Name _____ points ____

CHAPTER 1 FINAL REVIEW SHEET

Section 1.1:

The undefined terms are: _____, _____ and _____.

Vocab Term	Definition	Diagram
Point		
Line		
Plane		
Segment		
Endpoint		
Ray		
Opposite Rays		

Collinear (definition):

Coplanar (definition):

Postulate, otherwise known as _____ (definition):

Postulate 1-1-1: Through _____ two _____ there is exactly one _____.

Postulate 1-1-2: Through _____ three _____ points there is exactly _____ plane containing them.

1-1-3: If _____ points lie in a _____, then the line containing those points lies in _____ _____.

1-1-4: If two _____ intersect, then they intersect in exactly _____.

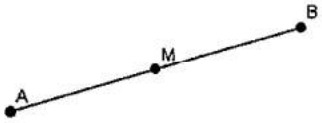
1-1-5: If two _____ intersect, then they intersect in exactly _____.

Section 1.2:

How to find the distance between two points on a number line:

Congruent segments:

Segment Addition Postulate (Use the line seg at right to write an equation):



Midpoint: (def)

Bisect (def):

Section 1.3:

Angle: (def)

Vertex: (def)

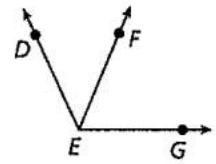
Acute Angle: (def)

Right Angle: (def)

Obtuse Angle: (def)

Straight Angle: (def)

Congruent Angles: (def)



Angle Addition Postulate (use the diagram at right to write an equation):

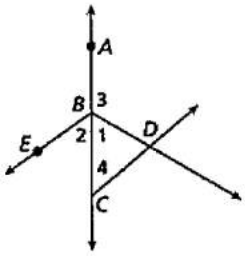
Section 1.4:

Adjacent Angles: (def)

Linear Pair: (def)

Complementary Angles: (def)

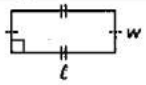
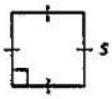
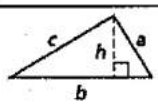
Supplementary Angles: (def)

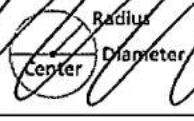


Use diagram at right to list an example of the following ($m\angle EBD = 90°$):

Adjacent Angles:
Linear Pair:
Complementary Angles:
Supplementary Angles:

Section 1.5:

Shape	Perimeter Formula	Area Formula
 Rectangle		
 Square		
 Triangle		

	Circumference Formula	Area Formula
 Circle		

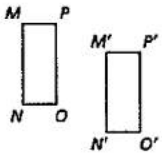
Section 1.6:

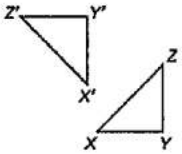
Midpoint Formula:

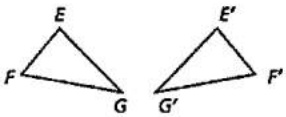
Distance Formula:

Pythagorean Theorem:

Section 1.7: Name the following transformations (reflection, rotation, or translation)







Name _____ points ____

CHAPTER 2 FINAL REVIEW SHEET

Section 2.1:

Inductive Reasoning:

Conjecture:

Deductive Reasoning:

Counterexample:

Section 2.2:

Conditional statement:

Hypothesis (of conditional statement):

Conclusion (of conditional statement):

Negation (of a given statement, also provide the symbol used):

Fill in the table using the "p" and "q" statements:

Conditional	
Converse	
Inverse	
Contrapositive	

The conditional and _____ are logically equivalent (they have the same truth value)

The converse and _____ are logically equivalent (they have the same truth value)

Section 2.3:

Law of Syllogism:

Determine if the conjecture is valid by the Law of Syllogism.
Given: If an animal is a mammal, then it has hair.
If an animal is a dog, then it is a mammal.
Conjecture: If an animal is a dog, then it has hair.

Law of Detachment:

Given: If you are tardy 3 times, you must go to detention.
Shea is in detention.
Conjecture: Shea was tardy at least 3 times.

Section 2.4:

Biconditional Statement:

What needs to be true to form a biconditional statement?

Write the converse of the statement and write the biconditional:

"If points lie on the same line, then they are collinear."

Converse:

Biconditional:

Section 2.5:

Addition Prop. =			Distributive Prop. =	
Subtraction Prop. =			Reflexive Prop. =	
Multiplication Prop. =			Symmetric Prop. =	
Division Prop. =			Transitive Prop. =	

Reflexive Prop. ≅	
Symmetric Prop. ≅	
Transitive Prop. ≅	

Section 2.6:

Theorem:

Congruent Supplements Theorem:

Right Angle Congruence Theorem:

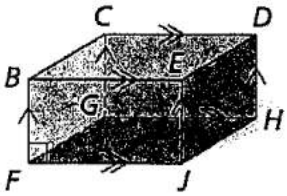
Congruent Complements Theorem:

Name _____ points _____

CHAPTER 3 REVIEW SHEET

Section 1:

Use the diagram to find the following:



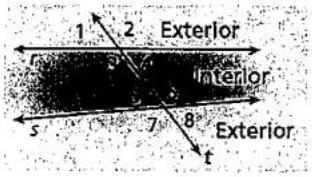
Pair of Parallel Lines:

Pair of Perpendicular Lines:

Pair of Skew Lines:

Pair of Parallel Planes:

Use the diagram to find the following:

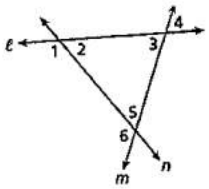


Pair of Corresponding Angles:

Pair of Alternate Interior Angles:

Pair of Same-Side Interior Angles:

Pair of Alternate Exterior Angles:



Identify the transversal and classify the angle pair ∠2 and ∠5 in the diagram above.

