

# Geometry Vocabulary

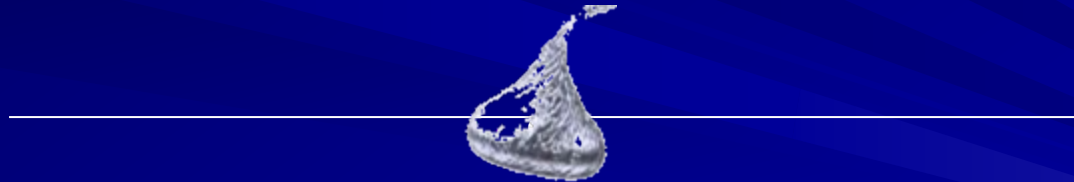
# What is Geometry?

- Geometry is the study of shapes
- They studied Geometry in Ancient Mesopotamia & Ancient Egypt
- Geometry is important in the art and construction fields



# POINT

- A POINT is an exact location on a graph, shape or in “space”.
- The Hershey Kiss is a POINT on the line



# LINE

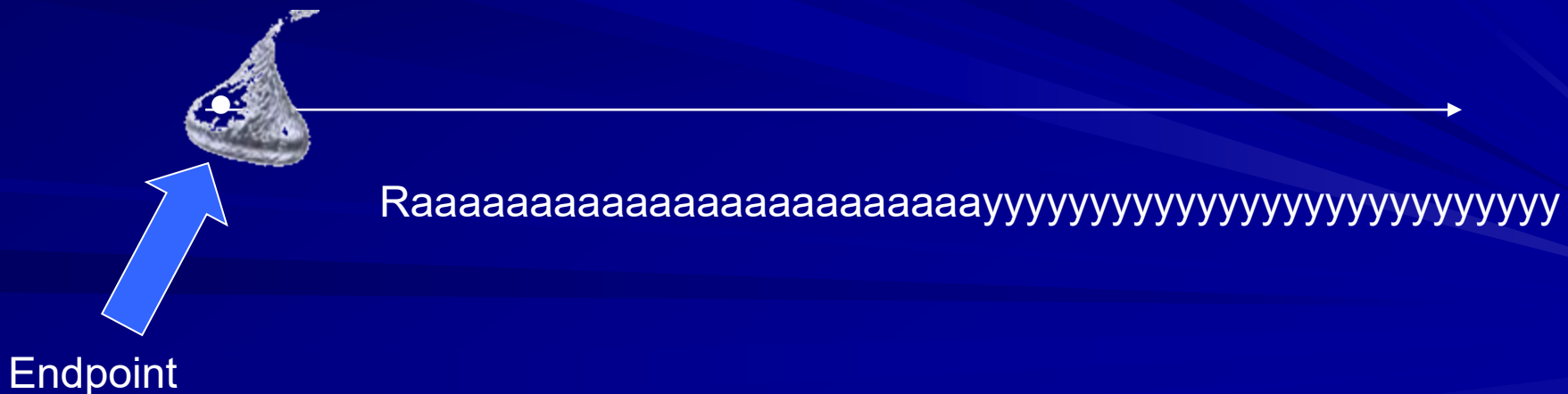
- A LINE goes in opposite directions and never, never, never ends.



Imagine if this Twizzler went on forever and ever and ever and ever and ever and ever

# RAY

- A RAY is part of a line, but it has one endpoint and the other end keeps going.



