

Geometry Ch 1.1 - Getting Started

Objectives:

Recognize **points**, **lines**, **line segments**, **rays**, **angles**, and **triangles**.

Agenda:

- 1) Cut/match game
- 2) Discuss vocabulary and Naming
- 3) Start a glossary of terms from Ch. 1.1

HW: Use match game to begin a Ch 1.1 glossary of terms and definitions

511
Chapter 1: Geometry Vocabulary

Name: _____
Recording sheet/Block _____


Write the NUMBER for each definition and the LETTER for each diagram next to the appropriate term. If possible, name the figure using correct symbols.


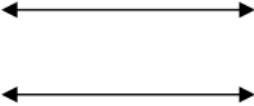
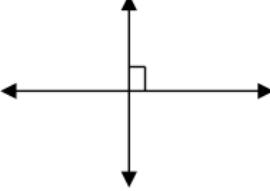
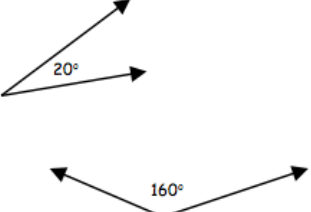
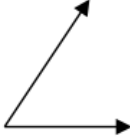
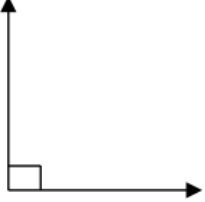
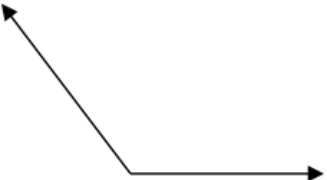
Term	Definition	Diagram	Name
Acute Angle			
Acute Triangle			
Angle			
Complementary Angles			
Equiangular Triangle			
Equilateral Triangle			
Isosceles Triangle			
Line			
Line segment			
Obtuse Angle			
Parallel Lines			
Perpendicular Lines			
Plane			
Point			
Ray			
Right Angle			
Scalene Triangle			
Supplementary Angles			
Triangle			

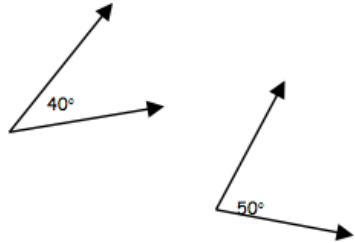
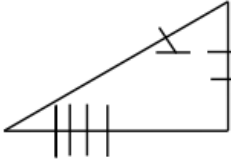

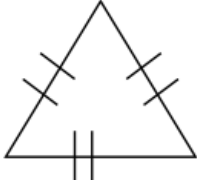

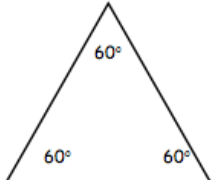
511
Chapter 1: Geometry Vocabulary


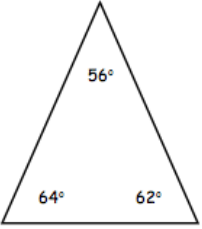
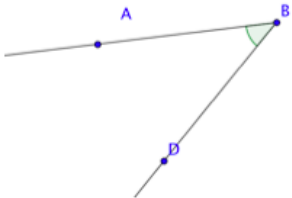
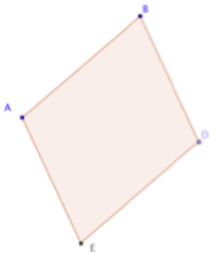

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Write the NUMBER for each definition and the LETTER for each diagram next to the appropriate term. If possible, name the figure using correct symbols.

Term	Definition	Diagram	Name
Acute Angle	12	E	
Acute Triangle	5	O	
Angle	19	P	$\angle ABD$
Complementary Angles	11	H	
Equiangular Triangle	6	M	
Equilateral Triangle	7	K	
Isosceles Triangle	4	J	
Line	16	R	\overleftrightarrow{AB}
Line segment	18	A	
Obtuse Angle	13	G	
Parallel Lines	9	B	
Perpendicular Lines	10	C	
Plane	17	Q	
Point	15	N	A ← <i>point</i>
Ray	3	L 	\overrightarrow{AB}
Right Angle	14	F	
Scalene Triangle	8	I	
Supplementary Angles	2	D	
Triangle	1	S	$\triangle ABC$

1) union (\cup) of three segments. This planar figure is named by its 3 vertices (the intersection (\cap) of any two sides)	A) 
2) Two angles whose measures have a sum of 180°	B) 
3) Part of a line that has an endpoint and contains all the points of the line without end in one direction	C) 
4) A triangle with at least two congruent sides	D) 
5) A triangle with three acute angles	E) 
6) A triangle with three congruent angles	F) 
7) A triangle with three congruent sides	G) 

8) A triangle with no congruent sides	 <p>H)</p>
9) Lines in the same plane that do not intersect	 <p>I)</p>
10) Lines that intersect to form right angles	 <p>J)</p>
11) Two angles whose measures have a sum of 90°	 <p>K)</p>
12) An angle whose measure is less than 90°	 <p>L)</p>
13) An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180°	 <p>M)</p>

14) An angle whose measure is 90°	N) 
15) A location in space (this figure has no dimension)	O) 
16) A figure made up of points that extend infinitely in both directions (these are 1-dimensional)	P) 
17) A flat surface that represents a set of points in 2-dimensional space	Q) 
18) A part of a line that has two endpoints and contains all points in between those endpoints.	R) 
19) The union of two rays with a common endpoint.	S) 