☐ **DO NOW – Geometry Regents Lomac 2014-2015** **Date** 9/29 **due** 9/30 **Review** **1.8**

(DN) List the items from the 1.7 TEST CHECKLIST that you will work on tonight to prepare for tomorrow's test.

Name _____**Per**_____

SLO: I can construct equilateral triangles, regular hexagons, angle bisectors, and perpendicular bisectors with a compass and straightedge.
I can recognize, define, sketch examples, and use the vocabulary of units 1 and 2

☐ (1) 3 green notes pages

Vocabulary

☐ You must know the following words (plus any other concept on the green notes pages):

Acute	**Adjacent**	**Angle**	**Bisect**	**Center**
Collinear	**Compass**	**Congruent**	**Construction**	**Coplanar**
Dimension	**1D, 2D, 3D**	**Direction**	**Distance (length)**	**Endpoint**
Equidistant	**Equilateral**	**Isosceles**	**Line**	**Line Segment**
Location	**Locus**	**Midpoint**	**Obtuse**	**Perpendicular**
Plane	**Point**	**Points of Concurrency**	**Radius**	**Ray**
Relationship	**Right**	**Straight**	**Straightedge**	**Vertex**

☐ Use the words above to complete the statements below.

An undefined term that represents a location is a _____. A _____ is an undefined term representing a figure that extends infinitely in opposite directions. A _____ has one endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction. A _____ _____ has endpoints at both ends and the _____ between the points can be measured. When a point is the same distance from two other points, it is _____ from the two points. A point on a line segment that is the same distance from each of the endpoints is the _____ of the segment. When 3 or more points are on a line, they are said to be _____. A _____ is a flat surface that extends infinitely in 2 dimensions and can be determined by ____ noncollinear points. When 4 or more points are the same plane, they are said to be _____. A _____ of points is a set of points that meet given conditions. The set of points that are equidistant from the endpoints of a segment form the _____ _____ of the segment. _____ means that the segment and the line form 90° angles and a _____ of a segment divides it into two equal segments. Triangles that have two equal sides are _____. Triangles that have all sides equal are _____. An _____ is formed when two rays share a common endpoint. The common endpoint is called the _____. There are five types of angles. Angles measuring 0° are _____ angles. Angles measuring between 0° and 90° are _____ angles. Angles measuring 90° are _____ angles. Angles measuring between 90° and 180° are _____ angles. Angles measuring 180° are _____ angles. Angles are _____ when they share a common vertex and side, but do not overlap. When we construct figures in geometry, we use a _____ and _____. The segments that represent the distance between the center and a point on the circles we construct are called _____. Circles are named by the point at their _____.

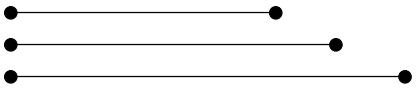
☐ (2) compass highlighters

☐ Construct an equilateral triangle XYZ using the given length of $\overline{QB}$. Describe how you know that your triangle is equilateral.

CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIPTION

☐ Construct scalene triangle ABC using lengths at right. Describe how you know that the sides of your triangle are the same measure as the segments at right.



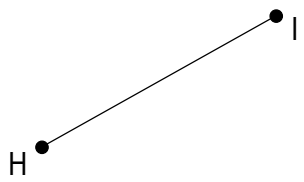
CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIPTION

☐ (3) compass highlighters

☐ Construct the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{HI}$ and label it $\overleftrightarrow{JK}$. Label the point of intersection *L*.
Describe how you know that you have constructed the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{HI}$.

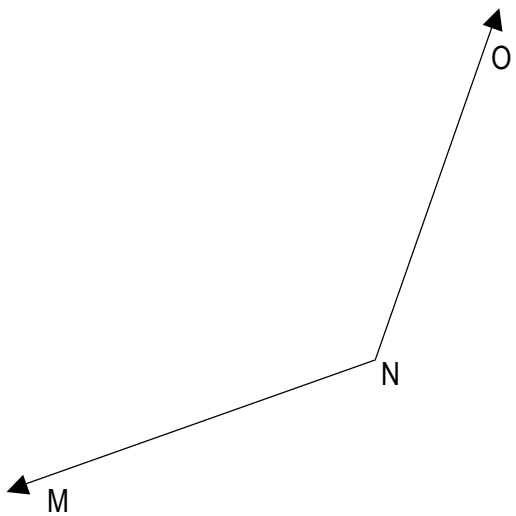
CONSTRUCTION



DESCRIPTION

☐ Construct the bisector of ∠MNO and label it $\overrightarrow{NP}$.
Describe how you know that you have constructed the bisector of∠MNO.

