Geometry Vocabulary

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| **Term** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **Angle** | A figure created by two distinct rays that share a common endpoint (also known as a vertex). ABC or B or CBA indicate the same angle with vertex B. |  |
| **Angle of Rotation** | The amount of rotation (in degrees) of a figure about a fixed point such as the origin. |  |
| **Bisector** | A point, line or line segment that divides a segment or angle into two equal parts. |  |
| **Circle** | The set of all points equidistant from a point in a plane. |  |
| **Congruent** | Having the same size, shape and measure. A B indicates that angle A is congruent to angle B. |  |
| **Corresponding Angles** | Angles that have the same relative position in geometric figures. |  |
| **Corresponding Sides** | Sides that have the same relative position in geometric figures. |  |
| **Endpoint** | The point at each end of a line segment or at the beginning of a ray. |  |
| **Image** | The result of a transformation. |  |
| **Intersection** | The point at which two or more lines intersect or cross. |  |
| **Isometry** | a distance preserving map of a geometric figure to another location using a reflection, rotation or translation. indicates an isometry of the figure M to a new location M’. M and M’ remain congruent. |  |
| **Line** | One of the undefined terms of geometry that represents an infinite set of points with no thickness and its length continues in two opposite directions indefinitely.  indicates a line that passes through points A and B. |  |
| **Line Segment** | A part of a line between two points on the line. indicates the line segment between points A and B. |  |
| **Parallel lines** | Two lines are parallel if they lie in the same plane and do not intersect. indicates that line AB is parallel to line CD. |  |
| **Perpendicular Lines** | Two lines are perpendicular if they intersect to form right angles. indicates that line AB is perpendicular to line CD. |  |
| **Point** | One of the basic undefined terms of geometry that represents a location. A dot is used to symbolize it and it is thought of as having no length, width or thickness. |  |
| **Pre-image** | A figure before a transformation has taken place. |  |
| **Ray** | A part of a line that begins at a point and continues forever in one direction.  indicates a ray that begins at point A and continues in the direction of point B indefinitely. |  |
| **Reflection** | A transformation of a figure that creates a mirror image, “flips,” over a line. |  |
| **Reflection Line (or line of reflection):** | A line that acts as a mirror so that corresponding points are the same distance from the mirror. |  |
| **Rotation** | A transformation that turns a figure about a fixed point through a given angle and a given direction, such as 90clockwise. |  |
| **Transformation** | The mapping, or movement, of all points of a figure in a plane according to a common operation, such as translation, reflection or rotation. |  |
| **Translation** | A transformation that slides each point of a figure the same distance in the same direction. |  |
| **Vertex** | The location at which two lines, line segments or rays intersect. |  |