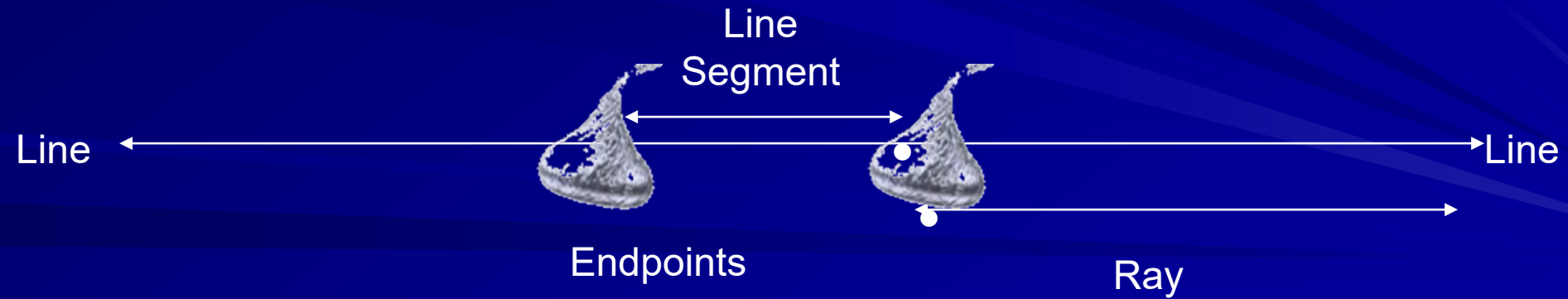
# ENDPOINT

- An **ENDPOINT** is a point at the end of a ray or line segment.



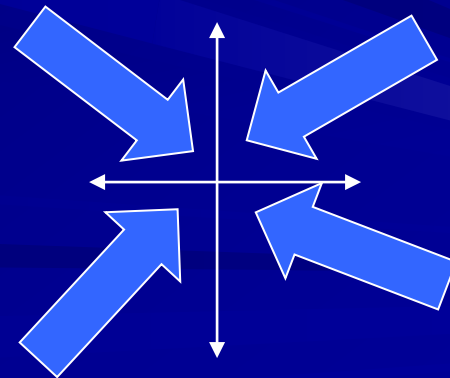
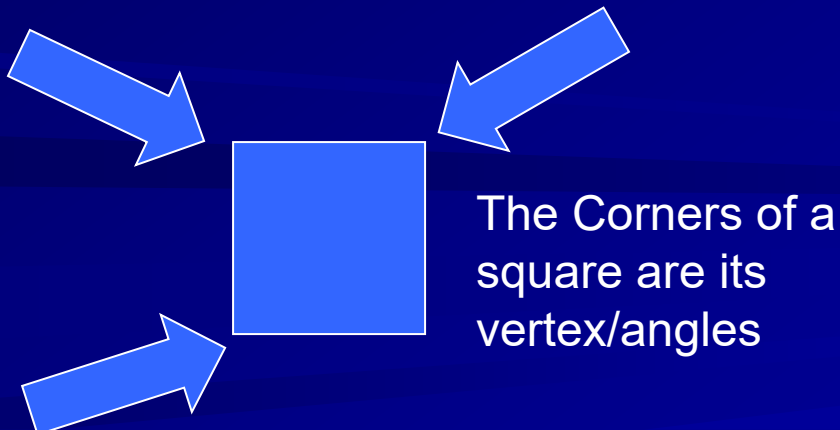
# LINE SEGMENT

- A LINE SEGMENT is part of a ray or line.
- It has two endpoints



# VERTEX

- A VERTEX is a fancy name for “angle”
- Two rays or lines that have the same endpoint make a VERTEX/angle
- VERTEX/angles are measured in “degrees”





# CONGRUENT

- CONGRUENT means the “same”
- CONGRUENT LINE SEGMENTS means two line segments are the same
- CONGRUENT Vertex/Angles means two angles are the same



The Hershey & Crunch Bar are a Congruent size

# VERTICAL LINE

- A VERTICAL LINE goes up & down



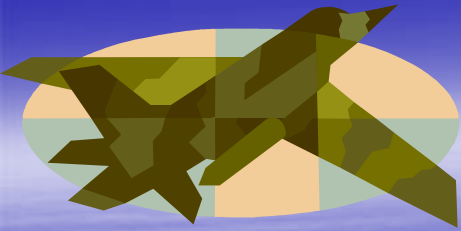
The candy bars are vertical

# HORIZONTAL LINE

- A HORIZONTAL LINE goes “across” (left and right)



