Practice 1: foundation

48 original fixed-form questions with worked explanations. This is not an official Florida released test, an adaptive assessment or a scale-score predictor.

Study rehearsal: 160 minutes, with a short break after 80 minutes if practising the published session format. Follow your school's actual directions for the examination.

One local point per item. Multi-select requires all correct selections and no incorrect selection. Numerical items specify their units or coefficient. Complete the question section before opening the answer section.

Blueprint practice balance: Category 1, 17 items; Category 2, 14 items; Category 3, 17 items.

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1. Lines and angles · Category 1

Two parallel lines are cut by a transversal. A corresponding angle is $50°$. What is the other corresponding angle in degrees?

A. 30

B. 50

C. 130

D. 100

Choose one response.

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2. Triangles and quadrilaterals · Category 1

A triangle has interior angles $37°$ and $69°$. Find its third angle in degrees.

Write the requested numeric value.

3. Congruence · Category 1

For triangle pair 2, two corresponding side pairs and their included angles are congruent. Which criterion directly establishes congruence?

A. SSS

B. ASA

C. AAS

D. SAS

Choose one response.

4. Triangles and quadrilaterals · Category 1

One interior angle of a parallelogram is 60°. Find the adjacent interior angle in degrees.

Write the requested numeric value.

5. Triangles and quadrilaterals · Category 1

A trapezoid has bases 8 cm and 18 cm. Find its midsegment length in cm.

Write the requested numeric value.

6. Circles · Category 1

An inscribed angle intercepts a minor arc of 80°. Find the inscribed angle in degrees.

Write the requested numeric value.

7. Circles · Category 1

A radius-20 circle has a chord whose perpendicular distance from the center is 12. Find the full chord length.

Write the requested numeric value.

8. Circles · Category 1

A quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle. One angle is $98°$. Find its opposite angle in degrees.

Write the requested numeric value.

9. Circles · Category 1

Find the length of a 90° arc in a circle of radius 8. Enter the coefficient of π, so an arc length of 6π would be entered as 6.

Write the requested numeric value.

10. Logic and proofs · Category 1

Consider: If a figure or number is a equilateral triangle, then it is a isosceles triangle. Which is its contrapositive?

A. If it is not a isosceles triangle, then it is not a equilateral triangle.

B. If it is a isosceles triangle, then it is a equilateral triangle.

C. If it is not a equilateral triangle, then it is not a isosceles triangle.

D. It is both a equilateral triangle and a isosceles triangle.

Choose one response.

11. Logic and proofs · Category 1

Claim 2: Every rectangle is a square. Which rectangle is a counterexample?

A. 4 by 4

B. 5 by 5

C. 6 by 6

D. 4 by 6

Choose one response.

12. Triangles and quadrilaterals · Category 1

A triangle exterior angle is $116°$, and one remote interior angle is $42°$. Find the other remote interior angle in degrees.

Write the requested numeric value.

13. Triangles and quadrilaterals · Category 1

The diagonals of a parallelogram meet at M. One diagonal has length 16. Find the distance from M to either endpoint of that diagonal.

Write the requested numeric value.

14. Circles · Category 1

Two tangent segments from point P touch a circle. One is 14 units long. How long is the other?

A. 14

B. 28

C. 6

D. 12

Choose one response.

15. Lines and angles · Category 1

A linear pair consists of angles $4x°$ and $(2x + 12)°$. Find x.

Write the requested numeric value.

16. Circles · Category 1

A sector has radius 12 and central angle $120°$. Find the area as a coefficient of π.

Write the requested numeric value.

17. Circles · Category 1

A triangle has one side that is a diameter of its circumcircle. The third vertex is on the circle. Its other two angles are x° and $(3x)^\circ$. Select the missing reason: the angle opposite the diameter is 90° because it is ___.

A. part of a linear pair

B. inscribed in a semicircle

C. a central angle

D. opposite a radius

Choose one response.

18. Similarity · Category 2

Similar triangles have matching sides 8 and 12. A second side of the smaller triangle is 16. Find the corresponding larger side.

