## Chapter 1-Review

These are the terms that you should know for the upcoming test

| - Point | - Line | - Plane | - Collinear | - Coplanar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Space | - Line Segment | - Ray | - Angle | - Degrees |
| - Congruent | - Counterexample | - Right Angle | - Acute Angle | - Obtuse Angle |
| - Midpoint | - Angle Bisector | - Parallel | - Perpendicular | - Complementary |
| - Supplementary | - Vertical Angles | - Linear Pair | - Polygon | - Convex |
| Concave | - Triangle | - Quadrilateral | - Pentagon | - Hexagon (etc.) |
| - Consecutive | - Consecutive | - Consecutive | - Perimeter | - Diagonal |
| Vertices | Angles | Sides |  |  |
| - Equilateral | - Equiangular | - Regular Polygo | ight Triangle | Acute Triangle |
| Obtuse Triangle | - Scalene | - Isosceles | - Median | Altitude |

Use the figure at the right for \#1-4. Note that line $r$ pierces the plane at $X$. It is not coplanar with $V$.

1. What are two other ways to name $\overleftrightarrow{Q X}$ ?
2. What are two other ways to name plane $V$ ?

3. Name three collinear points.
4. Name four coplanar points.

For \# 5-9, determine whether each statement is always (A), sometimes $(S)$, or never $(N)$ true.
5. Plane $A B C$ and plane $D E F$ are the same plane. $\qquad$
6. $\overleftrightarrow{D E}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{D F}$ are the same line. $\qquad$
7. Plane $X Y Z$ does not contain point $Z$. $\qquad$
8. All the points of a line are coplanar. $\qquad$
9. Two rays that share an endpoint form a line. $\qquad$

Name the intersection of each pair of planes. To start, identify the points that both planes contain.
10. planes $D C G$ and $E F G$
11. planes $E F G$ and $A D H$
12. planes $B C G$ and $A B F$

13. $G H=7 y+3, H I=3 y-5$, and $G I=9 y+7$.
a. What is the value of $y$ ?
b. Find $G H, H I$, and $G I$
14. On a number line, suppose point $X$ has a coordinate of 5 and $X Y=10$. What are the possible coordinates of point $Y$ ?
15. If $R O=5 x$ and $R Q=12 x-20$, find the value of $x$.

Then find $R O, O Q$, and $R Q$.


Use the diagram at the right. Complete each statement.
16. $\angle \mathrm{MIG} \cong$ $\qquad$
17. $\angle \mathrm{PMJ} \cong$ $\qquad$
18. If $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{KJL}=30^{\circ}$, then $\mathrm{m} \angle$ $\qquad$ $=30^{\circ}$.
19. If $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{LMP}=100^{\circ}$, then $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{QHG}=$ $\qquad$ .

20. $m \angle C G D=4 x+2, m \angle D G E=3 x-5, m \angle E G F=2 x+10$


Use the diagram at the right. Is each statement true? Explain.
21. $\angle 5$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary angles.
22. $\angle 6$ and $\angle 5$ are adjacent angles.

23. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are a linear pair.

In the diagram at the right, $m \angle H K I=48^{\circ}$. Find each of the following.
24. $m \angle H K J$
26. $m \angle F K G$
25. $m \angle I K J$
27. $m \angle F K H$


Mark the diagram to indicate the given information.
28. $A B=C D ; m \angle A=m \angle D ; m \angle B=m \angle C$

29. Point $E$ is the midpoint of $\overline{C B}, \angle C D A$ is a right angle, and $\overline{F B}$ is an angle bisector.


Match each statement with the correct letter on the left.
a. $\overrightarrow{A B}$
b. collinear
c. right
d. coplanar
e. $\overleftrightarrow{A B}$
f. protractor
g. obtuse
h. $B A$
i. acute
j. $\overleftarrow{A B}$
k. $\overline{A B}$

1. parallel
2. $\qquad$ The tool used to measure angles in degrees
3. $\qquad$ A line segment with endpoints A and B
4. $\qquad$ Three or more points on a line
5. $\qquad$ An angle whose measure is less than $90^{\circ}$
6. $\qquad$ A ray starting at point A and passing through point B

SKETCH the following without the use of a geometric tool.
35. Equiangular quadrilateral QUAD with QU $=$ QD
36. Pentagon HAWKS with HA = AW and $m \angle H A W=90^{\circ}$.

## TRUE or FALSE

37. If two planes do not intersect, then they are skew.
38. If two lines are perpendicular to the same line, then they are parallel.

Sketch a triangle that fits the name. If impossible, write not possible.
39. Obtuse Isosceles Triangle
40. Scalene isosceles triangle

