|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Geometry Vocab

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 16 |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Across**  **2.** This figure has congruent lateral faces that are isosceles triangles.It base is is a regular polygon.  **7.** These lines lie on the same grid. They never intersect.  **10.** This can be confused for a radius for a polygon.But it is the distance from the center to a side.  **13.** A translation that has a center and a scale factor. This can also be a copy of a segment.  **17.** This figure has two congruent parallel bases. however the bases are circles.  **18.** A figure whose non parallel opposite side are congruent. The figure is a type of trapezoid.  **19.** This cuts a solid plane to form two objects. This is also the intersection of a solid and a plane .  **20.** This angle is in a circle. It can only be this type of angle if the vertex of the angle is on the circle and the sides are chords of the circle | **Down**  **1.** The name of a theorem when the sum of the squares of the length of the legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse.  **3.** This figure is known as a polyhedron. It has exactly two congruent,parallel faces,called bases.  **4.** This is a segment that passes through the center. This segment can also pass through circles.  **5.** This type of angle forms opposite arrays. These angles may look an X.  **6.** An angle in the center of a circle. The angle has a vertex in the center.  **8.** This is a type of shape with twelve sides. This type of shape is a polygon.  **9.** A line that intersects a circle. The line intersects two points  **11.** A segment in a circle whose endpoints are on the circle. These segments might form a triangle.  **12.** This type of arc is in a circle.It has endpoints of an inscribed angle.  **14.** This ratio compares two figures.It is also the linear dimensions of two objects.  **15.** A convincing argument that uses deductive reasoning. It is written in two columns.  **16.** A figure that is a closed.It has to have at least three sides that are segments. |