

Geometry Terms

Point-a location in space that has no size

Line-a series of points that extends in two opposite directions without end

Segment-consists of two endpoints and all the points of the line in between

Ray-consists of one endpoint and all the points of the line on one side of the endpoint

Plane-a flat surface with no thickness that extends in all directions on the surface

Intersecting lines-lines that have exactly one point in common

Parallel lines-lines that have no points in common

Skew lines-are lines that are not parallel and do not intersect. Skew lines lie in different planes

Angle-a figure formed by two rays with a common end point

Vertex-the point of intersection of two sides of an angle or figure

Degrees-the unit used to measure angles

Acute angle-angles measure less than 90 degrees

Right angle-has one right angle

Obtuse angle-has one angle that measures between 90 and 180 degrees

Straight angle-an angle that measures 180 degrees

Perpendicular lines-lines that intersect to form right angles

Complementary angles-the sum of the measures of two angles equal 90 degrees

Supplementary angles-the sum of the measure two angles equals 180 degrees

Vertical angles-formed by two intersecting lines

Congruent angles-angles with equal measures

Transversal-a line that intersects two or more lines

Triangle-a closed figure made of three line segments that meet only at their endpoints, their sum always equals 180 degrees

Acute triangle-formed by three acute angles

Obtuse triangle-formed by one obtuse angle

Right triangle-formed by one right angle

Congruent segments-segments that are the same length

Equilateral triangle-three congruent sides

Isosceles triangle-has at least two congruent sides

Scalene triangle-has no congruent sides

Polygon-a closed figure that three or more line segments that do not cross

Regular polygon-a polygon with all sides congruent and all angles congruent

Irregular polygon-a polygon with sides that are not all congruent or angles that are not all congruent

Quadrilateral-polygon with four sides, some have special names

Parallelogram-a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides

Trapezoid- a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides

Rectangle- a quadrilateral and parallelogram with four right angles

Rhombus- a quadrilateral and parallelogram with four congruent sides

Square- a quadrilateral and parallelogram with four right angles and four congruent sides

Congruent figures-figures that have exactly the same size and shape

Similar figures-figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size

Line Symmetry-a figure has line symmetry if a line can divide the figure so that each half is a mirror image of the other

Line of symmetry-the line of symmetry is the dividing line used to divide the figure

Transformation-is a change in position, shape or size of a figure

Image-what the new figure formed from a transformation is referred to as

Translation or Slide-a transformation of a figure the same distance and in the same direction

Reflection or Flip-is a transformation that flips a figure over a line

Line of reflection-the line that the reflection or flip takes place on

Rotation or Turn-a transformation that turns a figure about a point

Center of rotation- the point that stays fixed during a rotation or turn

Tessellation-a pattern of repeated, congruent shapes, it covers a surface without gaps or overlaps.