Write the requested numeric value.

19. Transformations · Category 2

Point A is $(2, 4)$. A translation moves it 4 units right and 2 units down. Enter image coordinates as x,y.

Enter coordinates x,y.

20. Transformations · Category 2

A figure is translated 4 units, reflected, rotated 90°, or dilated by factor 3. Select every move that always preserves its lengths.

A. rotation

B. dilation by 3

C. translation

D. reflection

Select all required answers; all-or-nothing local practice scoring.

21. Transformations · Category 2

Point P is $(4, 2)$. Reflect across the x-axis, then translate 2 units left. Enter final x,y.

Enter coordinates x,y.

22. Transformations · Category 2

Plot in words by entering coordinates: rotate point $(4, 2)$ 90° counterclockwise about the origin. Enter x,y.

Enter coordinates x,y.

23. Congruence · Category 2

Triangle T is translated 4 units right, then rotated 180°. Which conclusion follows from these moves alone?

A. Every side doubles.

B. The image has half the area.

C. The triangles cannot be congruent.

D. The image is congruent to T.

Choose one response.

24. Similarity · Category 2

Triangle R is dilated about a vertex by factor 3, then reflected. Select the strongest guaranteed size-and-shape conclusion.

A. Its angles double.

B. Its side ratios no longer match.

C. It is similar but not congruent to its preimage.

D. It is always congruent.

Choose one response.

25. Similarity · Category 2

A square design is enlarged by linear scale factor 3. Its original area is 16. Find the enlarged area.

Write the requested numeric value.

26. Constructions · Category 2

To copy a segment of length 4 without using measurement marks, what compass setting must be transferred?

A. The distance between the original segment endpoints.

B. Half the original distance.

C. Any convenient radius.

D. The distance from the new point to the page edge.

Choose one response.

27. Constructions · Category 2

Segment AB is 8 units long. Equal-radius arcs from A and B intersect above and below it. The line through the intersections is its perpendicular bisector. Which statements must be true?

A. It is perpendicular to AB.

B. It must pass through A.

C. It must be parallel to AB.

D. It passes through the midpoint.

Select all required answers; all-or-nothing local practice scoring.

28. Constructions · Category 2

Triangle 2 needs a circle touching all three sides. Which center construction is appropriate?

A. Use any vertex.

B. Use the midpoint of the longest side.

C. Intersect the internal angle bisectors.

D. Intersect the perpendicular side bisectors.

Choose one response.

29. Similarity · Category 2

Similar solid models have length scale factor 3 from small to large. The small volume is 4. Find the large volume.

Write the requested numeric value.

30. Transformations · Category 2

After reflecting point $(4,\ -2)$ across $y = x$, which plotted coordinate is correct?

A. $(-2, 4)$

B. $(2, 4)$

C. $(4, 2)$

D. $(-4, 2)$

Choose one response.

31. Similarity · Category 2

A 4-metre pole casts a 8-metre shadow. At the same sun angle a tree casts a 24-metre shadow on level ground. Find the tree height in metres.

Write the requested numeric value.

32. Coordinates · Category 3

A triangle has a median from $A(0, 0)$ to midpoint $M(12, 16)$ of its opposite side. Find the median length.

Write the requested numeric value.

33. Coordinates · Category 3

Find the midpoint of $A(-4, 2)$ and $B(12, 6)$. Enter x,y.

Enter coordinates x,y.

34. Coordinates · Category 3

On a number line, P lies one-quarter of the way from $A = 2$ to $B = 18$. Find P.

Write the requested numeric value.

35. Coordinates · Category 3

A coordinate rectangle has vertices $(0, 0)$, $(8, 0)$, $(8, 5)$, $(0, 5)$. Find its area.

Write the requested numeric value.

36. Measurement · Category 3

A right circular cone is cut by a plane parallel to its base, above the base and below the apex. Choose the most specific shape guaranteed by this description.

A. square

B. isosceles triangle

C. circle

D. rectangle

Choose one response.

37. Measurement · Category 3

A rectangle 4 by 7 is rotated about its side of length 7. Which solid is formed?