Section 2:

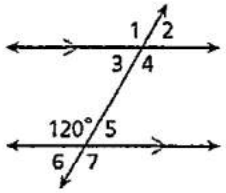
If lines are parallel, then corresponding angles are _____.

If lines are parallel, then alternate interior angles are _____.

If lines are parallel, then alternate exterior angles are _____.

If lines are parallel, then same-side interior angles are _____.

Find each angle measure:



13. m∠1 **14.** m∠2 **15.** m∠3

16. m∠4 **17.** m∠5 **18.** m∠6

19. m∠7

Section 3:

If corresponding angles are _____, then lines are _____.

If alternate interior angles are _____, then lines are _____.

If alternate exterior angles are _____, then lines are _____.

If same-side interior angles are _____, then lines are _____.

If there is a point not on a line, how many lines through that point are parallel to the line? _____

Section 4:

The shortest distance from a point to a line is:

If 2 angles form a linear pair and both angles are congruent, then:

Diagram:

If a transversal is ⊥ to one of 2 parallel lines, then:

Diagram:

If 2 coplanar lines are ⊥ to the same line, then:

Diagram:

Section 5:

Slope (definition):

Slope formula:

If two lines are parallel, then their slopes are:

If two lines are perpendicular, then their slopes are:

Draw examples of lines with the following slope characteristics:

Positive: Negative: Zero: Undefined:

Circle the following equation whose graph is **vertical**: $y = 4$ $x = 3$

Circle the following equation whose graph is **horizontal**: $y = 4$ $x = 3$

Section 6:

Point-Slope Form:

Slope-Intercept Form:

Standard Form:

If two lines are parallel, then their slopes are _____ and the y-intercepts are _____.

If two lines intersect, then their slopes are _____.

If two lines coincide, then their slopes are _____ and the y-intercepts are _____.

Name _____ points ____

CHAPTER 4 REVIEW SHEET

Section 1:

Acute Triangle:

Equilateral triangle:

Equiangular triangle:

Isosceles Triangle:

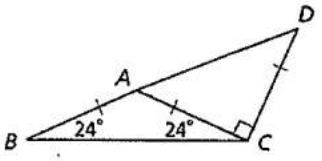
Right triangle:

Scalene Triangle:

Obtuse triangle:

Classify each triangle by its angles and sides.

30. $\triangle ABC$ **31.** $\triangle ACD$

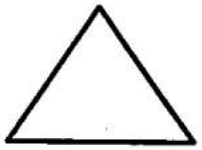


Section 2:

The angles in a triangle add to:

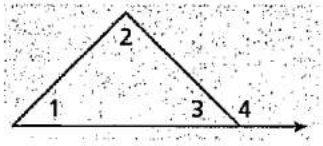
Auxiliary line (draw an example):

Draw and label ONE example of an **exterior angle** of the triangle at right:



Draw and label the remote interior angles to the exterior angle in the same triangle at right:

Exterior Angle Theorem (use the triangle below to write an equation using the numbered angles):



Third Angles Theorem:

Section 3:

Describe corresponding angles of congruent polygons:

Describe corresponding sides of congruent polygons:

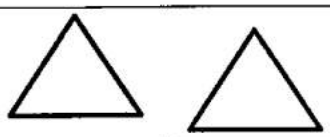
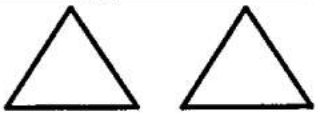
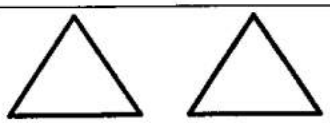
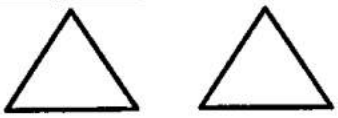
Polygons are congruent if and only if:

If $\triangle RST \cong \triangle XYZ$, identify all pairs of congruent corresponding parts.

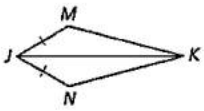
Section 4 and 5:

What is an included angle?:

What is an included side?:

Name of Δ ≅ shortcut	Diagram and Description	Name of Δ ≅ shortcut	Diagram and Description
SSS ≅		ASA ≅	
SAS ≅		HL ≅	
AAS ≅			

Practice Proof: Given: $\overline{JK}$ bisects $\angle MJN$. $\overline{MJ} \cong \overline{NJ}$
Prove: $\triangle MJK \cong \triangle NJK$



Statements	Reasons

Section 6:

What does CPCTC stand for?:

To use CPCTC in a proof, we must first prove that:

Section 7:

What are the 4 strategies for placing a figure in the coordinate plane?

1.

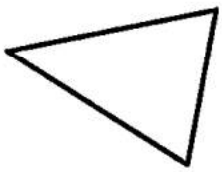
2.

3.

4.

Section 4.8:

Identify the **base angles** and **legs** of the isosceles triangle at right:



If  →

If  →

If a triangle is equilateral → the triangle is _____.

If a triangle is equiangular → the triangle is _____.