The candy bars are  
Horizontal



# PLANE

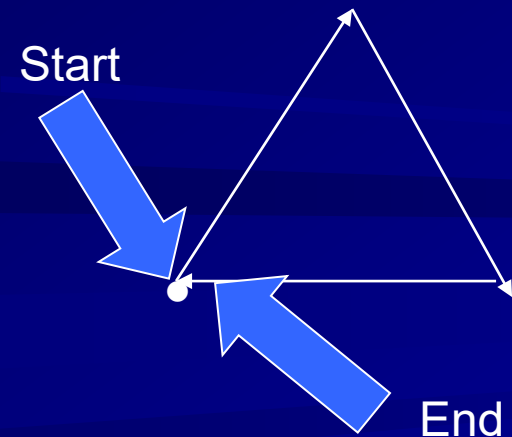
- A PLANE (no, not the one that flies!) is a flat surface that goes on forever in all directions.
- Imagine sitting on a row boat in the middle of the ocean. No matter which way you look...all you see is water...forever.



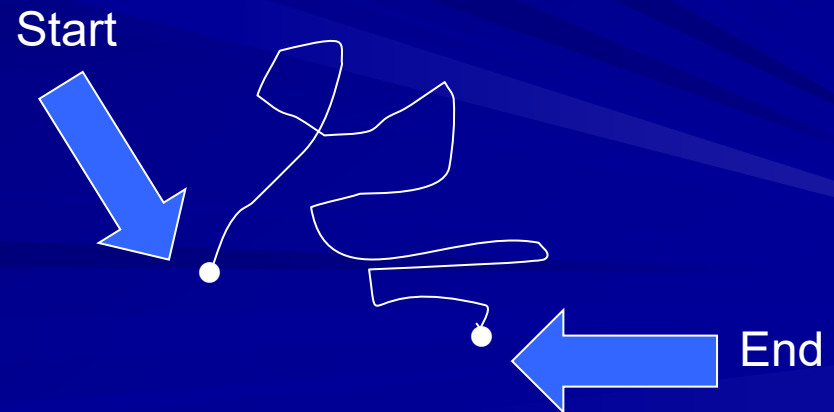
# OPEN & CLOSED FIGURES

- A CLOSED FIGURE/SHAPE starts and ends at the same point.
- An OPEN FIGURE/SHAPE does NOT start and end at the same point.

CLOSED



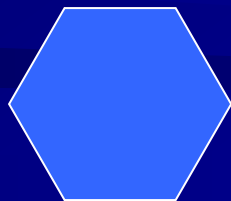
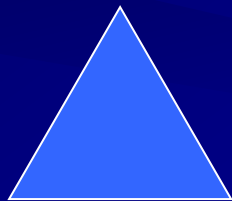
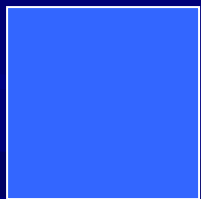
OPEN



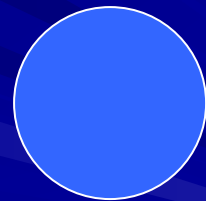
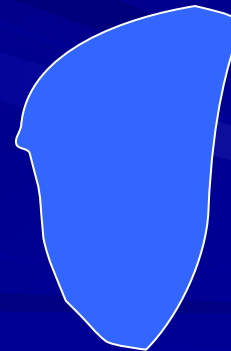
# POLYGON

- A POLYGON is a “closed” shape
- A POLYGON is made up of line segments that do not cross.
- The number of sides gives a POLYGON its name

