Geometry Vocabulary Quiz on Chapter 1   Name: _____

Drawing a diagram will help!!!!   Date: _____   Period: _____

1.1/1.2 *Points Lines and Planes*

Point: A *point* is a location and is named by a _____.

Line: A *line* is an infinite set of points and is named by a _____

                            or by _____.

Plane: A *plane* is an infinite set of points and is named by a _____

                            or _____.

Point, line, and plane are _____. They are used in definitions of other terms.

Equidistant – Point: Point *P* is *equidistant* from points *X* and *Y* if _____.

                            There are _____ points equidistant from *X* and *Y*.

Space: *Space* is the set of _____.

Collinear Points: *Collinear Points* are all in _____.

Coplanar Points: *Coplanar Points* are all in _____.

Intersection: The *intersection* of two figures is the set of points that are _____.

1.3 Segments, Rays, and Distance

Between: Point *J* is *between* point *L* and point *M* if _____.

Segment: *Segment AC*, denoted _____, consists of *endpoints A* and *C*

                            and _____.

Ray: *Ray AC*, denoted _____, consists of the initial point *A*

                            and _____.

Opposite Rays: $\overrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overrightarrow{AB}$ are *opposite rays* if _____.

Length: The *length* of $\overline{XY}$, denoted _____, is the _____between

point *X* and point *Y.* If the two points are on a number line, this

length can be found by _____.

Postulate or Axiom: A *postulate* or *axiom* is a _____.

Theorem: A *theorem* is a _____.

Segment Addition Postulate: _____.
(Diagram required)

Congruent: Two or more objects are *congruent* if they are the

_____.

Congruent Segments: *Congruent segments* have _____.

Midpoint of a Segment: The *midpoint of a segment* is the point that
_____.

If *M* is the *midpoint* of $\overline{XY}$, then _____.

Bisector of a Segment: A *bisector of a segment* is a line, segment, ray, or plane

that _____.

Midpoint Theorem: If *B* is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$, then _____.
(Diagram Required)

1.4 Angles

Angle: An *angle* is a figure formed by _____.

Vertex of an Angle: The *vertex of an angle* is the _____.

Measure of an Angle: The *measure of an angle* is the amount of _____ between

the sides of the angle. Angles can be measured in _____.

Congruent Angles: *Congruent angles* have _____.

If $m\angle A = m\angle B$, then _____.

Adjacent Angles: *Adjacent angles* are two angles in a plane that have a common

_____ and a common _____but no common _____.

Bisector of an Angle: The *bisector of an angle* is the ray, segment, line, or plane that

_____.

Angle Addition Postulate: (Diagrams required)

(1) If *P* is in the interior of ∠*RST* , then _____.

(2) If ∠*AOC* is a straight angle and B is _____,

then _____.

Linear Pair: The second part of the *Angle Addition Postulate* is sometimes
                         expressed as the *Linear Pair Postulate*. If two angles from a

linear pair, they are _____.