Name: _____ Period: _____

SHOW ALL WORK FOR CREDIT!

GEOMETRY PRACTICE QUIZ # 1

PART 1- POINTS, LINES, AND RAYS

For #'s 1-8 match the word with the term

1. ____ Point
2. ____ Line
3. ____ Parallel
4. ____ Intersecting
5. ____ Perpendicular
6. ____ Line segment
7. ____ Ray
8. ____ Endpoint

a. PART OF A LINE WITH 2 ENDPOINTS AND ALL POINTS IN BETWEEN.
b. LINES THAT MEET OR CROSS EACH OTHER.
c. LINES THAT ARE THE SAME DISTANCE APART AND NEVER INTERSECT
d. THE POINT WHERE THE RAY BEGINS AND POINTS ON A LINE SEGMENT
e. A LOCATION IN SPACE THAT HAS NO LENGTH OR WIDTH
f. PART OF A LINE, EXTENDS FOREVER IN ONE DIRECTION, HAS ONE ENDPOINT.
g. LINES THAT INTERSECT TO FORM A RIGHT ANGLE.
h. A SERIES OF POINTS THAT EXTENDS IN BOTH DIRECTIONS INDEFINITELY.

9. Which method is used when you name the line with a lower case letter?

_____

10. Which method is used when you name a line with any two points on the line?

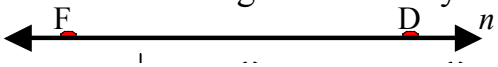
_____

11. Name the three types of lines:

1.
2.
3.

For #'s 12-17 name the figures.

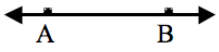
12. Name the figure three ways



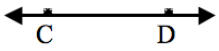
1.
2.
3.

13.

Name the figure in two ways

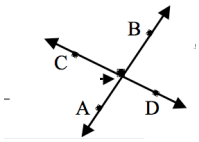


1.



2.

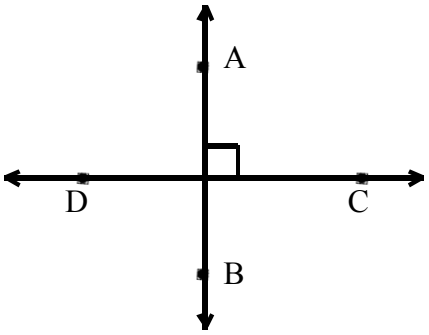
14. Name the figure in two ways



1.

2.

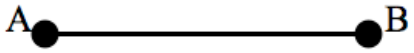
15. Name the figure in two ways



1.

2.

16. Name the figure in two ways



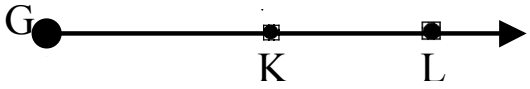
1.

2.

17. Name the figure in two ways

1.

2.



For #'s 18-21 match the symbols with the type of line

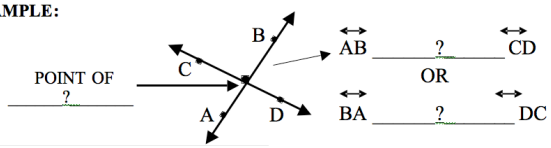
a. || b. ⊥ c. ↔ d. ‾ e. →

18. Line___ 19. Ray___ 20.Perpendicular___
21. Line Segment___ 21. Parallel ___

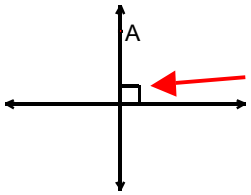
Fill in the blank using the pictures as a reference in #'s 22-23

22.

EXAMPLE:



Intersecting lines have **EXACTLY** one point in common called the point of _____.

23. 

WHEN TWO LINES INTERSECT TO FORM A PERPENDICULAR LINE THEY FORM A _____.

PART 2- ANGLES

23. Right angle
24. Angle
25. Protractor
26. Degrees
27. Vertex
28. Straight
29. Right angle
30. Obtuse angle
31. Acute angle

a. The common endpoint of the rays forming an angle
b. An angle that measures greater than 0 degrees but less than 90 degrees
c. An angle with a measure of exactly 90 degrees with perpendicular lines
d. An angle with a measure greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees
e. An angles with a measure of exactly 180 degrees
f. Is formed by two rays with a common endpoint
g. An angle with a measure of exactly 90 degrees
h. Is used to measure angles
i. What angles are measured in

32. What method is used when naming only the vertex?

_____

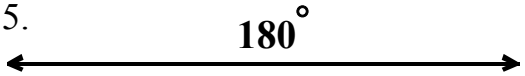
33. What method is used when naming a point on each ray and the vertex?

_____

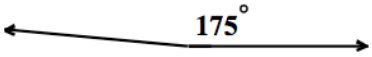
34. What method is used when naming a number written inside the rays of the angle?

_____

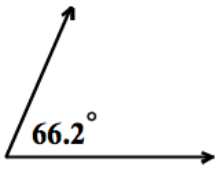
For #'s 35-38 identify the angles.

35. 

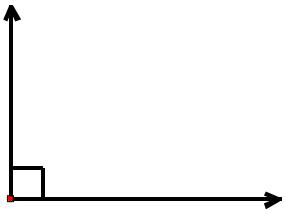
_____

36. 

_____

37. 

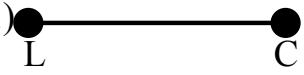
_____

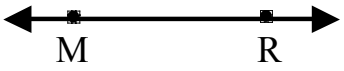
38. 

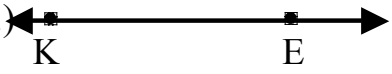
39. What does the following symbol represent?

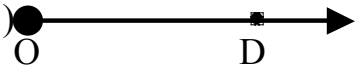
"∠ "

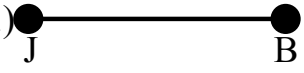
For #'s 40 – 49, use the points in each diagram to name the figure below.

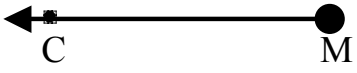
40.) 

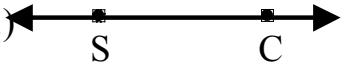
41.) 

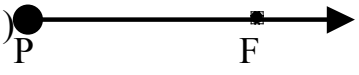
42.) 

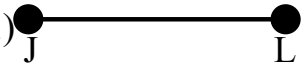
43.) 

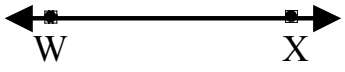
44.) 

45.) 

46.) 

47.) 

48.) 

49.) 

For #'s 50 – 54, draw each figure.

50.) $\overleftrightarrow{AD}$

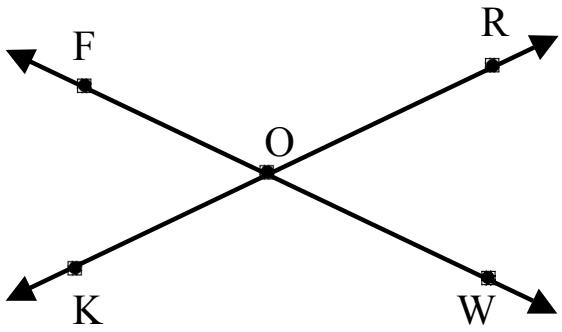
51.) $\overrightarrow{QW}$

52.) $\overline{PR}$

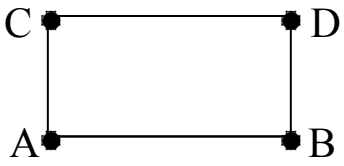
53.) $\overline{FG}$ intersecting $\overleftrightarrow{TU}$

54.) $\overrightarrow{TB}$ and $\overrightarrow{TA}$ on the same line

55.) Using the figure below to name four rays with endpoint *O*.



56.) Name the line segments that form the rectangle below.



57. On a clock what angle would 6:00 be?