

## Matching Vocabulary Practice A

**Directions:** Use each vocabulary word once by matching it to the BEST definition or description.

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Line Segment        | n. Linear Pair          |
| b. Ray                 | o. Supplementary Angles |
| c. Parallel Lines      | p. Complementary Angles |
| d. Perpendicular Lines | q. Vertical Angles      |
| e. Polygon             | r. Scalene Triangle     |
| f. Collinear           | s. Isosceles Triangle   |
| g. Congruent           | t. Acute Triangle       |
| h. Segment Bisector    | u. Right Triangle       |
| i. Right Angle         | v. Obtuse Triangle      |
| j. Obtuse Angle        | w. Diagonal             |
| k. Acute Angle         | x. Exterior             |
| l. Angle Bisector      | y. Undefined Terms      |
| m. Adjacent Angles     |                         |

Q 1. Two nonadjacent angles which are formed by intersecting lines (who share a common vertex and have no common side)

D 2. Lines (segments or rays) which intersect at a  $90^\circ$  angle

N 3. Two adjacent angles whose noncommon sides form opposite rays (or create a line)

F 4. Points which lie on the same line

T 5. A triangle with all angles measuring less than  $90^\circ$

E 6. A closed figure, created by segments, whose "corners" we call vertices - when naming these, order matters.

Y 7. In geometry these are point, line, and plane

L 8. A ray (line or segment) which divides an angle into two  $\cong$  parts

I 9. An angle with the measure of exactly  $90^\circ$

S 10. A triangle with 2 sides equal in measure

U 11. A triangle with a  $90^\circ$  angle

H 12. Ray, segment, line, or plane which cuts a segment into 2  $\cong$  parts.

C 13. Lines which never intersect (these can be segments or rays as well)

X 14. A point that is neither on the angle nor in the interior of the angle

K 15. An angle whose measure is less than  $90^\circ$

W 16. In a polygon, this segments connects two nonconsecutive vertices

- M 17. Angles that share a common vertex and a common side, but share no interior points
- P 18. The sum of the measures of two angles is  $90^\circ$
- G 19. Meaning equal in measure
- A 20. The measurable part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all of the points between them. This is written as  $\overline{AB}$ .
- B 21. When writing this, it must be written with the endpoint on the left and the point to the right. (For example:  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ )
- O 22. The sum of the measures of two angles is  $180^\circ$
- R 23. A triangle with 3 different side lengths
- J 24. An angle whose measure is greater than  $90^\circ$
- V 25. A triangle with an angle larger than  $90^\circ$   $90^\circ < \text{angle} < 180^\circ$

**Matching Vocabulary with Figures Practice A**

**Directions:** Use each vocabulary word once by matching it to the BEST definition or description.

- a. Line Segment
- b. Ray
- c. Parallel Lines
- d. Perpendicular Lines
- e. Acute Triangle
- f. Collinear
- g. Congruent
- h. Segment Bisector
- i. Right Angle
- j. Obtuse Angle
- k. Acute Angle

- l. Angle Bisector
- m. Adjacent Angles
- n. Linear Pair
- o. Exterior
- p. Diagonal
- q. Vertical Angles
- r. Scalene Triangle
- s. Isosceles Triangle
- t. Obtuse Triangle
- u. Right Triangle

B

1.

I

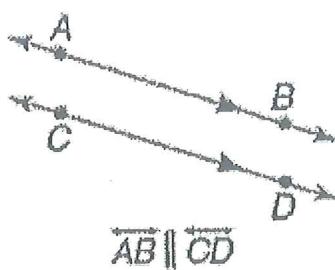
2.



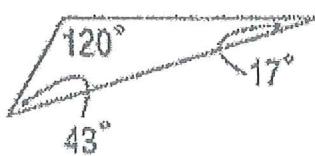
$$m\angle A = 90$$

C

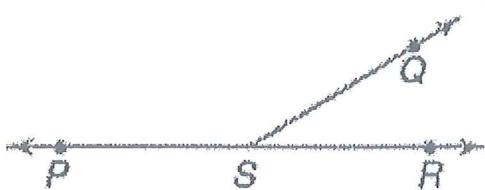
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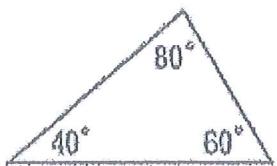
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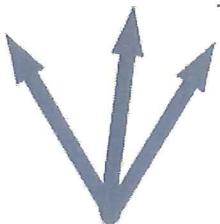
N 5.  $\angle PSQ$  and  $\angle QSR$



E 6.



M 7.

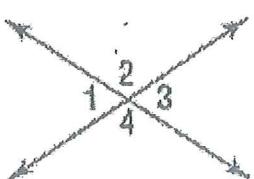


J 8.

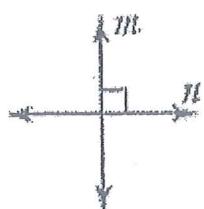


$$90 < m\angle A < 180$$

Q 9.  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$   
 $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$



D 10.



line  $m \perp$  line  $n$

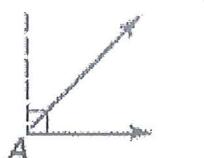
R 11.



O 12. Point A

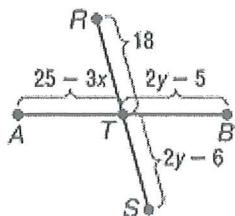


K 13.

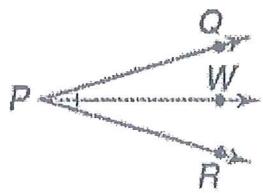


$0 < m\angle A < 90$

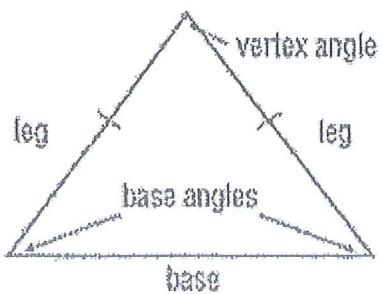
H 14.  $\overline{AT} \cong \overline{TB}$



L 15.



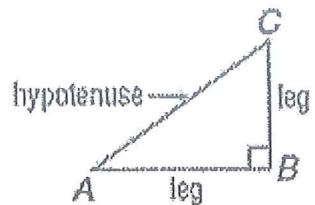
S 16.



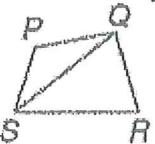
A 17.  $\overline{DH}$



U 18.



P 19.  $\overline{SQ}$



G 20.  $\cong$

F 21. Points P, Q, and R

