

Name: _____ Date: _____

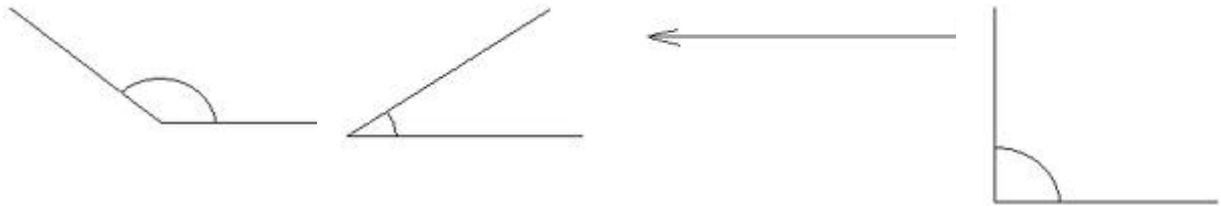
Chapters 1-5: Vocabulary Review

For #1-16, identify each figure using a term from the word bank below. Use each term exactly once.

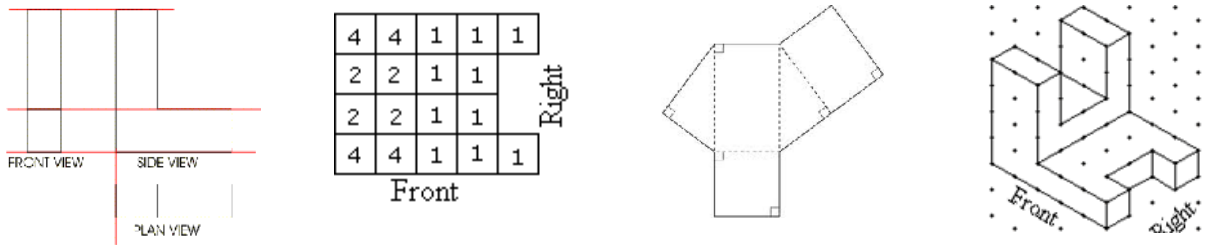
Word Bank

- foundation drawing
- orthographic drawing
- isometric drawing
- net
- acute angle
- obtuse angle
- right angle
- straight angle
- vertex angles
- obtuse triangle
- complementary angles
- supplementary angles
- isosceles triangle
- scalene triangle
- concave polygon
- convex polygon

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____



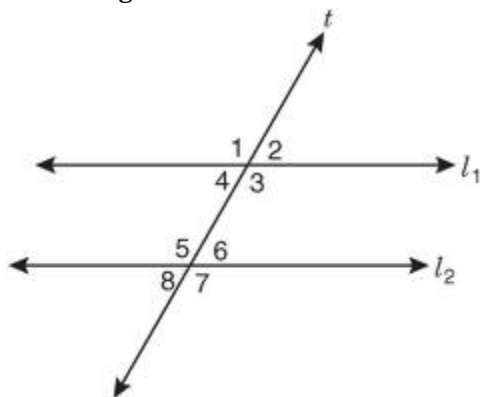
9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____



13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____

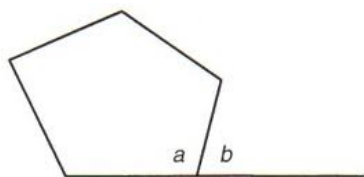


Use the figure below to answer #17-22.

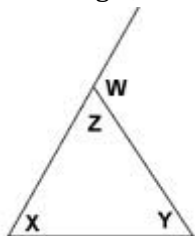


17. Angles 1 and 5 are _____ angles.
18. Angles 1 and 8 are _____ angles.
19. Angles 1 and 7 are _____ angles.
20. Angles 1 and 4 are _____ angles.
21. Angles 4 and 5 are _____ angles.
22. Angles 3 and 5 are _____ angles.

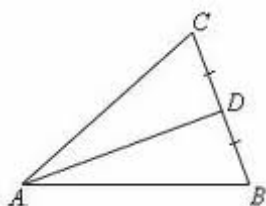
23. In the figure below, angle b is called an _____ angle of the polygon, while angle a is called an _____ angle.



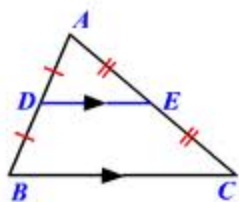
24. In the figure below, angles x and y are called _____ angles of the triangle, while angle w is called an _____ angle of the triangle.



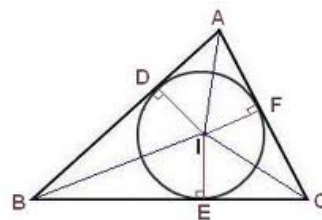
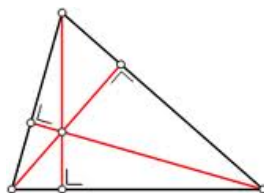
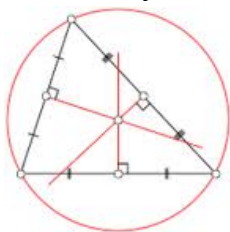
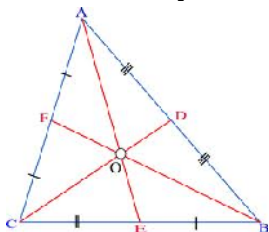
25. In the figure below, segment AD is a _____ of the triangle.



