Practice for Review Vocabulary and Naming of Geometry Items **Name:** Key

Below is a list of terms and a set of definitions. Match one term to each definition (write the letter of the term on the space provided).

Terms:

A) Vertical angles B) Space C) Point D)Opposite Rays E)Intersection
F) Line G)Ray H) Midpoint I) Perpendicular lines J) Angle
K) Length L) Plane M) Collinear points N) Segment bisector
O) Line segment P) Coplanar Points Q) Acute angle
R) Right angle S) Obtuse angle T) Straight angles
U) Congruent angles V) Adjacent angles W) Angle bisector
X) Complementary angles Y) Supplementary angles

P 1) Points that lie on the same plane.

Q 2) Has a measure > 0° and < 90°.

N 3) A point, line, ray or segment that intersects a line segment at its midpoint.

C 4) 0 dimensional and denotes location.

L 5) Two dimensional and made up of points and lines.

G 6) Has one endpoint and goes on in one direction forever.

U 7) Two or more angles with the same measure.

K 8) The distance between endpoints on a line segment.

B 9) Three dimensional and made up of points, lines, and planes.

M 10) Two or more points that lie on the same line.

F 11) One dimensional and made up of points.

I 12) Two lines that intersect to form four right angles.

S 13) Has a measure > 90° and < 180°

W 14) A ray that divides and angle into two congruent angles.

Y 15) Two angles where the sum of their measures = 180°

H 16) A point that divides a segment into two equal parts.

J 17) Two rays that share a common endpoint called a vertex.

A 18) These angles are created by two intersecting lines or segments.

D 19) Two rays that share a common endpoint and go on in opposite directions.

E 20) A set of points that lie in both figures.

V 21) Two angles that share a common vertex and side but do not have any interior points in common

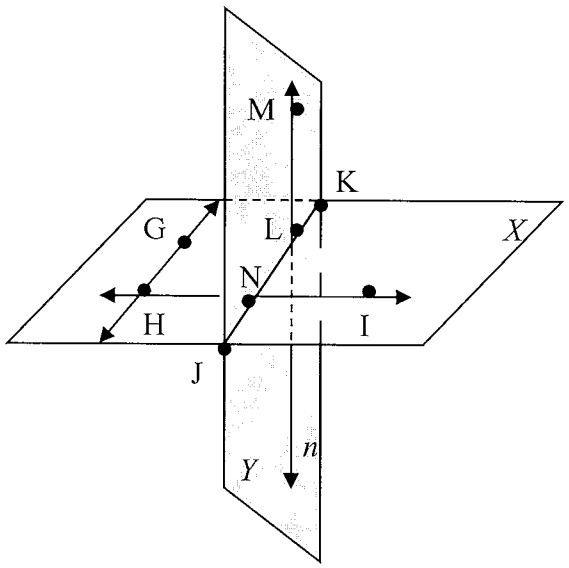
O 22) A piece of a line with two endpoints.

R 23) Has a measure = 90°.

X 24) Two angles where the sum of their measures = 90°

T 25) An angle whose measure = 180°.

Use the given diagram to answer the following questions.



Use the diagram at the left to answer the following

1) Name two lines that intersect.

$\overleftrightarrow{HI}$ $\overleftrightarrow{GH}$, $\overleftrightarrow{JK}$ $\overleftrightarrow{HI}$, $\overleftrightarrow{JK}$ $\overleftrightarrow{mL}$

2) Line n intersects plane X in what point?

L

3) What is another name for $\overrightarrow{JK}$?

$\overleftrightarrow{JN}$, $\overleftrightarrow{NL}$, $\overleftrightarrow{LK}$, $\overleftrightarrow{NK}$ . . .

4) Does line GI exist? Explain.

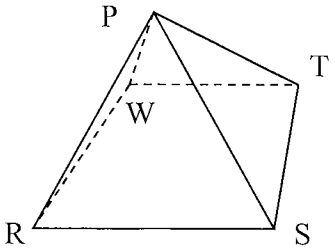
yes, any 2 points are collinear

5) Name three points that define plane Y.

J, L, M

N, L, M

K, L, M



Use the pyramid at the left to answer the following.

