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Geometry Semester 2 Vocabulary Study Guide

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

1. acute triangle
2. *adjacent angles*
3. *alternate exterior angles*
4. *alternate interior angles*
5. *angle*
6. angle bisector
7. angle of depression
8. angle of elevation
9. bisect
10. *circumference*
11. collinear
12. complementary angles
13. *concave*
14. *cone*
15. *congruent angles /polygons/segments*
16. *consecutive (same-side) interior angles*
17. *convex*
18. coplanar
19. *corresponding angles*
20. *corresponding sides*
21. *cylinder*
22. diameter
23. *edges*
24. *elimination*
25. *endpoint*
26. equiangular polygon
27. equidistant
28. equilateral polygon
29. *exterior angle*
30. *inequality*
31. *interior angle*
32. *intersection*
33. isosceles triangle
34. *line*
35. linear pair
36. *metric system*
37. *midpoint*
38. obtuse triangle
39. opposite rays
40. *order of operations*
41. *ordered pairs*
42. *origin*
43. *paragraph proof*
44. parallel lines (specifically slope)
45. *parallel planes*
46. *perimeter*
47. perpendicular lines (specifically slope)
48. *plane*
49. *point*
50. *polygon*
51. *postulate/axiom*
52. *prism*
53. *pyramid*
54. *quadrants*
55. *radical expression*
56. *radicand*
57. radius
58. *ray*
59. regular polygon
60. *remote interior angle*
61. right triangle
62. scalene triangle
63. *segment*
64. segment bisector
65. skew lines
66. slope of a line
67. *solution of a system*
68. *sphere*
69. *substitution*
70. supplementary angles
71. surface area
72. *system of equations*
73. *theorem*
74. transversal
75. *trigonometric ratio*
76. *two-column proof*
77. vertical angles
78. volume
79. *x-coordinate*
80. *y-coordinate*

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Geometry Chapter 0 Vocabulary Study Guide

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| <u>J</u> 1. conjugate | A. _____ are how we name points in the coordinate plane (x, y). |
| <u>C</u> 2. customary system | B. A _____ is the ordered pair (x, y) that satisfy both equations in the system. It is where the lines intersect. |
| <u>L</u> 3. elimination | C. _____ 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 | D. The process of removing a radical expression from the denominator of a fraction is called _____ |
| <u>I</u> 5. metric system | E. _____ 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 | F. _____ is an expression that contains one of the following symbols $<$, $>$, \leq , \geq , or \neq |
| <u>A</u> 7. ordered pairs | G. _____ 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 | H. A _____ is an expression containing a radical symbol such as $\sqrt{\quad}$ |
| <u>O</u> 9. quadrants | I. _____ 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 | J. 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 | K. _____ 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 | L. _____ 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 | M. 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 | N. The _____ are the rules we must follow when solving an equation. Also, known PEMDAS. |
| <u>P</u> 15. system of equations | O. 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 | P. A _____ is a set of two or more equations that contain the same variables |
| <u>K</u> 17. y-coordinate | Q. 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 | A. Is a straight path that has no thickness and extends forever in two directions |
| <u>P</u> | 2. | adjacent angles | B. Points that lie in the same plane are _____. |
| <u>M</u> | 3. | angle | C. Is a point at one end of a segment or the starting point of a ray |
| <u>O</u> | 4. | angle bisector | D. The ___ is the number of square units needed to cover a surface |
| <u>D</u> | 5. | area | E. Each flat surface of a polyhedron is a _____ |
| <u>I</u> | 6. | bisect | F. 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 | G. The segments where the faces of a polyhedron intersect are the _____ |
| <u>U</u> | 8. | collinear | H. Are segments that have the same length. |
| <u>T</u> | 9. | complementary angles | I. To divide a segment or an angle into two congruent segments or angles. |
| <u>V</u> | 10. | concave | J. A ___ is a solid with ^{two} congruent parallel circular bases connected by a curved surface |
| <u>R</u> | 11. | cone | K. A polygon with all equal sides is an _____ |
| <u>N</u> | 12. | congruent angles | L. The ___ is the distance around a circle |
| <u>H</u> | 13. | congruent segments | M. Is a figure formed by two rays, or sides, with a common endpoint called the vertex |
| <u>F</u> | 14. | convex | N. Angles that have the same measure. |
| <u>B</u> | 15. | coplanar | O. Is a ray or line that divides an angle into two congruent angles |
| <u>J</u> | 16. | cylinder | P. 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 | Q. A polygon with all equal angles is an _____ |
| <u>C</u> | 18. | endpoint | R. A ___ is a solid with a circular base connected by a curved surface to a single vertex |
| <u>Q</u> | 19. | equiangular polygon | S. Is a pair of adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays, or form a straight line |
| <u>K</u> | 20. | equilateral polygon | T. Are two angles whose measures have a sum of 90° |
| <u>E</u> | 21. | face | U. Points that lie on the same line are _____ |
| <u>X</u> | 22. | intersection | V. 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 | W. Is an angle whose measure is greater than 0° but less than 90° |
| <u>S</u> | 24. | linear pair | X. 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°
~~F.~~ An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180°
~~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°
~~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 polyhedron with all equal side and all equal angles is a _____
~~X.~~ The vertex of each angle in a polygon is a _____

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Geometry Chapter 3 Vocabulary Study Guide

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| <u>B</u> 1. | alternate exterior angles | A. ___ are coplanar lines that do not intersect. |
| <u>M</u> 2. | alternate interior angles | B. ___ are the nonadjacent <u>exterior angles</u> that lie on <u>opposite sides</u> of the transversal. When the two lines are parallel they are congruent. |
| <u>H</u> 3. | consecutive (same-side) interior angles | C. A ___ is a line that intersects two or more coplanar lines at two different points |
| <u>I</u> 4. | corresponding angles | D. The ___ are the angles that lie in the two regions that are not between the two lines intersected by a transversal. |
| <u>N</u> 5. | equidistant | E. ___ of a linear equation is $y = mx + b$ where m is the slope of the line and b is the y-intercept. |
| <u>D</u> 6. | exterior angles | F. ___ are lines that do not intersect and are not coplanar. |
| <u>O</u> 7. | interior angles | G. The ___ of a line is the ratio of the change in the y values to the change in the x values. The Rise over the Run. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ |
| <u>A</u> 8. | parallel lines | H. ___ are the interior angles that lie on the <u>same side</u> of the transversal. When the two lines are parallel they are supplementary. |
| <u>J</u> 9. | parallel planes | I. ___ are the angles that lie on the same side of the transversal and the same side of two lines. When the two lines are parallel they are congruent. |
| <u>L</u> 10. | point-slope form | J. ___ are planes that do not intersect |
| <u>K</u> 11. | rate of change | K. The slope can be interpreted as a ____, which describes how a quantity <u>y changes</u> in relation to quantity <u>x</u> . |
| <u>F</u> 12. | skew lines | L. ___ of a linear equation is $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ where m is the slope of the line and (x_1, y_1) is a point on the line. |
| <u>G</u> 13. | slope | M. ___ are the nonadjacent <u>interior angles</u> that lie on <u>opposite sides</u> of the transversal. When the two lines are parallel they are congruent. |
| <u>E</u> 14. | slope-intercept form | N. ___ means that the distance between two lines measured along a perpendicular line is always the same. |
| <u>C</u> 15. | transversal | O. The ___ are the angles that lie in the region between the two lines intersected by a transversal |

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Geometry Chapter 4 Vocabulary

- L 1. acute triangle
- M 2. base
- D 3. base angle
- B 4. congruent polygons
- E 5. corresponding angles
- H 6. corresponding sides
- S 7. CPCTC
- C 8. equiangular triangle
- A 9. equilateral triangle
- K 10. exterior angle
- N 11. included angle
- Q 12. included side
- F 13. interior angle
- G 14. isosceles triangle
- I 15. legs
- T 16. obtuse triangle
- R 17. remote interior angle
- O 18. right triangle
- J 19. scalene triangle
- P 20. vertex
- ~~A.~~ A _____ is a triangle with three congruent sides
- ~~B.~~ Are two polygons that have the same size and shape. In these polygons all corresponding sides and all corresponding angles are congruent
- ~~C.~~ A _____ is a triangle with three congruent angles
- ~~D.~~ The _____ are the two angles that have the base of an isosceles triangle as a side
- ~~E.~~ A _____ are **angles** that are in the same position in two polygons with an equal number of sides
- ~~F.~~ A _____ is an angle formed by two sides of a triangle and lies on inside the triangle
- ~~G.~~ Is a triangle with at least two congruent sides
- ~~H.~~ A _____ are **sides** that are in the same position in two polygons with the same number of sides
- ~~I.~~ The congruent sides of an isosceles triangle are called
- ~~J.~~ A _____ is a triangle with no congruent sides
- ~~K.~~ A _____ is an angle formed by one side of a triangle and the extension of an adjacent side and lies on the outside of the triangle
- ~~L.~~ A _____ is a triangle with three acute angles
- ~~M.~~ The _____ is the side opposite the vertex angle in an isosceles triangle
- ~~N.~~ Is an angle formed by two adjacent sides of a polygon
- ~~O.~~ A _____ is a triangle with one right angle
- ~~P.~~ The _____ is the angle form by the legs of an isosceles triangle
- ~~Q.~~ A _____ is the common side of two consecutive angles in a polygon
- ~~R.~~ A _____ is an interior angle that is not adjacent to the exterior angle
- ~~S.~~ Is an abbreviation for the phrase Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent and can be used as a justification in a proof after we have proven that two triangles are congruent
- ~~T.~~ A _____ is a triangle with one obtuse angle

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Geometry Chapter 8 Vocabulary

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|----------|-----|------------------------------|---|
| <u>D</u> | 1. | angle of depression | |
| <u>I</u> | 2. | angle of elevation | A. ___ literally means triangle measure and is used to find the measure of the sides and angles in right triangles |
| <u>H</u> | 3. | Cosine | B. The ___ is a theorem that relates the lengths of the hypotenuse and the legs of a right triangle $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ |
| <u>E</u> | 4. | inverse trigonometric ratios | C. ___ is the ratio of the side opposite over the side adjacent |
| <u>B</u> | 5. | Pythagorean Theorem | D. ___ is an angle formed by a horizontal line of sight to an object below the line of sight |
| <u>G</u> | 6. | Pythagorean Triple | E. ___ are used to find the measure of angles in a right triangle when the lengths of the sides are known they are denoted \sin^{-1} , \cos^{-1} , and \tan^{-1} . |
| <u>L</u> | 7. | Sine | F. ___ is an acronym used to remember the three most basic trigonometric ratios |
| <u>F</u> | 8. | SohCahToa | G. ___ is a set of three nonzero whole numbers such that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ for example 3,4,5 |
| <u>K</u> | 9. | special right triangles | H. ___ is the ratio of the side adjacent over the hypotenuse |
| <u>C</u> | 10. | Tangent | I. ___ is an angle formed by a horizontal line of sight to an object above the line of sight |
| <u>J</u> | 11. | trigonometric ratio | J. ___ is the ratio of the lengths of two sides of a right triangle |
| <u>A</u> | 12. | trigonometry | K. There are two ___ that have special relationships between the lengths of the legs and the lengths of the hypotenuse ($45^\circ 45^\circ 90^\circ$ and a $30^\circ 60^\circ 90^\circ$) |
| | | | L. ___ is the ratio of the side opposite over the hypotenuse |