Name: _____ Date: _____ Row: _____ Period: _____

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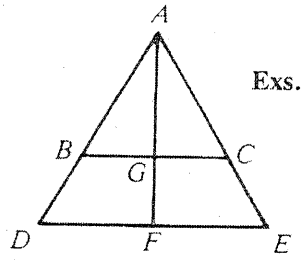
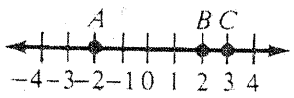
CHAPTER 1 REVIEW WORKSHEET

Remember to organize and show all of your work.



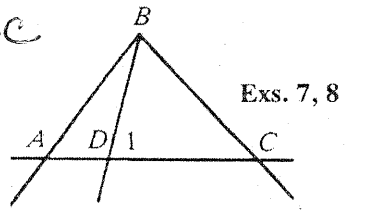
Exs. 1, 2

1. Name three collinear points. ex A, B, D
2. Name three coplanar points that are noncollinear. ex A, B, C
3. Name the coordinate of point A. -2
4. Name the coordinate of the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$. 5
5. Complete: $AB + BC =$? $AC = 5$
6. Name a ray opposite to $\overrightarrow{BC}$. $\overrightarrow{BA}$

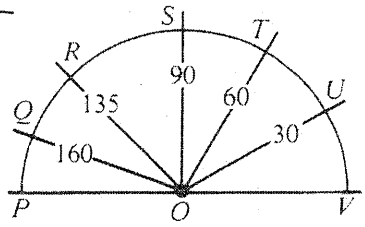


Exs. 3–6

7. Name a pair of adjacent angles. $\angle 1, \angle ADB$ / $\angle ABD, \angle DBC$
8. Name the sides of $\angle 1$. $\overline{BD}$, $\overline{DC}$
9. Name the vertex of $\angle ROS$ pt O
10. Name a right angle. $\angle SOV$ or $\angle POS$
11. Name the postulate that justifies the following statement:
    $m\angle ROS + m\angle SOU = m\angle ROU$. Angle Add Post
12. Find the measure of $\angle SOU$. 60



Exs. 7, 8



Exs. 9–12

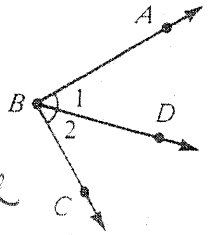
Complete.

13. If $\overrightarrow{BD}$ bisects $\angle ABC$, then ? $\angle 1$ = ? $\angle 2$.
14. If $\overrightarrow{BD}$ bisects $\angle ABC$ and $m\angle 1 = 45$, then $m\angle 2 =$? 45
15. If $\overrightarrow{BD}$ bisects $\angle ABC$, $m\angle 1 = 4x + 8$, and $m\angle 2 = 7x - 1$, then $x =$? 3

$4x + 8 = 7x - 1$
$9 = 3x$
$3 = x$

Classify each statement as true or false.

16. Any three points lie in exactly one plane. False
17. A line and a point not on that line lie in more than one plane. False
18. The intersection of two lines is exactly one point. True
19. The intersection of two planes is exactly one point. False
20. The length of $\overline{AB}$ is denoted by AB. True
21. If an angle appears to be a 90° angle, then you can conclude it is a right angle. False
22. If a point C is between points A and B, then C must lie on $\overrightarrow{AB}$. True



Exs. 13–15

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CHAPTER 2 REVIEW WORKSHEET

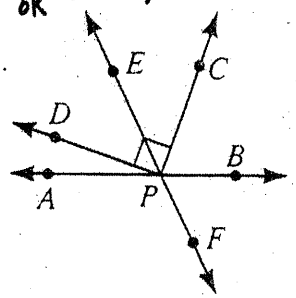
Remember to organize and show all of your work.

1. Write the hypothesis and the conclusion of the conditional statement:
   If $\angle A$ is a right angle, then $m\angle A = 90$.
   hyp: $\angle A$ is a rt. $\angle$
   concl: $m\angle A = 90$

2. Write the converse of the following statement:
   If $x < 0$, then $x^2 > 0$. If $x^2 > 0$, then $x < 0$

3. Justify each statement with a property from algebra.
   a. If $2x = 7$, then $7 = 2x$. Symmetric Prop
   b. If $-3y + x = 12$ and $x = 2y$, then $-3y + 2y = 12$. substitution

4. $\overrightarrow{YK}$ is the bisector of $\angle XYZ$, $\overrightarrow{YD}$ is the bisector of $\angle KYZ$, and $m\angle XYZ = 144$. Find $m\angle KYD$. 36



Exs. 5–10

5. Name a pair of complementary angles. $\angle DPE$, $\angle CPE$ OR $\angle APD$, $\angle CPB$
6. Name two perpendicular rays. $\overrightarrow{PD}$ ⊥ $\overrightarrow{PC}$
7. Name a pair of adjacent supplementary angles. $\angle APD$ & $\angle DPB$ (many poss)
8. $\overrightarrow{PE}$ bisects $\angle DPC$. Find $m\angle EPC$. 45
9. Complete: $m\angle APD + m\angle BPC =$? 90
10. Name a pair of vertical angles. $\angle APE$ & $\angle FPB$ OR $\angle APF$ & $\angle EPB$

Complete.

11. If M is the midpoint of $\overline{PL}$, then $PM =$? $\frac{1}{2}PL$ or ML
12. If $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary and $m\angle A = 47$, then $m\angle B =$? 43
13. If $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are vertical angles, then $\angle 1$? $\angle 2$. $\cong$
14. If two lines form congruent adjacent angles, then the lines are ?. $\perp$
15. Supplements of congruent angles are ?. $\cong$

Classify each statement as true or false.