A. pyramid

B. cylinder

C. cone

D. sphere

Choose one response.

38. Measurement · Category 3

A 16 by 12 rectangular floor contains a square opening of side 4. Find the remaining floor area.

Write the requested numeric value.

39. Measurement · Category 3

A cylinder has radius 4 and height 6. Find its volume as a coefficient of π.

Write the requested numeric value.

40. Measurement · Category 3

A closed cylinder has radius 4 and height 6. Find its total surface area as a coefficient of π.

Write the requested numeric value.

41. Circle equations · Category 3

A circle has center $(2, -4)$ and radius 5. Select its equation.

A. $(x-2)^2+(y-4)^2=25$

B. $(x-2)^2+(y+4)^2=25$

C. $(x+2)^2+(y-4)^2=25$

D. $(x-2)^2+(y+4)^2=5$

Choose one response.

42. Circle equations · Category 3

The equation $(x+4)^2+(y-2)^2=36$ models a circular boundary. Find its radius.

Write the requested numeric value.

43. Right triangles · Category 3

A right triangle has hypotenuse 14 and an acute angle 35°. Find the opposite leg, rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Write the requested numeric value.

44. Right triangles · Category 3

A right triangle has legs 12 and 16 and hypotenuse 20. For the angle opposite the 12 leg, which ratio equals its sine?

A. $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{5}{3}$

C. $\frac{3}{5}$

D. $\frac{4}{5}$

Choose one response.

45. Measurement · Category 3

A cone has radius 12 and perpendicular height 5. Find its volume as a coefficient of π.

Write the requested numeric value.

46. Measurement · Category 3

A region has population 4800 and area 12 square kilometres. Find population density in people per square kilometre.

Write the requested numeric value.

47. Coordinates · Category 3

One side of a parallelogram has slope $\frac{4}{5}$. Which slope must its opposite parallel side have?

A. $\frac{-5}{4}$

B. $\frac{-4}{5}$

C. $\frac{5}{4}$

D. $\frac{4}{5}$

Choose one response.

48. Circle equations · Category 3

Complete the square in $x^2 - 8x + y^2 = 48$. Find the radius of the resulting circle.

Write the requested numeric value.

Practice 1: foundation · solutions

1. Answer: 50

1. Corresponding angles are congruent when the two lines are parallel.
2. Set the unknown angle equal to $50°$, rather than taking its supplement.
3. Answer: $50°$. A linear-pair neighbour would instead be $130°$.

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2. Answer: 74

1. The three interior angles sum to $180°$.
2. $180 - 37 - 69 = 74$.
3. The three positive angles sum back to $180°$.

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3. Answer: SAS

1. A congruence criterion must include every required condition, with correct correspondence.
2. The stated information is exactly the SAS package.
3. The criterion fixes size as well as shape.

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4. Answer: 120

1. Consecutive parallelogram angles are supplementary.
2. $180 - 60 = 120$.
3. Opposite, rather than adjacent, angles would be congruent.

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5. Answer: 13

1. The segment joining the leg midpoints is the average of the parallel bases.
2. $\frac{8 + 18}{2} = 13$.
3. The result lies between the two base lengths.

6. Answer: 40

1. An inscribed angle measures half its intercepted arc.
2. $\frac{80}{2} = 40$.
3. A central angle on that same arc would equal the full arc measure.

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7. Answer: 32

1. A perpendicular from the center bisects a chord. The radius is the hypotenuse of the right triangle formed with the half-chord and the perpendicular distance.
2. Half-chord: $\sqrt{20^2 - 12^2} = 16$.
3. The full chord is $2 \times 16 = 32$.

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8. Answer: 82

1. Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary.
2. $180 - 98 = 82$.
3. The rule depends on all four vertices lying on the circle.

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9. Answer: 4

1. A 90° arc is one quarter of a full circle.
2. Arc length: $\frac{90}{360} \times 2\pi \times 8 = 4\pi$.
3. Enter 4, the requested coefficient of π.

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10. Answer: If it is not a isosceles triangle, then it is not a equilateral triangle.

