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Geometry Vocab

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| **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. |