CONSTRUCTION



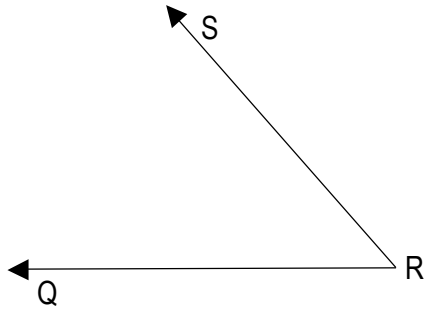
DESCRIPTION

☐ (3) compass highlighters

☐ Copy ∠QRS and label it Q'R'S'.

Describe how you know that you have copied ∠QRS.

CONSTRUCTION

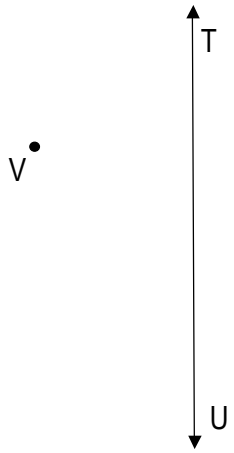


DESCRIPTION

☐ Con Construct the perpendicular to $\overleftrightarrow{TU}$ through point V.

Describe how you know that you constructed the perpendicular to $\overleftrightarrow{TU}$ through V.

CONSTRUCTION



DESCRIPTION

☐ (2) compass highlighters

Homework

☐ (1) DRAW:

a) Q is the midpoint of $\overline{PC}$

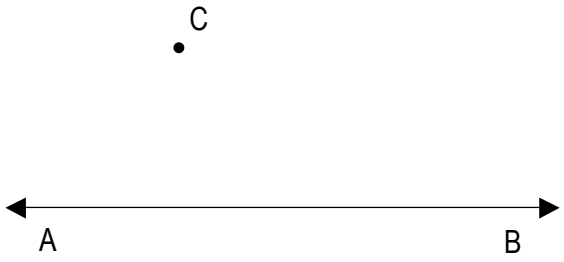
b) $\overrightarrow{TR} \perp \overleftrightarrow{HL}$

c) $\angle CDE$ is bisected by $\overrightarrow{DZ}$

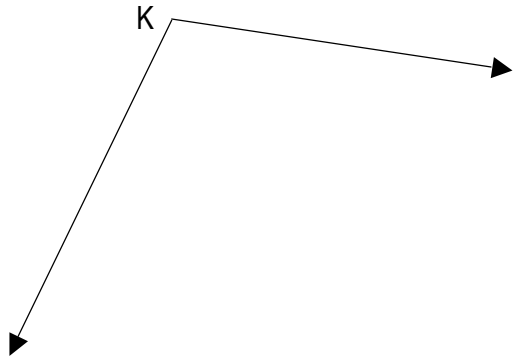
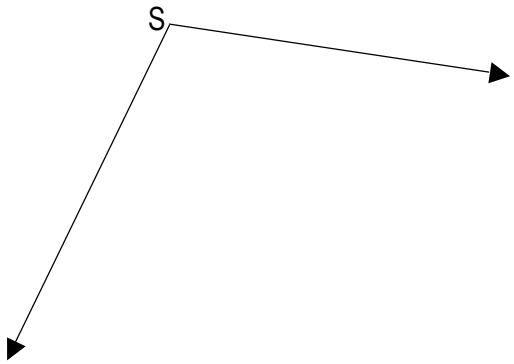
d) scalene triangle OWU

(2) CONSTRUCT:

a) the line perpendicular to $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ through point C



b) the bisector of $\angle K$



c) a copy of $\angle S$