

Geometry

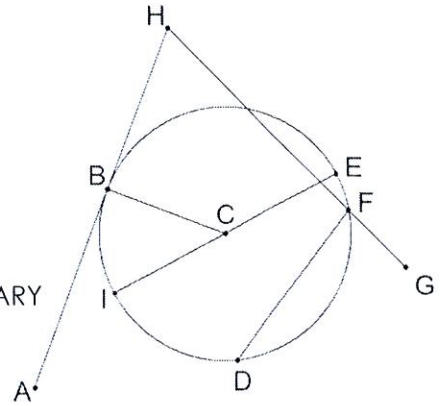
Name: Key

Warm-Up

Date: _____

Match the vocabulary term with the part of the picture that illustrates the term. Be as specific as possible.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>H</u> \overline{HA} | A) CENTER | B) CHORD |
| 2. <u>M</u> \overline{IE} | C) POINT OF TANGENCY | D) SECANT |
| 3. <u>D</u> \overline{HG} | E) MINOR ARC | F) MAJOR ARC |
| 4. <u>B</u> \overline{DF} | G) $m\widehat{BE}$ | H) TANGENT |
| 5. <u>E</u> \widehat{DE} | J) CENTRAL ANGLE | K) COMPLEMENTARY |
| 6. <u>L</u> \overline{IC} | I) RADIUS | M) DIAMETER |
| 7. <u>P</u> \widehat{IBE} | N) $m\angle BCE$ | P) SEMI-CIRCLE |
| 8. <u>J</u> $\angle BCE$ | | |
| 9. <u>G</u> $m\angle BCE$ | | |
| 10. <u>C</u> POINT B | | |



Fill in the blank with Always, Sometimes or Never

- A chord is sometimes a diameter.
- Circles are always similar
- Three letters used in naming an arc sometimes means the arc is major.
- Radii in the same circle are always congruent.
- A diameter's length is never half the radius.

Use the diagram below to find the following measurements.

- $m\angle QPR = 47^\circ$
- $m\angle RPS = 78^\circ$
- $m\widehat{ST} = 55^\circ$
- $m\widehat{QST} = 180^\circ$
- $m\widehat{RT} = 133^\circ$

