POINTS, LINES, PLANES, AND ANGLES

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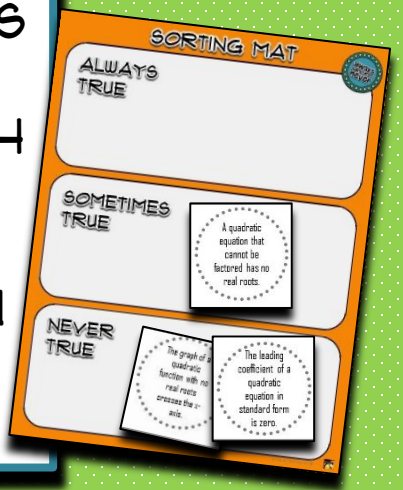
note to teacher

TWO DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THIS ACTIVITY ARE INCLUDED.

THE FIRST IS A WORKSHEET FORMAT – PRINT ONE SHEET PER STUDENT. STUDENTS DETERMINE WHETHER EACH STATEMENT IS "ALWAYS TRUE," "SOMETIMES TRUE," OR "NEVER TRUE" AND COLOR THE CIRCLE CONTAINING THE STATEMENT ACCORDINGLY. WHEN THEY ARE FINISHED, YOU CAN QUICKLY CHECK FOR ACCURACY BY LOOKING AT THE PATTERN IN THE COLORS.

THE SECOND IS A CUT-OUT SORTING ACTIVITY – PRINT ONE SET OF CARDS AND ONE SORTING MAT PER STUDENT, PAIR, GROUP, OR LEARNING STATION. THIS WORKS GREAT AS PARTNER WORK OR AS A LEARNING CENTER. YOU CAN LAMINATE THE CARDS AND MATS TO RE-USE EACH YEAR IF YOU WISH. THEY LOOK GREAT PRINTED ON COLORED CARDSTOCK. STUDENTS CAN PICK UP CARDS INDIVIDUALLY OR TAKE TURNS, AND THEN SET THE CARD IN THE APPROPRIATE CATEGORY ON THE MAT ("ALWAYS TRUE," "SOMETIMES TRUE," OR "NEVER TRUE").



Always. Sometimes. Never: Points. Lines. Planes. and Angles

Name: _____

COLOR CIRCLES CONTAINING STATEMENTS THAT ARE **ALWAYS** TRUE BLUE.

COLOR CIRCLES CONTAINING STATEMENTS THAT ARE **SOMETIMES** TRUE GREEN.

COLOR CIRCLES CONTAINING STATEMENTS THAT ARE **NEVER** TRUE RED.

An angle measuring less than 180 degrees is acute.	Two obtuse angles are congruent.	Two planes intersect at only one point.	A line and a plane intersect at exactly two points.	A line can be drawn through two points.	Two adjacent acute angles form an obtuse angle.
Four points lie on the same plane.	Three lines intersect at one point.	Two perpendicular lines intersect at exactly one point.	The measure of an obtuse angle is greater than the measure of a right angle.	Two planes intersect.	Two angles that are congruent share the same vertex.
The sum of the measures of two acute angles is greater than the sum of the measures of two obtuse angles.	A plane contains three points.	A line and a plane intersect at exactly one point.	The measure of an angle is greater than the measure of its complement.	Two lines that are perpendicular intersect at exactly two points.	Two right angles are congruent.
Two planes that intersect share exactly one point.	The supplement of an acute angle is greater than the complement of the same angle.	The sum of the measures of two acute angles is greater than 90 degrees.	Two planes contain the same point.	Two angles that are not congruent have the same complement.	Three lines that do not all lie on the same plane can be drawn through one point.
Two angles that are adjacent share the same vertex.	Two angles that are congruent are adjacent.	Two planes that are parallel contain the same point.	A line contains four non-coplanar points.	An acute angle and its supplement are congruent.	The measure of an angle is less than the measure of its supplement.
Three lines that are all parallel lie on the same plane.	Two lines that are not parallel do not share any points.	Two planes that intersect share an infinite number of points.	A right angle and its supplement are congruent.	Two lines intersect at one point.	An angle and its complement are congruent.

COLOR CIRCLES CONTAINING STATEMENTS THAT ARE **ALWAYS** TRUE BLUE.

COLOR CIRCLES CONTAINING STATEMENTS THAT ARE **SOMETIMES** TRUE GREEN.

COLOR CIRCLES CONTAINING STATEMENTS THAT ARE **NEVER** TRUE RED.

Always. Sometimes. Never: Points. Lines. Planes. and Angles Name: _____

An angle measuring less than 180 degrees is acute.	Two obtuse angles are congruent.	Two planes intersect at only one point.	A line and a plane intersect at exactly two points.	A line can be drawn through two points.	Two adjacent acute angles form an obtuse angle.
Four points lie on the same plane.	Three lines intersect at one point.	Two perpendicular lines intersect at exactly one point.	The measure of an obtuse angle is greater than the measure of a right angle.	Two planes intersect.	Two angles that are congruent share the same vertex.
The sum of the measures of two acute angles is greater than the sum of the measures of two obtuse angles.	A plane contains three points.	A line and a plane intersect at exactly one point.	The measure of an angle is greater than the measure of its complement.	Two lines that are perpendicular intersect at exactly two points.	Two right angles are congruent.
Two planes that intersect share exactly one point.	The supplement of an acute angle is greater than the complement of the same angle.	The sum of the measures of two acute angles is greater than 90 degrees.	Two planes contain the same point.	Two angles that are not congruent have the same complement.	Three lines that do not all lie on the same plane can be drawn through one point.
Two angles that are adjacent share the same vertex.	Two angles that are congruent are adjacent.	Two planes that are parallel contain the same point.	A line contains four non-coplanar points.	An acute angle and its supplement are congruent.	The measure of an angle is less than the measure of its supplement.
Three lines that are all parallel lie on the same plane.	Two lines that are not parallel do not share any points.	Two planes that intersect share an infinite number of points.	A right angle and its supplement are congruent.	Two lines intersect at one point.	An angle and its complement are congruent.