9) name five planes of the pyramid ▱PRS, ▱PTS, ▱PTW, ▱PWR, ▱WTS

10) name two planes that intersect in line PW. ▱PWT, ▱PWR

11) name a line and a plane that intersect in point S $\overleftrightarrow{TS}$ & ▱PRS, $\overleftrightarrow{RS}$ & ▱PTS

12) name three lines that intersect in point T. $\overleftrightarrow{TS}$, $\overleftrightarrow{TP}$, $\overleftrightarrow{TW}$

Use the given diagram to answer the following questions.

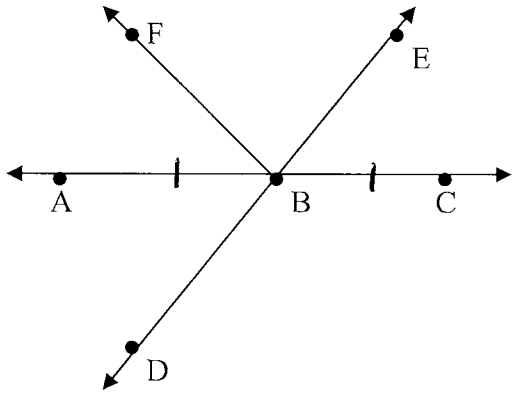
B is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$

13) By the segment addition postulate, DB + BE = DE

14) If AB = 7, then BC = 7

15) If DB = BE then $\overline{BF}$ is a Segment bisector

16) The ray opposite ray BD is $\overrightarrow{BE}$



17) If segment AB = x, segment BC = 3x - 12, then x = 6

$x = 3x - 12$

$x = 6$

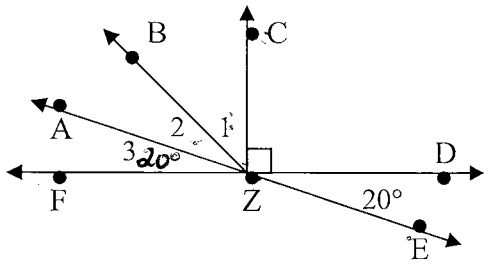
18) If EB = 2x + 5, BD = 5x - 3 and ED = 23, then x = 3

$7x + 2 = 23$

$7x = 21$

$x = 3$

Use the given diagram to answer the following. You can assume that a line that looks straight is straight (line AE and line FD are straight lines).



19) < 2 and < 3 are adjacent. Name their common vertex and side.

Z, $\overrightarrow{ZA}$

20) < 1 is adjacent to acute < 2.

21) m< DZE = 20°,
m< CZD = 90°, m< CZF = 90°

22) If $\overline{ZB}$ bisects < AZC, then
m< 1 = m< 2 = 35°

23) m< 1 + m< 2 + m< 3 = 90°

24) If m< 3 = 20°, m< 2 = 3x - 5, and m< 1 = 2x + 10. then x = 13

$5x+5=70$
$5x=65$
$x=13$

For the following statements decide whether they are true or false then state the postulate or theorem that supports your answer. If they are false you also need to change them to make them true.

25) Two points can determine two lines.

26) A line and a point not on the line determine one plane.

27) Any three points lie together in one and only one plane.

28) Two intersecting lines determine a plane.

29) It is possible for points P and Q to be in plane R but line PQ is not.

30) Two planes can intersect at a single point.

Chapter 1 Review Station # 3

Use the given diagram to answer the following questions (assume that any line that looks straight is straight).

< 1 = 32°, < SRV = 90°, $\overline{VZ}$ bisects $\overline{XS}$ at R, m< 7 + m< 8 = m< 4

1) m< 2 = 58 °

2) Using the segment addition postulate

TR + RY = TY

3) If m< 4 = 60° and $\overline{RU}$ bisects < VRT

then m< 8 = 30°

4) If m< 3 = 3x – 5 and m< 4 = x + 7 then

x = 22

$4x + 2 = 90$

$4x = 88$

5) If SR = 5y - 8 and RX = 2y + 16 then

y = 8

$5y - 8 = 2y + 16$

$3y = 24$

$y = 8$

6) m< 8 + m< 7 + m< 6 + m< 5 = 180 °

7) Name an opposite ray to $\overline{RT}$.

$\overrightarrow{RY}$