

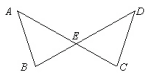
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Semester 1 Geometry Final Review

Complete the Following Statements

1. The sum of all the interior angles of a triangle is _____
2. Alternate Interior Angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal are _____
3. Alternate Exterior Angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal are _____
4. Consecutive Interior Angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal are _____
5. Corresponding Angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal are _____
6. _____ Angles are on the same side of the transversal and inside the parallel lines.
7. _____ Angles are on the different sides of the transversal and inside the parallel lines.
8. _____ Angles are on the different sides of the transversal and outside the parallel lines.
9. A Conditional Statement is a _____ statement.
10. The _____ of a conditional statement is formed by switching the placement of the hypothesis and conclusion.
11. The _____ of a conditional statement is formed by negating the hypothesis and conclusion.
12. The _____ of a conditional statement is formed by negating and switching the placement of the hypothesis and conclusion.
13. Two angles are _____ if their sum is 90° .
14. Two angles are _____ if their sum is 180° .
15. The _____ Theorem is used when proving two right triangles are congruent and is the only time SSA works.
16. CPCTC stands for _____
17. \overline{AB} is a _____
18. \vec{AB} is a _____
19. \overleftrightarrow{AB} is a _____
20. The midpoint between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is _____
21. The distance between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is _____
22. Parallel Lines have _____ slope.
23. Perpendicular Lines have slopes that are _____
24. In the equation $y = mx + b$, m represents the _____
25. The slope of the line containing points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is _____.

26. In a parallelogram, opposite angles are _____
27. In a parallelogram, consecutive angles are _____
28. In a rhombus, diagonals _____
29. The equation for area of a triangle is $A =$ _____
30. The equation for area of a trapezoid is $A =$ _____
31. The equation for area of a circle is $A =$ _____
32. When calculating the circumference, you are calculating the _____
33. The equation for circumference is $C =$ _____
34. The equation for area of a parallelogram is $A =$ _____
35. In any triangle, the largest angle is opposite the _____.
36. In an _____ triangle, the base angles are congruent.
37. The Law of _____ is sometimes referred to as the transitive property for conditional statements.
38. $3x = 12$, so $x = 4$ demonstrates the _____ property.



39. $\angle AEB$ and $\angle DEC$ are _____ angles and are therefore _____.
40. In the diagram above, if $AE = EC$, then point E is called a _____.
41. _____ and _____ are the only two triangle congruence shortcuts that DO NOT WORK.
42. _____, _____, _____ and _____ are the four triangle congruence shortcuts that DO WORK.
43. Something that divides something else into TWO congruent parts is called a _____
44. The measure of an _____ angle is the sum of the two remote interior angles.
45. An isosceles trapezoid has two congruent _____.
46. If two angles form a linear pair, then they are _____.
47. If $AB = CE$ and $CE = DF$, then $AB = DF$ is an example of the _____ property.
48. If a Conditional Statement is true, then the _____ is also a true statement.
49. A _____ is an example that shows a conjecture is false.
50. If a right triangle has legs with length a and b and a hypotenuse with length c, then the Pythagorean Theorem states that _____
51. If $a + b = 9$ and $b = 2$, then $a + 2 = 9$ is an example of the _____ property.
52. If $x - 7 = 2$, then $x = 9$ is an example of the _____ property.