

## Chapter 7 Geometry Terms

**Point** = an exact location

**Line** = a straight path that extends without end in opposite directions

**Plane** = a flat surface that extends without end in all directions

**Line Segment** = made up of two endpoints and all the points between the endpoints

**Ray** = has one endpoint, the ray without end in one direction only

**Angle** = formed by two rays with a common endpoint

**Vertex** = a common end point of two rays

**Acute Angle** = an angle measuring less than  $90^\circ$

**Right Angle** = an angle measuring exactly  $90^\circ$

**Obtuse Angle** = an angle measuring more than  $90^\circ$

**Straight Angle** = an angle measuring exactly  $180^\circ$

**Congruent** = angles that have the same measure

**Vertical Angles** = angles that are formed opposite of each other when two lines intersect

**Adjacent** = angles that are side by side and have a common vertex and ray

**Complementary Angles** = are two angles whose measures have the sum of  $90^\circ$

**Supplementary Angles** = are two angles whose measures have the sum of  $180^\circ$

**Parallel Lines** = lines that are on the same plane that never intersect

**Perpendicular Lines** = lines that intersect at  $90^\circ$  angles or right angles

**Skew lines** = are lines that lie on a different plane. They are neither parallel nor intersecting

**Acute Triangle** = a triangle with only acute angles

**Obtuse Triangle** = a triangle with one obtuse and two acute angles

**Right Triangle** = a triangle with one right angle and two acute angles

**Scalene Triangle** = a triangle with no congruent sides (no sides are the same length)

**Isosceles Triangle** = a triangle with two congruent sides

**Equilateral Triangle** = a triangle with three congruent sides (all sides are equal in length)

**Quadrilateral** = a plane figure with four sides and four angles

**Parallelogram** = opposite sides are parallel and congruent. Opposite angles are congruent

**Rectangle** = parallelogram with four right angles. Opposite sides equal in length.

**Rhombus** = parallelogram with four congruent sides

**Square** = a rectangle with four congruent sides

**Trapezoid** = quadrilateral with exactly two parallel sides (may have two right angles)

**Polygon** = a closed plane figure formed by three or more line segments

**Regular Polygon** = a polygon in which all sides are congruent and all angles are congruent

**Line Symmetry** = a figure has this if it can be folded or reflected so that the two parts of the figure match or are congruent

**Line of Symmetry** = the line of reflection