Sorting Cards Page 1 (Cut along solid lines)

Always, Sometimes, Never: Points, Lines, Planes, and Angles

An angle measuring less than 180 degrees is acute.	Two obtuse angles are congruent.	Two planes intersect at only one point.	A line and a plane intersect at exactly two points.
Four points lie on the same plane.	Three lines intersect at one point.	Two perpendicular lines intersect at exactly one point.	The measure of an obtuse angle is greater than the measure of a right angle.
The sum of the measures of two acute angles is greater than the sum of the measures of two obtuse angles.	A plane contains three points.	A line and a plane intersect at exactly one point.	The measure of an angle is greater than the measure of its complement.

Sorting Cards Page 2 (Cut along solid lines)

Always, Sometimes, Never: Points, Lines, Planes, and Angles

Two planes that intersect share exactly one point.	The supplement of an acute angle is greater than the complement of the same angle.	The sum of the measures of two acute angles is greater than 90 degrees.	Two planes contain the same point.
Two angles that are adjacent share the same vertex.	Two angles that are congruent are adjacent.	Two planes that are parallel contain the same point.	A line contains four non-coplanar points.
Three lines that are all parallel lie on the same plane.	Two lines that are not parallel do not share any points.	Two planes that intersect share an infinite number of points.	A right angle and its supplement are congruent.

Sorting Cards Page 3 (Cut along solid lines)

Always, Sometimes, Never: Points, Lines, Planes, and Angles

A line can be drawn through two points.	Two adjacent acute angles form an obtuse angle.	Two angles that are not congruent have the same complement.	Three lines that do not all lie on the same plane can be drawn through one point.
Two planes intersect.	An acute angle and its supplement are congruent.	Two angles that are congruent share the same vertex.	The measure of an angle is less than the measure of its supplement.
Two lines that are perpendicular intersect at exactly two points.	Two right angles are congruent.	Two lines intersect at one point.	An angle and its complement are congruent.

SORTING MAT

ALWAYS TRUE

SOMETIMES TRUE

NEVER TRUE

SORTING MAT

ALWAYS TRUE

SOMETIMES TRUE

NEVER TRUE

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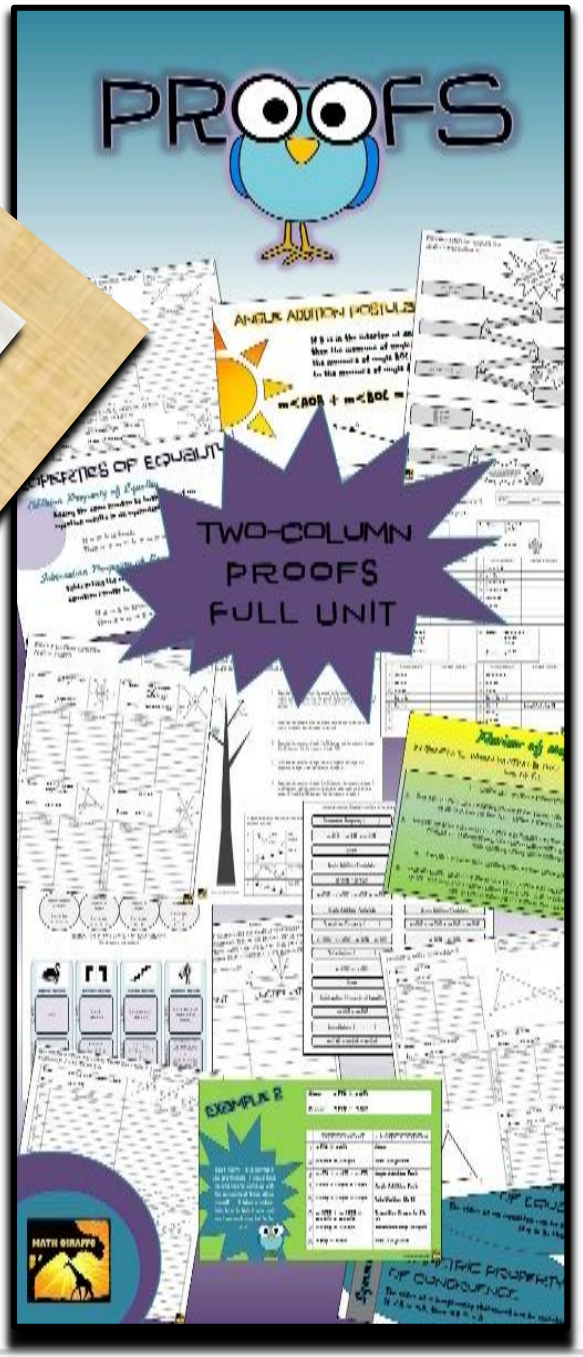
- Brigid



This proof unit starts with properties and includes a unique style of Algebra proof. You'll love this proven method.