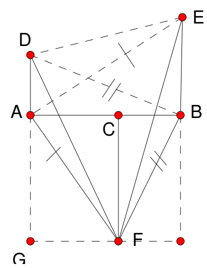
1. The following pairs of triangles are congruent:

$$\triangle AEF \cong \triangle ADF \quad \triangle ABF \cong \triangle ACF \quad \triangle ABG \cong \triangle ACG \quad \triangle BEF \cong \triangle CDF$$

$$\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE \quad \triangle EBC \cong \triangle DCB \quad \triangle BFG \cong \triangle CFG$$

So there are $\boxed{7}$ pairs.

2. Draw the following lines.



Then $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle AFC$, which implies $AE = AF$. Also, $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle AFB \cong \triangle AFC$, so $\angle EAF = \angle EAB + \angle BAF = 90°$, so $\angle AFE = 45°$. So $\angle BFE = 51 - 45 = 6°$, and $\angle DFE = 51 - 2 \cdot 6 = \boxed{39°}$

3. $\boxed{3}$

4. Construct a line EF such that F is on AB and $EF || DA || BC$. Since AE and EB are angle bisectors of $\angle DAB$ and $\angle CBA$ respectively, and since they meet at a single point on CD, then $\angle ADC = \angle BCD = 90°$. So we know then that $EF \perp AB$. So EF constructs two sets of congruent triangles, $\triangle CEB \cong \triangle FEB$ and $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle AFE$. Then $AF = DA = 4$ and $BF = CB = 2$, so $AB = AF + FB = 4 + 2 = \boxed{6}$

5. We can split $\triangle ACD$ into two 30-60-90 triangles. Then we can find $BD = DC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$. We can assume that $\triangle MND$ is an equilateral triangle, and we can assume that $BM = NC$. Then we know that $\angle BDM = \angle NDC = 30°$. So $\triangle NCD$ is 30-60-90, and $DC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$. So $NC = \frac{1}{3}$ and $ND = 2NC = \frac{2}{3}$, so the perimeter of $MND = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{2}$