NAME

FIRST SIX WEEKS REVIEW

DATE

PER___

Match the name with its definition. Place letter in first blank. Then use the picture below to give a correct example (with symbols and letters) of that figure in second blank.

1. Point: Ex	A. Points that lie on the same line.
2. Line: Ex:	B. Part of a line consisting of one endpoint and extending infinitely in one direction.
3. Line Segment: Ex:	C. Rays that share a common endpoint, but continue infinitely in opposite directions.
4. Ray: Ex:	D. A flat surface that continues infinitely in all directions.
5. Opposite Rays: Ex:	E. Points that lie on the same plane.
6. Plane: Ex:	F. An exact location in space with an indefinite shape and size.
7. Collinear: Ex:	G. Part of a line consisting of two endpoints and all the points in between.
8. Non-Collinear: Ex:	H. An object with no thickness that extends infinitely in two directions.
9. Coplanar: Ex:	I. Points that do not lie on the same plane.
10. Non-Coplanar: Ex:	J. Points that do not lie on the same line.
•F	M

D

Using the figure below, name each of the following:

11. The intersection of BAF and GHE:	
12. The intersection of CDA and HC:	
13. A point collinear with G:	DH
Using the figure above, tell whether each statement is TRUE	or FALSE.
14. A and B are collinear.	

 16. EFG and ABE intersect at E.

15. C, A, D, & F are coplanar.

SEGMENT LENGTH - NUMBER LINE

The numbers given are the coordinates of two points on a <u>number line</u>. Find the distance between the two points.

17. d =	-3 and 5
18. d =	-11 and -27

SEGMENT ADDITION

Given that B is between A and C, find the indicated length.

19. BC =	AB = 5.3 and $AC = 6.7$. Find BC.

If B is between A and C, find the value of 'x' and BC.

20. x =	AB = 3(x + 7), BC = 2(x - 3), and AC = 50.
BC =	

COORDINATE PLANE _ DISTANCE FORMULA Find the length of the segment formed by connecting the points with the given coordinates. Round answers to the nearest tenth.

21. CD =	C(-1, 4) and D(-3, -4)



SEGMENT MIDPOINT – NUMBER LINE

The numbers given are the coordinates of two points on a number line. Find the midpoint of the segment joining the two points.

24. midpoint:	-2 and 6

COORDINATE PLANE – SEGMENT MIDPOINT FORMULA Find the midpoint the segment formed by connecting each pair of coordinates.

25 midpoint:	C(-3, 3) and D(-8, -5)

Given that B is the midpoint of \overline{AC} , find the coordinates of the endpoint indicated.

26. C(,)	A(-5, 1) and B(-2, 0)

SEGMENTS AND BISECTORS

In the figure below, CD bisects AB at D. For each of the following, find the value of 'x' and the measure of the segment indicated.



ANGLE BASICS

Use the figure below to answer the following questions. Be sure to use appropriate symbols where necessary.

29	Name the angle.
30	Name the vertex.
31	Name the sides.
32	Classify the angle.



PART 1. ANGLE TERMS

Match the term with the picture for each of the following terms. TERM PICTURE



Find the measures indicated.



REVIEW #2 PG. 3

PART 3. SPECIAL ANGLE PAIRS Find the value of 'x'.



For each of the following, identify the type of angle pair, and find the measures of the labeled angles.



54.	A pair of complementary angles will add up to
	A. 90° B. 180° C. 270° D. 45°
55.	If $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplements, with m $\angle 1 = (3x + 40)^{\circ}$ and m $\angle 2 = (3x + 8)^{\circ}$, find the value of 'x'