

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

*Key*

### Geometry Semester 1 Vocabulary Study Guide

***Bold Italic Terms will be on matching quiz.*** All others will be on define in your own words quiz

1. ***acute angle***
2. Adjacent Angles
3. Angle
4. Angle Bisector
5. ***bisect***
6. ***circumference***
7. Collinear
8. Complementary Angles
9. Concave
10. ***cone***
11. Congruent Angles
12. Congruent Segments
13. Convex
14. Coplanar
15. Customary System
16. ***cylinder***
17. Edges
18. ***elimination***
19. Endpoint
20. ***equiangular polygon***
21. ***equilateral polygon***
22. ***face***
23. ***inequality***
24. ***intersection***
25. Line
26. Linear Pair
27. Metric System
28. Midpoint
29. ***obtuse angle***
30. Opposite Rays
31. Order of Operations
32. ***ordered pairs***
33. ***origin***
34. ***perimeter***
35. Perpendicular
36. Plane
37. Point
38. ***polygon***
39. ***prism***
40. ***pyramid***
41. Quadrants
42. ***radical expression***
43. ***radicand***
44. Ray
45. ***regular polygon***
46. ***right angle***
47. Segment
48. Segment Bisector
49. ***solution of a system***
50. ***sphere***
51. ***substitution***
52. Supplementary Angles
53. Surface Area
54. ***system of equations***
55. ***vertex of a polygon***
56. ***vertex of an angle***
57. Vertical Angles
58. Volume
59. ***x-coordinate***
60. ***y-coordinate***

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### Geometry Chapter 0 Vocabulary Study Guide

- |          |                                 |  |
|----------|---------------------------------|--|
| <u>J</u> | 1. conjugate                    | <del>A.</del> _____ are how we name points in the coordinate plane (x, y).   |
| <u>C</u> | 2. customary system             | <del>B.</del> A _____ is the ordered pair (x, y) that satisfy both equations in the <u>system</u> . It is where the lines intersect.   |
| <u>L</u> | 3. elimination                  | <del>C.</del> _____ is the system of measurement primarily used in the US that contains unit such as inches, feet, yards, miles, pounds...   |
| <u>F</u> | 4. inequality                   | <del>D.</del> The process of removing a radical expression from the denominator of a fraction is called _____  |
| <u>I</u> | 5. metric system                | <del>E.</del> _____ is the first number in an ordered pair and tells you how far left or right to move on the coordinate plane   |
| <u>N</u> | 6. order of operations          | <del>F.</del> _____ is an expression that contains one of the following symbols $<, >, \leq, \geq, \text{ or } \neq$   |
| <u>A</u> | 7. ordered pairs                | <del>G.</del> _____ is an algebraic method for solving systems of linear equations in which you substitute one equation into the other equation to find one variable.                          |
| <u>Q</u> | 8. origin                       | <del>H.</del> A _____ is an expression containing a radical symbol such as $\sqrt{\quad}$  |
| <u>O</u> | 9. quadrants                    | <del>I.</del> _____ is the system of measurement used in most European countries that uses units such as meters, centimeters, kilometers, grams...   |
| <u>H</u> | 10. radical expression          | <del>J.</del> The binomial expression we multiply by to remove a radical expression from the denominator of a fraction is called a _____   |
| <u>M</u> | 11. radicand                    | <del>K.</del> _____ is the second number in an ordered pair and tells you how far up or down to move on the coordinate plane.  |
| <u>D</u> | 12. rationalize the denominator | <del>L.</del> _____ is an algebraic method for solving systems of linear equations in which you add or subtract the two equation to eliminate a variable. Sometimes referred as Stack and Add. |
| <u>B</u> | 13. solution of a system        | <del>M.</del> The _____ is the part of a radical expression found under the radical symbol in $\sqrt{2x}$ it is the $2x$   |
| <u>G</u> | 14. substitution                | <del>N.</del> The _____ are the rules we must follow when solving an equation. Also, known PEMDAS.   |
| <u>P</u> | 15. system of equations         | <del>O.</del> The x-axis and the y-axis split the coordinate plane into four _____ that are numbered in a counter-clockwise direction with Roman Numerals.                                     |
| <u>E</u> | 16. x-coordinate                | <del>P.</del> A _____ is a set of two or more equations that contain the same variables  |
| <u>K</u> | 17. y-coordinate                | <del>Q.</del> The intersection of the x- and y-axis is the _____ and represents the ordered pair (0,0).  |

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### Geometry Chapter 1 Vocabulary Study Guide

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|----------|-----|----------------------|---------------|--|
| <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 <sup>s</sup> 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>U</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 <sup>two</sup> 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>H</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

X

- ~~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 form 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 <sup>polyhedron</sup> polygon with all equal side and all equal angles is a \_\_\_\_\_  
~~X.~~ The vertex of each angle in a polygon is a \_\_\_\_\_