16. Perpendicular lines form right angles. True
17. Adjacent angles must be complementary. False
18. Two segments are congruent if and only if their lengths are equal. True
19. Theorems that have already been proved can be used as reasons in proofs. True

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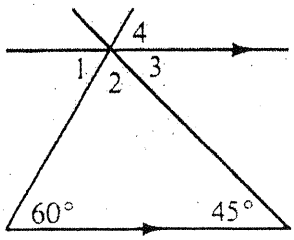
CHAPTER 3 REVIEW WORKSHEET

Remember to organize and show all of your work.

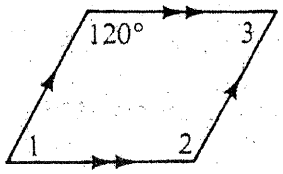
Complete each statement with the word *always, sometimes,* or *never.*

1. ~~Two lines that do not intersect are~~ ? ~~parallel.~~ Sometimes
2. Two lines parallel to the same plane ? intersect. Sometimes
3. Through a point not on a line, one can ? draw a line parallel to the line. Always
4. An acute triangle is ? a right triangle. Never
5. Two lines parallel to a third line are ? parallel to each other. Always
6. If two lines are cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are ? congruent. Sometimes
7. Two lines perpendicular to the same line are ? parallel. Sometimes

Find the measures of the numbered angles in the diagrams shown.

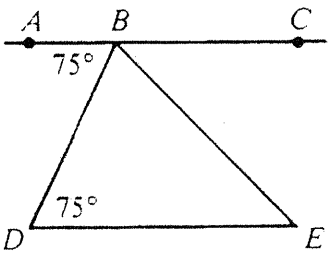
8. 

m∠1 = 60
m∠2 = 75
m∠3 = 45
m∠4 = 60

9. 

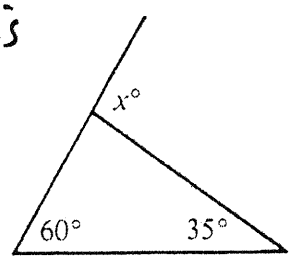
m∠1 = 60
m∠2 = 120
m∠3 = 60

10. Explain why $\overleftrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{DE}$ must be parallel.



If alt. int. ∠'s are ≅, then lines ∥

11. Find the value of x.



95

12. A polygon has 7 sides. Find the sum of the measures of the interior angles. 900
13. A regular polygon has 15 sides. Find the measure of each exterior angle. 24
14. Use inductive reasoning to predict the next two numbers in each sequence.
    a. 1, 6, 10, 13, . . . 15, 16
    b. $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 4, 16, . . . 64, 256

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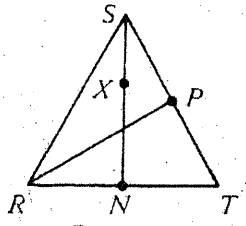
CHAPTER 4 REVIEW WORKSHEET

Remember to organize and show all of your work.

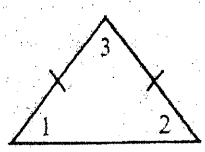
Complete.

1. If $\triangle TAR \cong \triangle DEW$, then $\angle A \cong$? $\angle E$, $\overline{RT} \cong$? $\overline{WD}$, and $\triangle ART \cong$? $\triangle EWD$.
2. If $\overline{PA} \cong \overline{AT}$, then $\triangle PAT$ is a(n) isos. triangle.
3. If $\overline{SP} \cong \overline{PT}$, then $\overline{RP}$ is a(n) ? median of $\triangle RST$.
4. If $m\angle RPS = 90$, then $\overline{RP}$ is a(n) ? altitude of $\triangle RST$.
5. If X is equidistant from the sides of $\angle RST$, then $\overrightarrow{SX}$ is the ? bisector of $\angle$? RST.



Exs. 3–6

6. If $\overline{SN}$ is a perpendicular bisector of $\overline{RT}$, then X is equidistant from R and T.
7. If $m\angle 1 = 50$, find the measures of $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$.

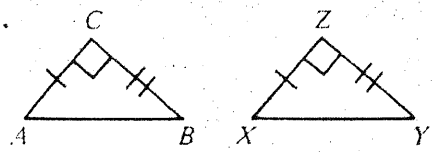


$m\angle 2 = 50$

$m\angle 3 = 80$

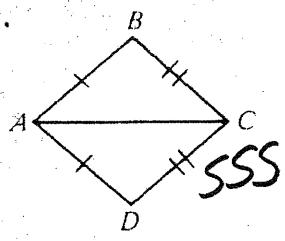
Can the triangles be proved congruent? If so, by which method, SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, or HL?

8.



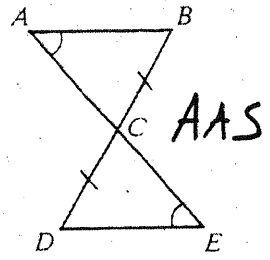
SAS

9.



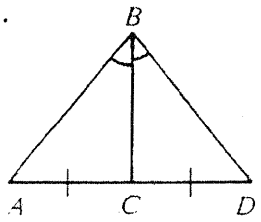
SSS

10.



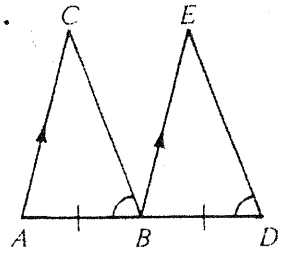
AAS

11.



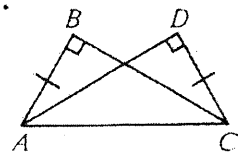
NO

12.



ASA

13.



$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$

HL

Little $\triangle$'s: AAS