26. In the figure below, segment DE is a _____ of the triangle.



27. Name the point of concurrency shown in each of the following figures:



Chapters 1-5: Properties, Postulates, and Theorems

For each of the following properties, postulates, and theorems, fill in the blank to complete the statement.

1. Through any two points there is exactly one _____.
2. If two lines intersect, then they intersect in exactly one _____.
3. If two planes intersect, then they intersect in exactly one _____.
4. Through any three noncollinear points there is exactly one _____.
5. The points of a line can be put into one-to-one correspondence with the real numbers so that the distance between any two points is the _____ of the difference of the corresponding numbers.
6. If three points A , B , and C , are collinear and B is between A and C , then $AC =$ _____.
7. If point B is in the interior of $\angle AOC$, then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC =$ _____.
8. If $\angle AOC$ is a straight angle, then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC =$ _____.
9. If two figures are congruent, then their areas are _____.
10. The area of a region is the sum of the areas of its _____ parts.
11. If $p \rightarrow q$ is a true statement and p is true, then _____.
12. If $p \rightarrow q$ and $q \rightarrow r$, then _____.
13. $\angle A \cong$ _____.
14. If $\angle A \cong \angle B$, then _____.



15. If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ and $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{EF}$, then _____.
16. If $\angle A \cong \angle B$ and $\angle B \cong \angle C$, then _____.
17. Vertical angles are _____.
18. If two angles are supplements of the same angle (or of congruent angles), then the two angles are _____.
19. If two angles are complements of the same angle (or of congruent angles), then the two angles are _____.
20. All right angles are _____.
21. If two angles are congruent and supplementary, then each is a _____ angle.
22. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then corresponding angles are _____.
23. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then alternate interior angles are _____.
24. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then same-side interior angles are _____.
25. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then alternate exterior angles are _____.
26. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then same-side exterior angles are _____.
27. If two lines and a transversal form corresponding angles that are congruent, then the two lines are _____.
28. If two lines and a transversal form alternate interior angles that are _____, then the two lines are parallel.
29. If two lines and a transversal form same-side interior angles that are _____, then the two lines are parallel.
30. If two lines and a transversal form alternate exterior angles that are _____, then the two lines are parallel.
31. If two lines and a transversal form same-side exterior angles that are _____, then the two lines are parallel.
32. If two lines are parallel to the same line, then they are _____ to each other.
33. In a plane, if two lines are perpendicular to the same line, then they are _____ to each other.

34. In a plane, if a line is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines, then it is _____ to the other.
35. The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is _____.
36. The measure of each exterior angle of a triangle equals the _____ of the measures of its two _____ angles.
37. The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is _____ the measure of each of its remote interior angles.
38. Through a point not on a line, there is one and only one line _____ to the given line.
39. The sum of the measures of the angles of an n -gon is _____.
40. The sum of the measures of the exterior angles of a polygon, one at each vertex, is _____.
41. If two non-vertical lines are parallel, their slopes are _____.
42. If the slopes of two distinct non-vertical lines are equal, the lines are _____.
43. Any two vertical lines are _____.
44. If two non-vertical lines are perpendicular, the product of their slopes is _____.
45. If the slopes of two lines have a product of -1 , the lines are _____.
46. Any horizontal line and vertical line are _____.
47. If two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of another triangle, then the _____ are congruent.
48. If the three sides of one triangle are congruent to the _____ sides of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.
49. If two sides and the _____ angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the _____ angle of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.
50. If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of another triangle, then the two triangles are _____.
51. If two angles and a non-included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the corresponding non-included side of another triangle, then the triangles are _____.
52. If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles _____ those sides are congruent.
53. If a triangle is equilateral, then it is _____.



54. If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides _____ the angles are congruent.
55. If a triangle is equiangular, then the triangle is _____.
56. The bisector of the vertex angle of an isosceles triangle is the _____ bisector of the base.
57. If the hypotenuse and a _____ of one right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and a _____ of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.
58. If a segment joins the midpoints of two sides of a triangle, then the segment is _____ to the third side, and is _____ its length.
59. If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is _____ from the endpoints of the segment.
60. If a point is equidistant from the endpoints of a segment, then it is on the _____ of the segment.
61. If a point is on the bisector of an angle, then the point is _____ from the sides of the angle.
62. If a point in the interior of an angle is equidistant from the sides of the angle, then the point is on the _____.
63. The perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle are concurrent at a point equidistant from the _____.
64. The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are concurrent at a point equidistant from the _____.
65. The medians of a triangle are concurrent at a point that is two thirds the distance from each vertex to the _____ of the opposite side.
66. If two sides of a triangle are not congruent, then the larger angle lies opposite the _____ side.
67. If two angles of a triangle are not congruent, then the longer side lies opposite the _____ angle.
68. The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the _____.