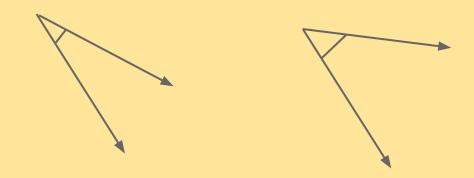
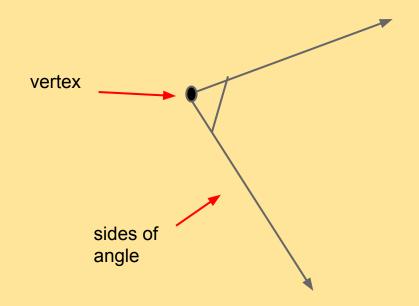
Acute Angle

An angle with a measure less than 90 degrees.



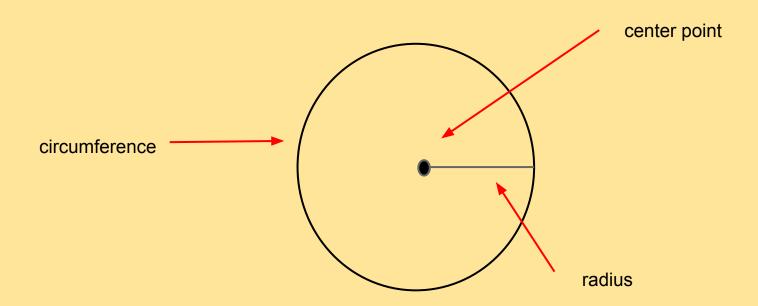
Angle

A figure formed by 2 rays or 2 line segments with a common endpoint.



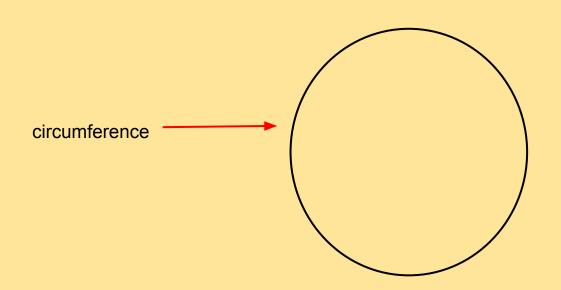
Circle

The set of all points in a plane that are equally distant from a fixed point in the plane called the center of the circle.



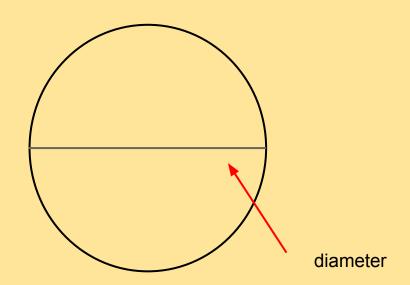
Circumference

The line that goes around the circle.



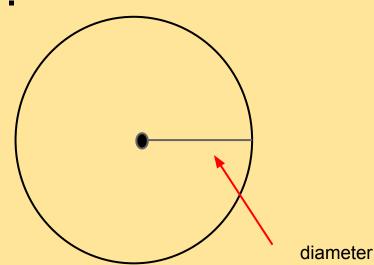
Diameter

The line segment that passes through the center of the circle and has endpoints on the circle.



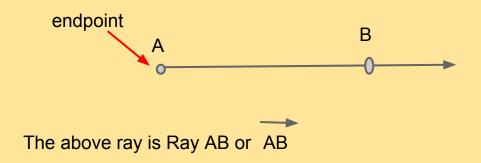
Radius

A line segment from the center of a circle to any point on the circle. The length of the radius is ½ the length of the diameter.



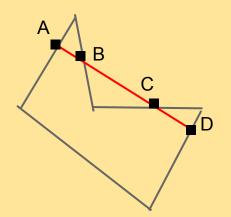
Ray

A part of a line starting at the ray's endpoint and continuing forever in one direction. A ray is often named by its endpoint and another point on it.



Concave Polygon

A polygon on which there are at least two points that can be connected with a line segment that passes outside the polygon.

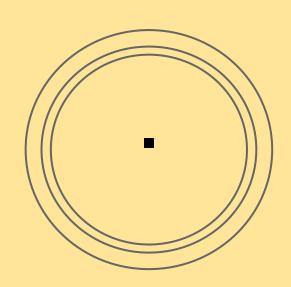


For example, segment AD is outside the hexagon between B and C.

Remember: think conCAVE, it caves in!

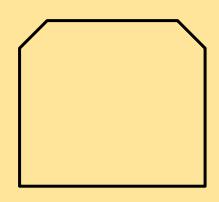
Concentric Circles

Circles that have the same center but have radii of different lengths.



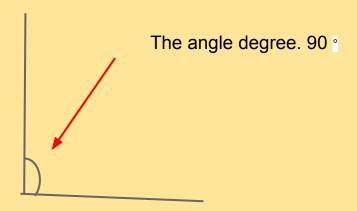
Convex Polygon

A polygon on which no two points can be connected with a line segment that passes outside the polygon. This is opposite of a concave polygon.