1. Write the original as if P, then Q.
2. The contrapositive reverses and negates both parts: if not Q, then not P.
3. It is logically equivalent to the original conditional.

11. Answer: 4 by 6

1. A counterexample must satisfy the hypothesis and fail the conclusion.
2. A rectangle with unequal adjacent side lengths is not a square.
3. 4 by 6 is a rectangle but has unequal adjacent sides.

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12. Answer: 74

1. An exterior triangle angle equals the sum of the remote interior angles.
2. Unknown angle: $116 - 42 = 74$.
3. Do not subtract the remote angle from $180°$; the given exterior angle supplies the sum.

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13. Answer: 8

1. Parallelogram diagonals bisect each other.
2. $\frac{16}{2} = 8$.
3. This uses bisection; the two complete diagonals need not have equal lengths.

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14. Answer: 14

1. Tangent segments from the same external point are congruent.
2. Both tangent lengths therefore equal 14.
3. The shared external point is the condition that makes this equality valid.

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15. Answer: 28

1. A linear pair sums to $180°$.
2. $4x + 2x + 12 = 180$, so $6x = 168$.
3. $x = 28$. The actual angle measures are $112°$ and $68°$.

16. Answer: 48

1. A 120° sector is one third of the disc.
2. Area: $\frac{120}{360}\pi(12)^2 = 48\pi$.
3. Enter 48, not the arc-length coefficient.

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17. Answer: inscribed in a semicircle

1. A diameter determines a semicircle of 180°.
2. An inscribed angle intercepting it measures $180^\circ/2 = 90^\circ$.
3. The remaining angles sum to 90°; here $4x = 90$.

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18. Answer: 24

1. The larger-to-smaller scale factor is $\frac{3}{2}$.
2. $16 \times \frac{3}{2} = 24$.
3. Both side pairs must use the same correspondence and direction.

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19. Answer: 6,2

1. Add the horizontal movement to x and subtract the downward movement from y.
2. $x' = 2 + 4 = 6$; $y' = 4 - 2 = 2$.
3. The image is $(6, 2)$.

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20. Answer: translation; reflection; rotation

1. Translations, reflections and rotations are rigid motions.
2. A positive dilation with a scale factor different from 1 changes all lengths.
3. Select translation, reflection and rotation only.

21. Answer: 2,-2

1. Reflection across the x-axis sends (x, y) to $(x, -y)$.
2. Intermediate point: $(4, -2)$.
3. After moving 2 left, the final point is $(2, -2)$.

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22. Answer: -2,4

1. The $90°$ counterclockwise rule is $(x, y) \to (-y, x)$.
2. Substitute $(4, 2)$ to obtain $(-2, 4)$.
3. The distance from the origin is unchanged.

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23. Answer: The image is congruent to T.

1. Both moves are rigid transformations.
2. Their composition preserves all lengths and angles.
3. A rigid-motion mapping establishes congruence.

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24. Answer: It is similar but not congruent to its preimage.

1. A dilation preserves angles and scales lengths.
2. The factor 3 is not 1, so the non-degenerate triangle changes size.
3. A reflection preserves the scaled measurements, so the final image is similar but not congruent.

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25. Answer: 144

1. Area scales by the square of the length factor.
2. $16 \times 3^2 = 144$.
3. Multiplying only by the linear factor would undercount the area change.

26. Answer: The distance between the original segment endpoints.

1. The original endpoint separation is the desired copied length.
2. Keep that compass opening while marking a point on the new ray.
3. The resulting segment has the same endpoint distance.

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27. Answer: It passes through the midpoint.; It is perpendicular to AB.

1. Each arc intersection is equidistant from A and B.
2. The line through them is the perpendicular bisector.
3. It meets AB at its midpoint, 4 units from either endpoint, at a right angle.

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28. Answer: Intersect the internal angle bisectors.

1. A circle touching all three sides is an incircle.
2. Its center is equidistant from the sides.
3. Intersect internal angle bisectors to obtain the incenter; a perpendicular to a side supplies its radius.

