Vocabulary Sort

Directions: Cut out each definition/description and glue/tape it to the matching concept. Give them the vocabulary concept sheets (I would use double sided for the concepts) and then single sided for the definition/description. I am going to let them cut out the definitions because it will give them some time to get to know the people at their tables. I also like to not have them sort their vocabulary concepts because it goes faster when we check it. That is why I do not cut out both and have students sort through all vocab and definitions.

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HR: \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Vocabulary Concepts**

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| --- |
| An equilateral triangle |
| An isosceles triangle |
| An Acute Triangle |
| Opposite Rays |
|  Right angle |
| congruent |
| A vertex |
| Angle |
| Segment Bisector |
| Acute Angle  |
| Parallel Lines |
| A polygon |
| An obtuse angle |
| A line segment  |
| Vertical Angles  |
| A Ray |
| I have a perpendicular bisector  |
| Adjacent Angles  |
| The 3 undefined terms of geometry |
| Linear pairs |
| Complementary angles |
| Coplanar |
| An angle bisector |
| Supplementary Angles |
| Collinear |
| A Point |
| A Line |
| A Plane |
| Elimination, substitution and graphing  |
| Factoring and quadratic formula |
| Slope  |
| The Pythagorean Theorem  |
| Midpoint  |

Definition/Descriptions – Students cut out!

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| The category which includes: Points, lines and planes |
| Two adjacent angles whose non common sides form opposite rays, or two angles which form a straight line |
| Rise over run |
| a2+b2=c2 |
| The point on a segment that divides the segment into two congruent segments |
| The sum of the measures of two angles is 90° |
| Points, lines, planes, segments, or rays which all lie in the same plane |
| A ray which divides an angle into two congruent parts |
| The sum of the measures of two angles is 180° |
| Points which lie on the same line |
| The figure which MUST be named with one capital letter. |
| The figure with notation of two points and a line with arrows over it |
| A triangle with all congruent sides |
| An angle whose measure is less than 90° |
| Lines, segments or rays which never intersect |
| A closed figure, created by segments, whose “corners” we call vertices- when naming these, order matters.  |
| An angle whose measure is greater than 90° |
| The geometric figure which notation uses two endpoints with a bar without arrows over it.  |
| Two nonadjacent angles, who share a common vertex, have no common side and are formed by intersecting lines  |
| A triangle with 2 congruent sides |
| A triangle with all angles less than 90 degrees |
| Rays which share a common endpoint whose points are collinear |
| An angle whose measure is exactly 90° |
| Meaning equal in measure |
| The point which two intersecting rays (lines, or segments) intersect to form an angle.  |
| The geometric figure created by two (non-collinear) rays which share a common endpoint called a vertex |
| ray, segment, line or plane which cuts a segment into two congruent parts |
| The figure which must be written with the endpoint on the left and point to the right |
| The figure of lines, planes, segments, or rays which are ⊥ to and cuts a segment into two $≅$ parts |
| Angles that share a common vertex and a common side, but share no interior points |
| A figure which can be formed by 3 noncollinear points |
| The algebraic methods of solving systems of equations  |
| Two methods of solving quadratic equations?  |

Answers:

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| --- | --- |
| An equilateral triangle | A triangle with all congruent sides |
| An isosceles triangle | A triangle with 2 congruent sides |
| An Acute Triangle | A triangle with all angles less than 90 degrees |
| Opposite Rays | Rays which share a common endpoint whose points are collinear |
|  Right angle | An angle whose measure is exactly 90° |
| congruent | Meaning equal in measure |
| A vertex | The point which two intersecting rays (lines, or segments) intersect to form an angle.  |
| Angle | The geometric figure created by two (non-collinear) rays which share a common endpoint called a vertex |
| Segment Bisector | ray, segment, line or plane which cuts a segment into two congruent parts |
| Acute Angle  | An angle whose measure is less than 90° |
| Parallel Lines | Lines, segments or rays which never intersect |
| A polygon | A closed figure, created by segments, whose “corners” we call vertices- when naming these, order matters.  |
| An obtuse angle | An angle whose measure is greater than 90° |
| A line segment  | The geometric figure which notation uses two endpoints with a bar without arrows over it.  |
| Vertical Angles  | Two nonadjacent angles, who share a common vertex, have no common side and are formed by intersecting lines  |
| A Ray | The figure which must be written with the endpoint on the left and point to the right |
| I have a perpendicular bisector  | The figure of lines, planes, segments, or rays which are ⊥ to and cuts a segment into two $≅$ parts |
| Adjacent Angles  | Angles that share a common vertex and a common side, but share no interior points |
| The 3 undefined terms of geometry | The category which includes: Points, lines and planes |
| Linear pairs | Two adjacent angles whose non common sides form opposite rays, or two angles which form a straight line |
| Complementary angles | The sum of the measures of two angles is 90° |
| Coplanar | Points, lines, planes, segments, or rays which all lie in the same plane |
| An angle bisector | A ray which divides an angle into two congruent parts |
| Supplementary Angles | The sum of the measures of two angles is 180° |
| Collinear | Points which lie on the same line |
| A Point | The figure which MUST be named with one capital letter. |
| A Line | The figure with notation of two points and a line with arrows over it |
| A Plane | A figure which can be formed by 3 noncollinear points |
| Elimination, substitution and graphing  | The algebraic methods of solving systems of equations  |
| Factoring and quadratic formula | Two methods of solving quadratic equations?  |
| Slope  | Rise over run |
| The Pythagorean theorem  | a2+b2=c2 |
| Midpoint  | The point on a segment that divides the segment into two congruent segments |