Degree

A unit of measure for angles.



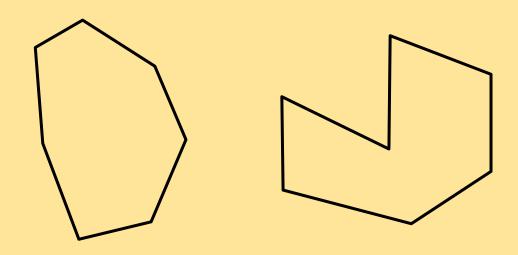
Endpoint

A point at the end of a line segment or ray.



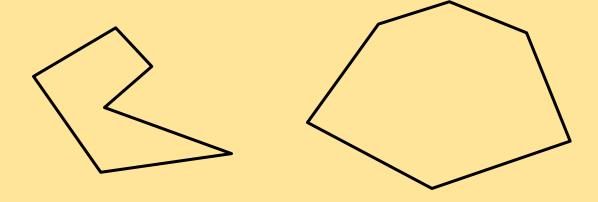
Heptagon

A 7-sided polygon.



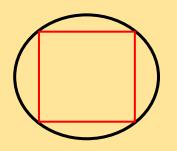
Hexagon

A 6-sided polygon.



Inscribed Polygon

A polygon whose vertices are all on the same circle.

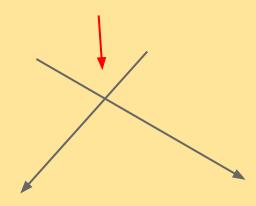


This is an inscribed square.

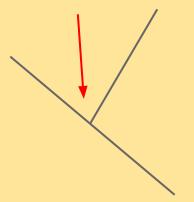
Intersect

To share a common point or points.

point the rays intersect at

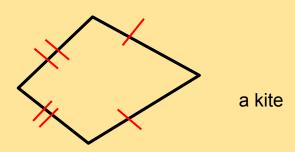


point the lines intersect at



Kite

A quadrilateral with 2 different pairs of adjacent sides of equal length.



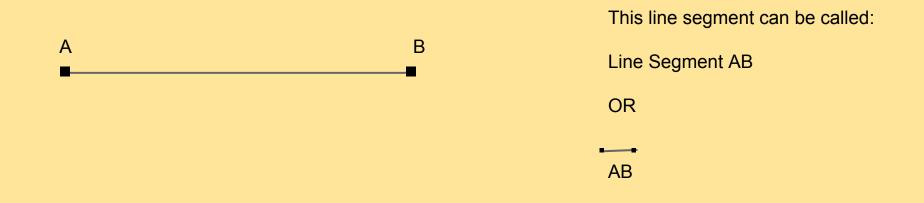
Line

A 1-dimensional straight path that extends forever in opposite directions. A line is named using 2 points on it.



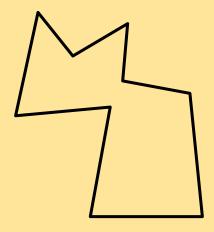
Line Segment

A part of a line between and including 2 points, called endpoints of a segment. A line segment is often named by its endpoints.



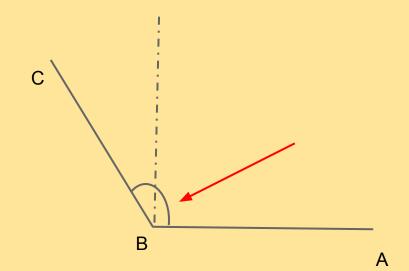
Nonagon

A 9-sided polygon.



Obtuse Angle

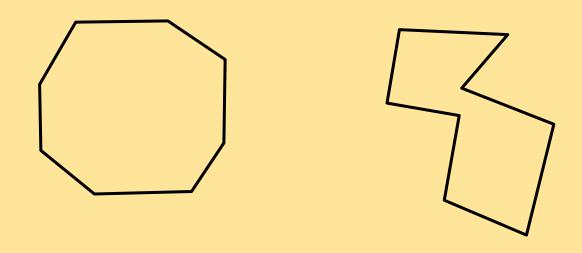
An angle with measure between 90 degrees and 180 degrees.



Angle ABC is larger than 90 (the 90 degree mark is shown with the dotted line, using line segment AB as a reference.

Octagon

An 8-sided polygon.



Parallel Lines

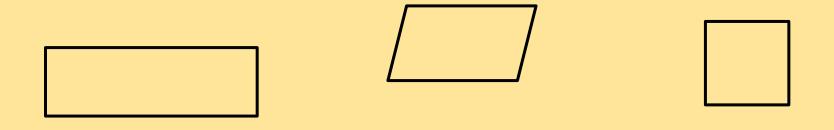
Lines that never meet. They are always the same distance apart.

<u>A</u>	E
С	D

Lines AB and CD are parallel.