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29. Answer: 108

1. Volume scales with the cube of the length factor.
2. $4 \times 3^3 = 108$.
3. A square factor would describe surface area instead.

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30. Answer: $(-2, 4)$

1. Reflection across $y = x$ exchanges the two coordinates.
2. $(4, -2)$ becomes $(-2, 4)$.
3. Reflecting a second time returns the original point.

31. Answer: 12

1. The sun angle and level ground give similar right triangles.
2. $\frac{h}{24} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$.
3. $h = 12$ metres.

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32. Answer: 20

1. The coordinate differences are the legs of a right triangle.
2. Median length: $AM = \sqrt{(12)^2 + (16)^2} = 20$.
3. This is a length, not a slope or midpoint coordinate.

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33. Answer: 4,4

1. Average each coordinate independently.
2. $x = \frac{-4 + 12}{2} = 4$; $y = \frac{2 + 6}{2} = 4$.
3. The midpoint is $(4, 4)$.

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34. Answer: 6

1. Use the weighted average $P = \frac{3}{4}A + \frac{1}{4}B$.
2. $P = 2 + (\frac{1}{4})(16) = 6$.
3. The point is nearer A than B.

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35. Answer: 40

1. Horizontal and vertical differences give perpendicular side lengths.
2. Area: $8 \times 5 = 40$.
3. Report square units; adding side lengths would give a perimeter.

36. Answer: circle

1. Identify the plane's stated orientation in the right circular cone.
2. That slice is a circle.
3. The perspective sketch of a circular slice can look elliptical without changing its actual shape.

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37. Answer: cylinder

1. The rotating opposite side stays at constant distance from the axis.
2. Circular cross-sections stack along the rotation axis.
3. The result is a cylinder of radius 4 and height 7.

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38. Answer: 176

1. Subtract the opening from the enclosing rectangle.
2. Area: $(16)(12) - 4^2 = 176$.
3. Only the remaining covering area is requested, in square units.

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39. Answer: 96

1. Cylinder volume is $V = \pi r^2 h$.
2. $V = \pi(4)^2(6) = 96\pi$.
3. Enter 96; the volume uses cubic units.

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40. Answer: 80

1. A closed cylinder has two bases plus its curved surface.
2. $SA = 2\pi(4)^2 + 2\pi(4)(6)$.
3. The coefficient of π is 80; use square units.

41. Answer: $(x-2)^2+(y+4)^2=25$

1. Use $(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=r^2$.
2. The center's negative y-coordinate gives $(y+4)^2$.
3. The right side is $(5)^2=25$.

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42. Answer: 6

1. The right side in center–radius form is r^2.
2. $r=\sqrt{36}\ =6$.
3. The center is $(-4,2)$; the question asks for radius instead.

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43. Answer: 8.03

1. $\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}=\sin\theta$ for the stated reference angle.
2. Opposite = 14 × sin(35°), in degree mode.
3. Rounded to the nearest hundredth: 8.03. It is shorter than the hypotenuse.

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44. Answer: $\frac{3}{5}$

1. Sine is opposite divided by hypotenuse.
2. $\frac{12}{20}=\frac{3}{5}$.
3. The adjacent/hypotenuse ratio $\frac{4}{5}$ would be cosine.

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45. Answer: 240

1. Cone volume is $V=\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2h$.
2. The coefficient is $\frac{(12)^2\times 5}{3}$.
3. Answer: 240. Do not replace perpendicular height with slant height.

46. Answer: 400

1. Population density is $\frac{\text{population}}{\text{area}}$.
2. $\frac{4800}{12} = 400$.
3. The population and area grow together, so the density remains 400 for these values.

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47. Answer: $\frac{4}{5}$

1. Opposite parallelogram sides are parallel.
2. Non-vertical parallel sides have equal slopes.
3. The opposite side therefore has slope $\frac{4}{5}$, not its negative reciprocal.

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48. Answer: 8

1. Add 16 to both sides to complete the x square; balancing preserves the original equation.
2. $(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 48 + 16 = 64$.
3. The radius is $\sqrt{64} = 8$.