State the third congruence that must be given to prove that \( \triangle DEF \cong \triangle MNO \), using the indicated postulate or theorem.

1. Given: \( \overline{EF} \cong \overline{NO} \)
   \( \angle N \cong \angle E \)
   Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

2. Given: \( \overline{EF} \cong \overline{NO} \)
   \( \angle N \cong \angle E \)
   Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

3. Given: \( \angle D \cong \angle M \)
   \( \angle F \cong \angle O \)
   Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

Is it possible to prove that the triangles are congruent? If so, state the postulate or theorem you would use. Explain your reasoning.

4.

5.

6.

Write a two-column or a paragraph proof.

7. Given: \( C \) is the midpoint of \( XY \).
   \( \overline{BX} \perp \overline{AC}, \overline{EY} \perp \overline{CD} \)
   Prove: \( \triangle CXB \cong \triangle CYE \)

8. Given: \( AB \perp \overline{AD}, \overline{DE} \perp \overline{AD} \)
   \( C \) is the midpoint of \( BE \).
   Prove: \( \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC \)

9. Given: \( \angle M \cong \angle P \)
   \( \angle MOQ \cong \angle PNQ \)
   \( \overline{MN} \cong \overline{PO} \)
   Prove: \( \triangle MOQ \cong \triangle PNQ \)

10. Given: \( \angle EBC \cong \angle ECB, \overline{EB} \cong \overline{EC} \)
    \( \overline{BE} \) bisects \( \angle AEC \).
    \( \overline{CE} \) bisects \( \angle DEB \).
    Prove: \( \triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE \)