

Basics of Geometry: Practice Activity

1. draw \overline{PT}

2. draw $\overleftrightarrow{\Sigma A}$

3. draw \overrightarrow{BD}

4. draw \overleftrightarrow{EF}

a. draw M so it is collinear with \overleftrightarrow{EF} .

b. draw B so it is non-collinear with \overleftrightarrow{EF} .

5. draw plane EGA

a. draw S so it is coplanar

b. draw B so it is non-coplanar

Basics of Geometry: Practice Cont.

6. \cong means: _____

7. \sim means: _____

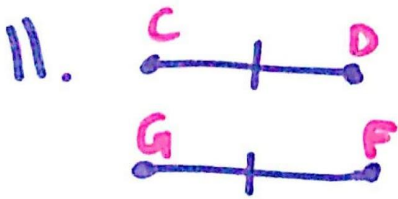
8. $=$ means: _____



These lines never intersect. They are called: _____ lines.




Lines that intersect at 90° are called: _____ lines.



Segments \overline{CD} and \overline{GF} are _____.

12. A bisector splits things into two _____ or sectors

Transformations: Practice

13.  this is a: _____

14. Dilate this shape: 

15. 
not the same size!
 what transformations have occurred?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Symmetry: Practice

16. Does this shape have rotational symmetry?



Symmetry: Practice Cont.

17. draw the lines of symmetry:



← octagon

18. Does this shape have point symmetry?



Angles: Practice

19.  Point A is the _____.

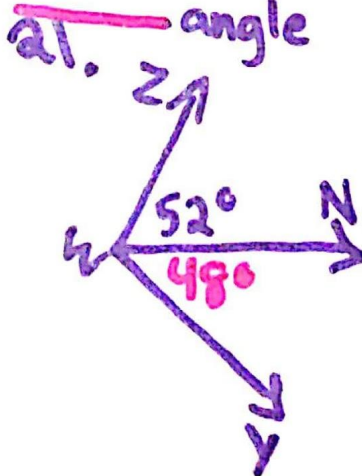
20. Label the types of angles:

a.  _____ angle

b.  _____ angle

c.  _____ angle

d.  _____ angle



how many $^{\circ}$ is $\angle ZWY$? _____ $^{\circ}$

22.



using the drawing above, name: complementary, supplementary, adjacent, and vertical angles. Then, name a linear pair.

Types of Polygons: Practice Cont.

29. draw a concave polygon:

30. draw a regular polygon:

31. the polygon used in geometry is the _____ polygon.

32. list the names of shapes with these numbers of sides:

3:
4:
5:
6:
7:
8:
9:
10:
11:

12:
n: