Geometry Vocabulary List

- **Geometry:** The Study of Shapes and Measurement
- **Protractor:** A tool used to approximate the measure of an angle.
- **Compass:** A tool used to create circles and arcs.
- **Straightedge:** A ruler with no numbers, used to draw a straight line.
- **Sketch:** A figure created without the use of tools.
- **Draw:** A figure is created with the use of tools.
- **Construct:** A figure is created using only a compass and straightedge.
- **Geometric Construction:** same as construct
- **Point:** A location in space with no size or shape.
- **Line:** A straight continuous arrangement of an infinite number of points with infinite length but no width.
- **Plane:** A flat surface, with infinite length and width, but no depth.
- **Coplanar Lines:** Two or more lines that are located in the same plane.
- **Skew Lines:** Lines that are not located in the same plane.
- **Line Segment:** A portion of a line that includes two points and all the points between those points.
- **Endpoints:** The points where the line segment ends.
- **Radius:** The distance from the center of the circle to the circle.
- **Arc:** A portion of a circle.
- **Congruent:** Has the same size, shape, and measure.
• Intersection: The points at which two or more lines or arcs cross each other.

• Ray: A portion of a line that begins at a point and extends infinitely in one direction.

• Angle: Formed when two rays share a common endpoint.

• Vertex: It is the common endpoint (the corner of the angle.)

• Acute Angle: An angle whose measure is greater than 0° but less than 90°.

• Right Angle: An angle whose measure is equal to 90°.

• Obtuse Angle: An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180°.

• Straight Angle: An angle whose measure is equal to 180°.

• Bisect: To divide into two equal parts.

• Angle Bisector: A ray drawn through the vertex of an angle that divides the angle into two angles of equal measure.

• Supplementary Angles: Two angles that add up to 180°.

• Complementary Angles: Two angles that add up to 90°.

• Perpendicular: Two lines that intersect to form 90° angles are perpendicular.

• Midpoint: A point that divides a line segment into two congruent segments, or two segments of equal length.

• Segment Bisector: A line, line segment, or ray that divides a line segment into two congruent line segments.

• Perpendicular Bisector: A segment bisector that bisects the line segment at a 90° angle.

• Adjacent Angles: Two angles that share a side and a vertex.

• Linear Pairs: Adjacent angles that form a line (these are supplementary).

• Vertical Angles: Two nonadjacent congruent angles that are formed by two intersecting lines.