

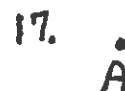
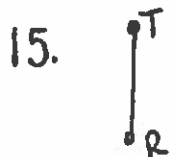
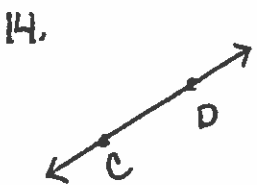
Name: _____

Terms - Building Blocks of Geometry (1.1)

- 1. angle
- 2. collinear
- 3. coplanar
- 4. definition
- 5. endpoint
- 6. line
- 7. line segment
- 8. plane
- 9. point
- 10. ray
- 11. sides
- 12. space
- 13. vertex

- A. A statement that clarifies the meaning of a word or phrase.
- B. An undefined term. It has no size and has only location.
- C. An undefined term. A straight arrangement of points.
- D. The common point of two rays which make an angle.
- E. Two rays make up the _____ of an angle
- F. Two or more points that lie on the same plane.
- G. An undefined term. A _____ has length & width but no thickness.
- H. The set of all points.
- I. Two or more points that lie on the same line.
- J. Two points and all the points between them that lie on the line containing the two points.
- K. Part of a line that contains an endpoint and all the points on the line in one direction
- L. A point that stops a line or ray.
- M. Two rays that share a common endpoint.

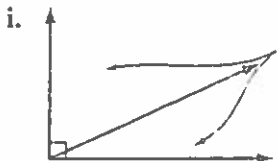
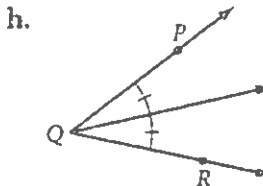
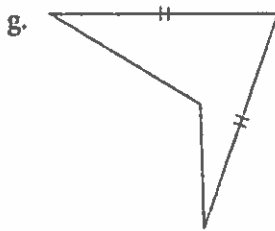
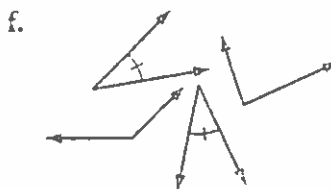
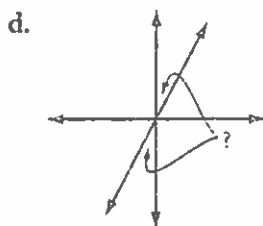
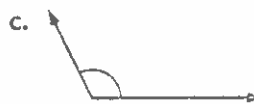
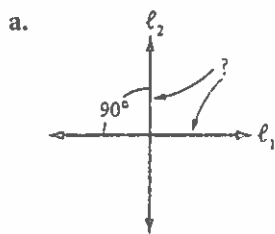
14-17. Name + label these geometric figures.



Lesson 1.3 • What's a Widget?

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

For Exercises 1–9, match each term with one of the items (a to i) below.



- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Vertical angles | 2. _____ Obtuse angle |
| 3. _____ Right angle | 4. _____ Complementary angles |
| 5. _____ Congruent angles | 6. _____ Linear pair of angles |
| 7. _____ Bisected angle | 8. _____ Perpendicular lines |
| 9. _____ Congruent segments | |

10. If $m\angle P = 13^\circ$, $m\angle Q = 77^\circ$, and $\angle Q$ and $\angle R$ are complementary, what can you conclude about $\angle P$ and $\angle R$? Explain your reasoning.

For Exercises 11–13, sketch, label, and mark a figure showing each property.

11. $\ell_1 \parallel \ell_2, \ell_2 \perp \ell_3$

12. $\overline{PQ} \perp \overline{PR}$

13. $\angle BAC \cong \angle XAY, CX = BC$