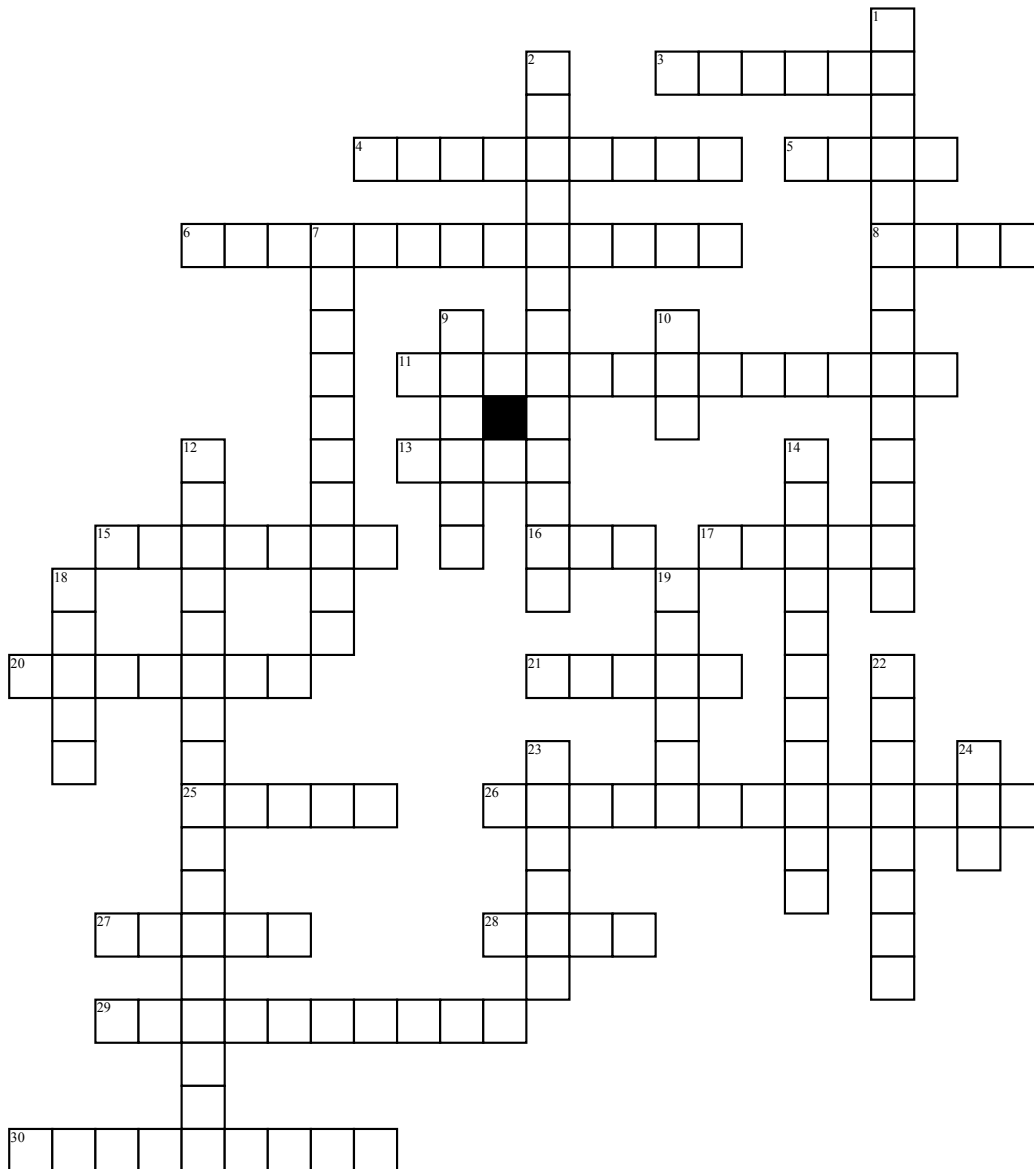# Geometric Terms Crossword

Across

3. A figure with four congruent sides and congruent angles that is a parallelogram. Can be considered a rectangle and a rhombus.

4. A figure with four right angles and two sets of congruent sides that is a parallelogram. Diagonals are congruent as well.

5. A figure with two distinct pairs of congruent consecutive sides and perpendicular diagonals that is a parallelogram. One pair of opposite angles are congruent while the others are supplementary.

6. The distance around the circle. Can be found on every circle.

8. A prism with six square faces. All faces are congruent in size and measure.

11. A figure with two pairs of parallel sides along with congruent opposite angles and sides. Diagonals bisect each other.

13. Is connected by a straight path. It has no thickness and it continues forever in both directions.

15. A figure with perpendicular diagonals that is a parallelogram. Consecutive angles are congruent.

16. A continuous portion of a circle containing two endpoints and all of the points on the circle between them. What the circumference of a circle is made up of.

17. A figure formed by two rays with the same common endpoint. Found in all closed 2 dimensional shapes beside a circle.

20. A line that intersects a circle at exactly one point. Always outside of the circle.

21. A segment whose endpoints lie on the circumference of a circle. The segment does not have to go through the radius.

25. A measure of the steepness of a line. Given by the rise over the run on a coordinate plane.

26. The positive square or two numbers product. Represented as a proportion.

27. A specific location. It has no dimension and is represented by a dot.

28. A 3 dimensional figure with a circular base and a curved lateral surface area. The lateral surface area connects the base to a vertex.

29. A pair of adjacent angles whose non-common sides form a straight line. Angles add up to 180 degrees.

30. A figure with one pair of parallel sides. Figure is a parallelogram.

Down

1. The angles that are opposite of each other when two lines intersect. Angles are congruent.

2. A closed polygon with four sides. Interior angles add to 360 degrees.

7. A statement that is believed to be true. To show it is true you can use inductive or deductive reasoning.

9. A segment starting at the center of the circle going to the edge of the circle at any point. Half the diameter.

10. A diagram of the surfaces of a 3 dimensional figure that can be folded to form the 3 dimensional figure. Every 3 dimensional figure has one.

12. When opposite sides and opposite angles are congruent. All angles are acute.

14. A transformation that changes the position of a figure without changing the size or shape of a figure. Includes, translation, reflection, and rotation.

18. A flat surface. It has no thickness and it extends forever in all directions.

19. A figure with no angle measures. A set of points in a plane that are a fixed distance from a given point.

22. A segment going from one point of the circle to the other passing through the center of the circle. Twice the radius.

23. A quantity that has both direction and magnitude. Used to show the direction and length of a translation.

24. A portion of a line that starts at a point. Continues forever in one direction.