## Geometry Terms



## Across

2. A segment that connects the midpoints of two sides of a triangle
3. It has 1 dimension and is represents by a line with two arrowheads
4. The point where all three angle bisectors of a triangle intersect
5. A triangle where all three sides are congruent
6. A line that goes through a vertex of a triangle and intersects the opposite side at a right angle.
7. When two lines intersect at a 90 degree angle they are said to be $\qquad$ .
8. An angle whose measure is less than 90 degrees
9. The point directly in the middle of a segment
10. An angle whose measure is exactly 90 degrees
11. When two lines never intersect, they are said to be $\qquad$ .
12. The point where all three medians of a triangle intersect
13. A part of a line that has one end point and extends forever in one direction
14. The point where all three perpendicular bisectors of a triangle intersect
15. The points in which two or more geometric figures cross each other
16. A triangle where no sides are congruent

## Down

1. When the measure of two angles add up to 90 degrees they are said to be $\qquad$ _.
2. It has no dimensions and is represented by a dot
3. A triangle where two sides are congruent
4. A part of a line that has two endpoints
5. It has 2 dimensions and is represented by a figure that looks like a floor or wall
6. An angle whose measure is exactly 180 degrees
7. A figure that cuts a segment or angle in half 12. The point where all three altitudes of a triangle intersect
8. An angle whose measure is greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees
9. Two angles that are across from each other and form an " X " are called $\qquad$ angles.
10. a line that goes through a vertex of a triangle and intersects the opposite side at its midpoint
11. When the measure of two angles add up to 180 degrees they are said to be $\qquad$ -
12. Two angles that are next to each other and form a straight line are called a $\qquad$ pair.
13. The point where the two sides of an angle intersect
14. When two segments have the same length or two angles have the same measure they are said to be $\qquad$ -.
