

1.1 Identify, name, and draw points, lines, segments, rays & planes. Apply basic facts about points, lines & planes.

Rate Your Understanding: 1 (Yikes!) 2 3 4 5 (I got this!)

1) Use the figure below to name the following figures:

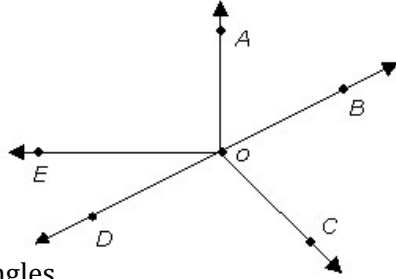
_____ a) A line

_____ b) A ray

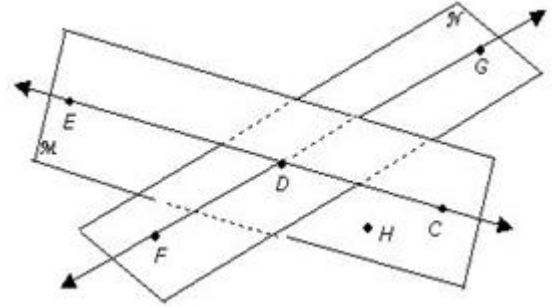
_____ c) Opposite rays

_____ d) Only adjacent angles

_____ e) Adjacent and linear pair angles



2) Identify the plane containing D, E, and C.



3) Circle Always, Sometimes, or Never. Draw a picture to support your answer.

If two planes cross, then they cross at a point.

1.2 Use length and midpoint of a segment to solve algebraic problems.

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4) Y is between X and Z, $XY = 5.8$ and $YZ = 12.4$.
Find XZ.

5) L is the midpoint of \overline{MN} , $ML = 2x + 7$,
and $LN = 3x - 3$. Find ML, LN, and MN.

6) Circle Always, Sometimes, or Never. Draw a picture to support your answer.

If I is the midpoint of \overline{MN} , then I, M, and N are collinear.

1.3 Name and classify angles. Find the measure of the angle using interior and angle bisector.

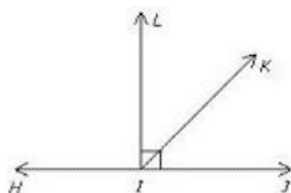
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7) Classify the following angles using the diagram below:

a) $\angle LIJ$

b) $\angle HIJ$

c) $\angle KIL$



8) \overline{TV} bisects $\angle STU$, $m\angle STV = (2x + 1)^\circ$
and $m\angle UTV = (4x - 15)^\circ$. Find $m\angle STU$.

9) D is in the interior of angle BAC. $\angle BAD = x^2$, $\angle CAD = 4x$, and $\angle BAC = 12$. Find x.

1.4 Identify adjacent, vertical, complementary, and supplementary angles. Find measures of pairs of angles.

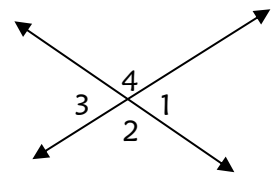
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10) If $m\angle F = 109^\circ$, find the measure of the supplement of $m\angle F$.

11) $m\angle K = (6x + 12)^\circ$. Find the measure of the complement of $\angle K$.

12) $m\angle ABC = (6x + 8)^\circ$ and $m\angle DEF = (12x - 8)^\circ$.
If $\angle ABC$ and $m\angle DEF$ are supplementary, find the measure of each angle.

13) If $m\angle 1 = 5x + 32$ and $m\angle 3 = 3x + 64$ find $m\angle 4$.



14) A supplement of an angle is 4 more than three times the complement of the angle. Find the measure of the complement of the angle.

15) An angle measures three less than twice the measure of its supplement. Find the measure of the supplement.

16) The ratio of two complementary angles is 3:9. Find the measure of the smaller angle.

1.6 Apply the midpoint and distance formulas.

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17) M is the midpoint of PQ. P is at (1, -1) and M is at (7, -3). Find the coord. of Q.

18) Find the distance of PQ with endpoints P(1, -1) and Q(7, -3).

Remember completing the study guide is not enough practice! Make sure to study vocab, look over your notes, homework, and in-class assignments to prepare for the Chapter test... including constructions 😊