$  by rotation  $(0, 180^\circ)$  is the point ..... the length of the third side (South Sini)

a  $(2, 3)$       b  $(-2, 3)$       c  $(2, -3)$       d  $(-2, -3)$

13 The image of the point  $(-1, 3)$  by translation  $(4, -2)$  is .....

a  $(3, 1)$       b  $(3, -1)$       c  $(5, 1)$       d  $(-5, 5)$

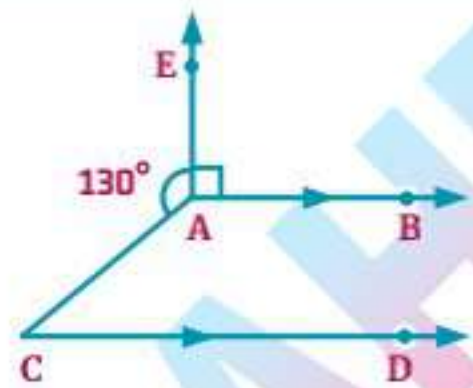
14 The image of the point  $(-3, 4)$  by reflection in Y-axis is ..... (Damieta)

a  $(-3, 4)$       b  $(3, -4)$       c  $(3, 4)$       d  $(-3, -4)$

15 The image of the point  $(2, -5)$  by reflection in X-axis is .....

a  $(2, 5)$       b  $(2, -5)$       c  $(-2, 5)$       d  $(-2, -5)$

16 In the opposite figure :  
 $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ ,  $m(\angle EAC) = 130^\circ$   
 $m(\angle EAB) = 90^\circ$  is a median  
 then :  $m(\angle C) = \dots\dots\dots$  (Giza)



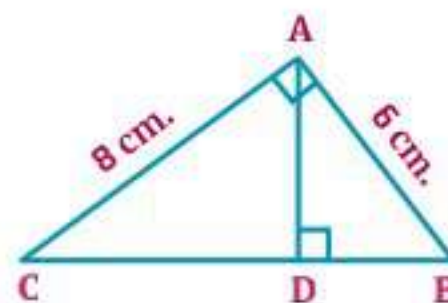
17 All ..... are similar. (Monofeya)

a Squares      b Rhombus  
 c Parallelograms      d Rectangles

18 If :  $A \in$  the symmetric axes of  $\overline{BD}$ , then :  $AB \dots\dots\dots AD$  (Monofeya)

a  $\perp$       b  $\parallel$       c  $\equiv$       d  $=$

19 In the opposite figure :  
 $\triangle ABC$  is a right-angled at A  
 $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{CB}$ ,  $AC = 8$  cm.,  $AB = 6$  cm.  
 then :  $AD = \dots\dots\dots$  cm. (Gharbia)



20 ABCD is a square, then :  $\overline{AC} \perp \dots\dots\dots$  (New valley)

a  $\overline{AB}$       b  $\overline{BC}$       c  $\overline{BD}$       d  $\overline{AD}$

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines and a large watermark reading 'ABDELRAHMAN ESSAM'.



Best wishes, mr.abdelrahman essam