

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: Key  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Geometry Chapter 1 Vocabulary Study Guide

- |          |     |                      |               |   |
|----------|-----|----------------------|---------------|---|
| <u>W</u> | 1.  | acute angle          | <del>A.</del> | Is a straight path that has no thickness and extends forever in two directions  |
| <u>P</u> | 2.  | adjacent angles      | <del>B.</del> | Points that lie in the same plane are _____.  |
| <u>M</u> | 3.  | angle                | <del>C.</del> | Is a point at one end of a segment or the starting point of a ray   |
| <u>O</u> | 4.  | angle bisector       | <del>D.</del> | The ___ is the number of square units needed to cover a surface   |
| <u>D</u> | 5.  | area                 | <del>E.</del> | Each flat surface of a polyhedron is a _____  |
| <u>H</u> | 6.  | bisect               | <del>F.</del> | A polygon where no diagonal contains point in the exterior of the polygon (all diagonals are completely inside the polygon) |
| <u>L</u> | 7.  | circumference        | <del>G.</del> | The segments where the faces of a polyhedron intersect are the _____  |
| <u>W</u> | 8.  | collinear            | <del>H.</del> | Are segments that have the same length.   |
| <u>T</u> | 9.  | complementary angles | <del>I.</del> | To divide a segment or an angle into two congruent segments or angles.  |
| <u>V</u> | 10. | concave              | <del>J.</del> | A ___ is a solid with congruent parallel circular bases connected by a curved surface                                       |
| <u>R</u> | 11. | cone                 | <del>K.</del> | A polygon with all equal sides is an _____  |
| <u>N</u> | 12. | congruent angles     | <del>L.</del> | The ___ is the distance around a circle   |
| <u>#</u> | 13. | congruent segments   | <del>M.</del> | Is a figure formed by two rays, or sides, with a common endpoint called the vertex  |
| <u>F</u> | 14. | convex               | <del>N.</del> | Angles that have the same measure.  |
| <u>B</u> | 15. | coplanar             | <del>O.</del> | Is a ray or line that divides an angle into two congruent angles  |
| <u>J</u> | 16. | cylinder             | <del>P.</del> | Are two angles in the same plane with a common vertex and a common side, but no common interior points                      |
| <u>G</u> | 17. | edges                | <del>Q.</del> | A polygon with all equal angles is an _____   |
| <u>C</u> | 18. | endpoint             | <del>R.</del> | A ___ is a solid with a circular base connected by a curved surface to a single vertex                                      |
| <u>Q</u> | 19. | equiangular polygon  | <del>S.</del> | Is a pair of adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays, or form a straight line                               |
| <u>K</u> | 20. | equilateral polygon  | <del>T.</del> | Are two angles whose measures have a sum of $90^\circ$  |
| <u>E</u> | 21. | face                 | <del>U.</del> | Points that lie on the same line are _____  |
| <u>X</u> | 22. | intersection         | <del>V.</del> | A polygon where any part of a diagonal contains points in the exterior of the polygon is _____ (one or more sides cave in)  |
| <u>A</u> | 23. | line                 | <del>W.</del> | Is an angle whose measure is greater than $0^\circ$ but less than $90^\circ$  |
| <u>S</u> | 24. | linear pair          | <del>X.</del> | The _____ of two or more geometric figures is the set of points they have in common (where they meet/touch)                 |

- G 25. midpoint
- F 26. obtuse angle
- N 27. opposite rays
- R 28. perimeter
- P 29. perpendicular
- D 30. plane
- A 31. point
- U 32. polygon
- B 33. polyhedron
- L 34. prism
- I 35. pyramid
- Q 36. ray
- O 37. regular polygon
- W 38. regular polyhedron
- H 39. right angle
- S 40. segment
- K 41. segment bisector
- V 42. sphere
- E 43. supplementary angles
- T 44. surface area
- J 45. vertex of an angle
- X 46. vertex of a polygon
- C 47. vertical angles
- M 48. volume



- ~~A.~~ Names a location and has no size. It is represented by a dot
- ~~B.~~ A solid with all flat surfaces that encloses a single region of space is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~C.~~ Are two nonadjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines
- ~~D.~~ Is a flat surface that has no thickness and extends forever in all directions
- ~~E.~~ Are two angles whose measures have a sum of  $180^\circ$
- ~~F.~~ An angle whose measure is greater than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$
- ~~G.~~ Is the point that divides, a segment into two congruent segments, it is halfway between the two endpoints
- ~~H.~~ An angle that measures exactly  $90^\circ$
- ~~I.~~ A polyhedron that has a polygonal base and three or more triangular faces that meet at a common vertex is a \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~J.~~ The common endpoint of an angle
- ~~K.~~ Is any ray, segment, or line that intersects a segment at its midpoint. It divides the segment into two equal parts at its midpoint.
- ~~L.~~ A polyhedron with two parallel congruent faces called bases is a \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~M.~~ The measure of the amount of space enclosed in a solid figure is the \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~N.~~ Two rays that have a common endpoint and form a line
- ~~O.~~ A \_\_\_\_\_ is a polygon that is both equiangular and equilateral
- ~~P.~~ Lines, segments, or rays that for right angles are \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~Q.~~ Is a part of a line that starts at an endpoint and extends forever in one direction
- ~~R.~~ The sum of all the lengths of the sides of a polygon
- ~~S.~~ Is the part of a line consisting of two points and all points between them
- ~~T.~~ The two dimensional measurement of the surface of a solid figure
- ~~U.~~ A \_\_\_\_\_ is a closed figure formed by a finite number of coplanar segments called sides
- ~~V.~~ A \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of all point in space that are the same distance from a given point call the center. It has no faces, edges, or vertices
- ~~W.~~ A polyhedron with all equal side and all equal angles is a \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~X.~~ The vertex of each angle in a polygon is a \_\_\_\_\_