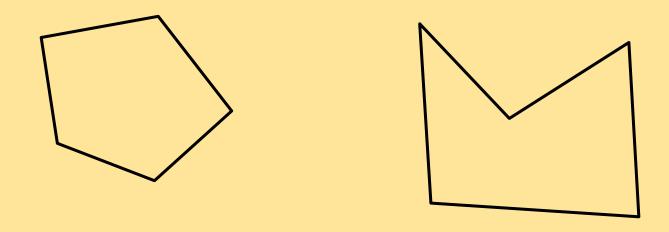
Parallelogram

A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides. Opposite sides of a parallelogram have the same length and opposite angles have the same measure..



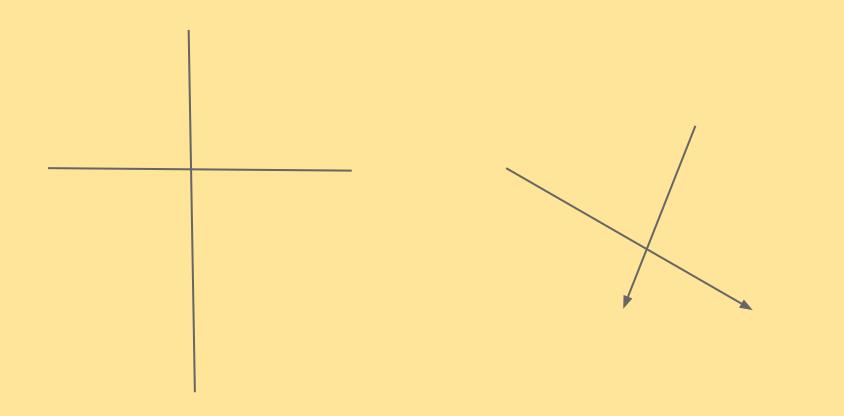
Pentagon

A 5-sided polygon.



Perpendicular Lines

2 lines that meet at a 90 degree angle.



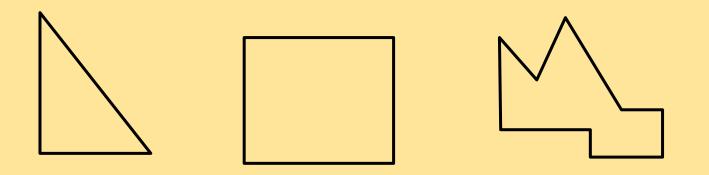
Point

An exact location in space. Points are labeled with a capital letter.

A

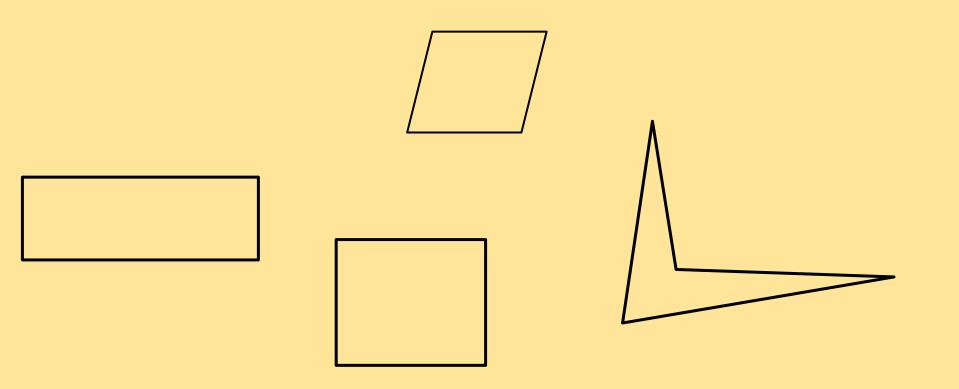
Polygon

A 2-dimensional figure formed by 3 or more line segments that meet only at their endpoints (vertices) to make a closed path.



Quadrilateral or Quadrangle

A 4-sided polygon.

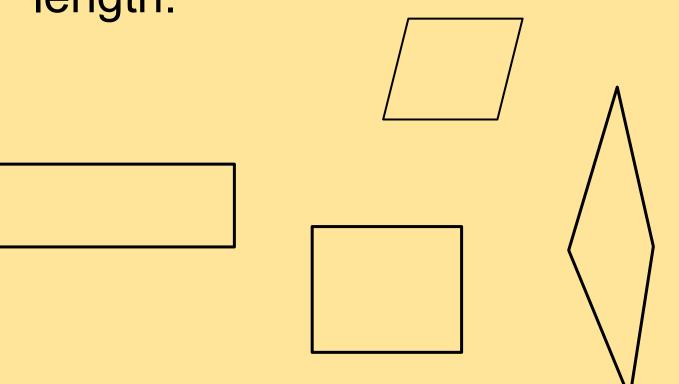


Regular Polygon

A polygon in which all sides are the same length and all angles have the same measure.

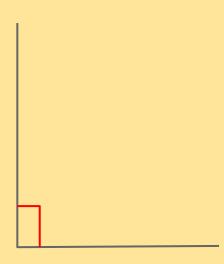
Rhombus

A parallelogram with all sides the same length.



Right Angle

An angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.



Side

1. One of the line segments that make up a polygon.

2. One of the rays or segments that form an angle.

Square

A rectangle with all sides of equal length. All angles in a square are right angles.

Trapezoid

A quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides.

