

LEVEL: EMERGING

Directions: Match the following statements with the given vocab terms. Choose **all** that apply from the options below.

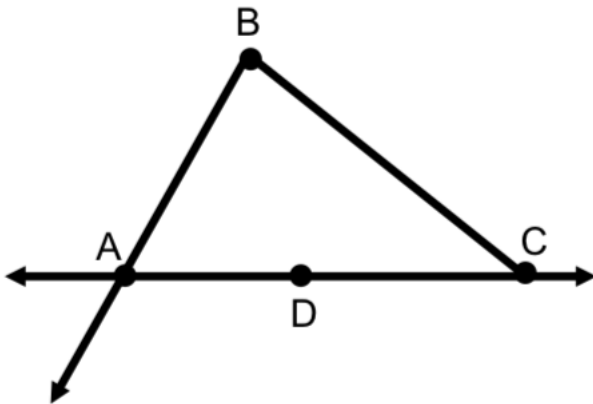
1) Ray	2) Angle	3) Plane	4) Point
5) Line Segment	6) Line	7) Acute Angle	8) Collinear

OPTIONS

A) Occupies no space or volume.	B) An angle that measures between 0° and 90°	C) A part of a line with two defined endpoints.
D) Portion of a line that starts at a point, and extends forever in a certain direction.	E) Formed by two rays with the same endpoint	F) Three or more points on a straight line.
G) Can be defined by two points it passes through.	H) \overline{GH}	I) $\angle ABC$
J) \overline{AB}	K) A two-dimensional figure that continues forever and can be defined by listing three points, which are not on the same line.	

LEVEL: PROFICIENT

Directions: Use the diagram to answer the following questions #9-14. Choose **all** that apply.



9) Which of the following is a line?

- a) \overleftrightarrow{AC} b) \overline{AB} c) \overline{BC} d) \overleftrightarrow{AD}

10) True or False: BC is an example of a line.

11) Which one listed is an example of an angle?

- a) $\angle A$ b) $\angle D$ c) $\angle BCA$ d) $\angle DA$

12) Which one listed is an example of a ray?

- a) \overline{DA} b) \overleftrightarrow{DA} c) \overleftarrow{DA} d) \overleftrightarrow{CA} e) $\angle A$

13) What is A?

- a) a point b) a line c) a ray d) an angle
e) a segment

14) What is \overline{BA} ?

- a) a point b) a line c) a ray d) an angle
e) a segment

15) What type of angle is formed by the clock's hands when the time is 4 o'clock? (measure from the hour clockwise to the minute hand)

16) What type of angle is formed by the clock's hands when the time is 3 o'clock? (measure from the hour clockwise to the minute hand)

LEVEL: MASTERY

17) Draw and label an example of a line segment.

18) Draw and label an example of a 3 collinear points. Then identify a point, line and segment.

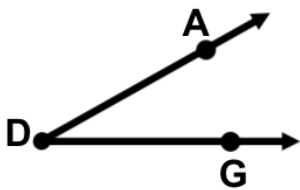
19) Explain the difference between a line and a line segment.

Point: _____ Line: _____

Segment: _____

Directions: Identify whether the given angle is acute, obtuse, right or straight. Then name the angle and give an estimate of the angle measured.

20)

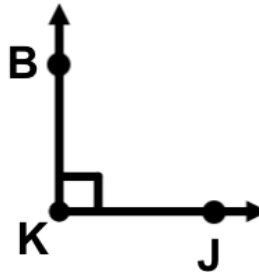


- a) Acute
- b) Obtuse
- c) Right
- d) Straight

Name: _____

Angle measure = _____

21)

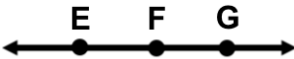


- a) Acute
- b) Obtuse
- c) Right
- d) Straight

Name: _____

Angle measure = _____

22)

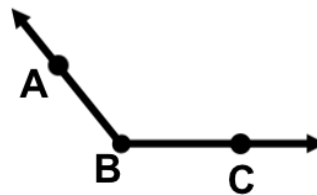


- a) Acute
- b) Obtuse
- c) Right
- d) Straight

Name: _____

Angle measure = _____

23)

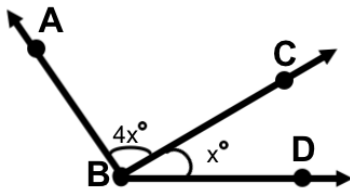


- a) Acute
- b) Obtuse
- c) Right
- d) Straight

Name: _____

Angle measure = _____

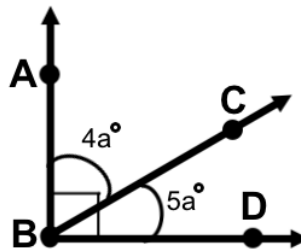
24) Use the angle addition postulate to solve for $m\angle ABC$ and $m\angle CBD$ if $m\angle ABD = 150^\circ$.



$m\angle ABC$: _____

$m\angle CBD$: _____

25) Use the angle addition postulate to find $m\angle ABC$ and $m\angle CBD$.



$m\angle ABC$: _____

$m\angle CBD$: _____

Directions:

Describe and angle addition postulate problem (no diagram) – like pg 42 #11

Unit 1.1A Worksheet Answers

1. D, H
2. E, I
3. K
4. A
5. G, J
6. G
7. B
8. F
9. A, D
10. FALSE
11. A, C
12. B, D
13. A
14. C
15. Obtuse
16. Right
17. Answers may vary
18. Answers may vary
19. Answers may vary
20. A, Name: $\angle ADG$ OR $\angle D$, Angle measure: Anything less than 90°
21. C, Name: $\angle BKJ$ OR $\angle K$, Angle measure: 90°
22. D, Name: $\angle EFG$ OR $\angle F$, Angle measure: 180°
23. B, Name: $\angle ABC$ OR $\angle B$, Angle measure: Anything between 90° & 180°
24. $m\angle ABC = 120^\circ$ and $m\angle CBD = 30^\circ$
25. $m\angle ABC = 40^\circ$ and $m\angle CBD = 50^\circ$