POLYGON

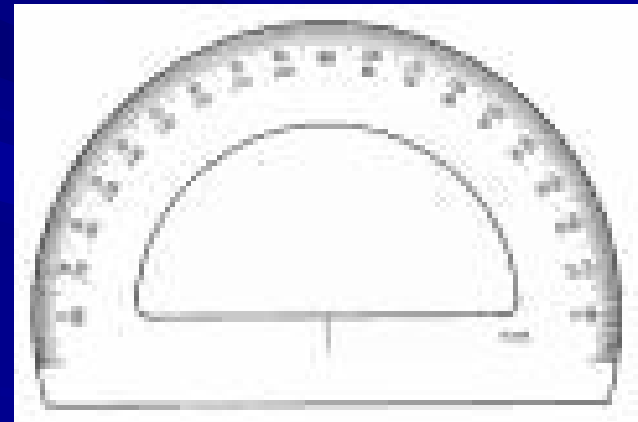
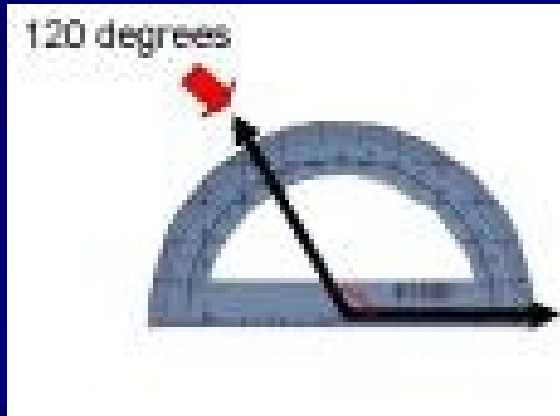


NOT POLYGON



# PROTRACTOR

- We use a PROTRACTOR to measure vertex/angles in degrees



# 4 TYPES OF ANGLES

- ACUTE ANGLES are less than  $90^\circ$

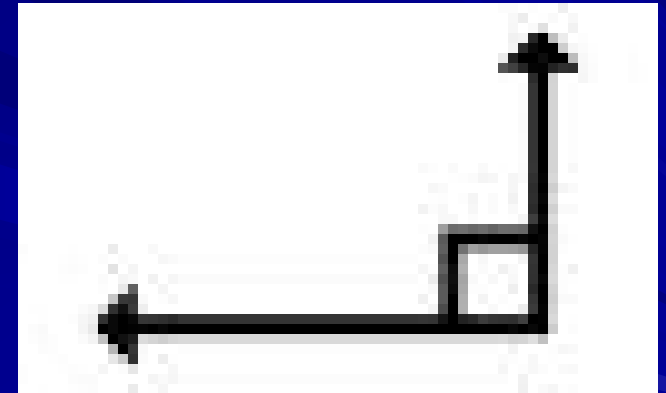
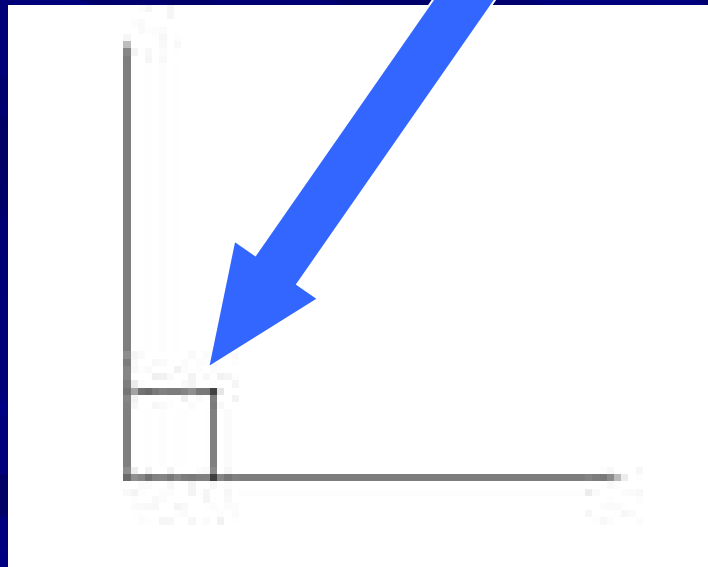




