

Geometry Vocabulary Reference Sheet

Term	Picture	Definition/Description
ray		a part of a line that begins at a particular point (the endpoint) and extends forever in <u>one</u> direction
line		a two-dimensional object that has <u>no</u> endpoints and continues on forever in <u>both</u> directions
line segment		part of a line connecting two points, it has <u>definite</u> end points
angle		the figure formed by two rays, called the sides of the angle, sharing a common endpoint (the vertex of the angle)
vertex		the point at which the rays of an angle or the sides of a polygon meet; the plural form of the word is "vertexes" or "vertices"
acute angle		an angle with a measure less than 90°
obtuse angle		an angle with a measure more than 90°

right angle		a 90° angle
straight angle		a 180° angle
reflex angle		an angle with a measure greater than 180° but less than 360°
adjacent angle		two angles that are next to each other
congruent sides		congruent sides or segments have the exact same length
adjacent sides		two sides that share a common vertex
parallel lines		lines that never meet; two parallel lines are always the same distance apart
perpendicular		two lines that intersect at right angles; the symbol \perp means "is perpendicular to"

regular polygon	draw 3 examples:	a polygon in which all sides are the same length and all angles have the same measure
polygon	draw 3 examples:	a 2-dimensional figure formed by three or more line segments (sides) that meet only at their endpoints (vertices) to make a closed path; sides may not cross one another
quadrangle	draw 3 examples:	a polygon with four sides and four angles
equilateral triangle		a triangle with all three sides equal in length, each angle of an equilateral triangle measures 60°
isosceles triangle		a triangle with two sides equal in length
scalene triangle		a triangle with no sides equal in length
right triangle		a triangle with a right angle (90°)
acute triangle		a triangle with <u>three</u> acute angles

obtuse triangle		a triangle with <u>one</u> obtuse angle
rhombus		a rhombus is a quadrilateral whose four sides are congruent; it has two pairs of parallel sides; squares are a type of rhombus with congruent angles
square		a figure with four <i>congruent</i> sides and four right angles; a square is always a rhombus; all squares are considered rectangles
rectangle		a figure with four sides and four right angles; opposite sides are parallel and congruent, a rectangle is sometimes a trapezoid; a rectangle is <u>sometimes</u> a square
trapezoid		a quadrilateral with <u>at least</u> one pair of parallel sides
parallelogram		a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides; opposite sides have the same length and opposite angles have the same measure; all rectangles are parallelograms but not all parallelograms are rectangles because parallelograms do not necessarily have right angles
concave polygon		a polygon with an angle measuring more than 180° ; concave polygons look like they are collapsed or have one or more angles "dented" in
convex polygon		a polygon is convex if there are no "dents" or indentations in it