# 4 TYPES OF ANGLES

■ RIGHT ANGLES measure exactly  $90^\circ$

The  
“square”  
symbol  
means  $90^\circ$



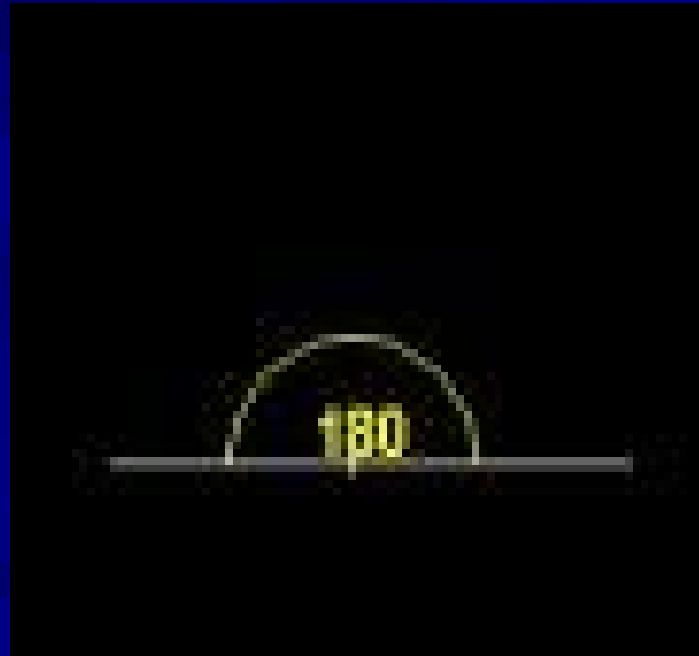
# 4 TYPES OF ANGLES

- **OBTUSE ANGLES** are greater than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$



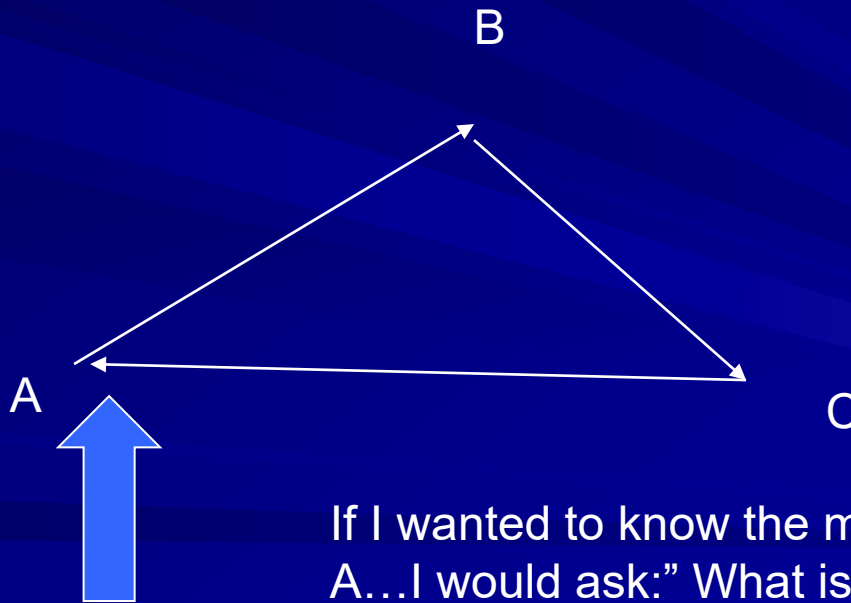
# 4 TYPES OF ANGLES

- STRAIGHT ANGLE is exactly  $180^\circ$



# ANGLES

- When you “name” an angle. The vertex/angle “letter/number” goes in the center of the label



If I wanted to know the measurement of Angle A...I would ask:” What is the measurement for BAC?” (Notice A is in the center)

# The End

- Once you study all the “fancy words”,  
Geometry is very easy to understand...so  
**STUDY!**

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