## vocabulary puzzle



## Across

2. lines that meet at a 90
3. Two lines are parallel if they lie in the same plane and they do not intersect.
4. Two angles whose sum is 90 degrees
5. Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.
6. Transformation that changes the size of a figure, but not the shape
7. Two equivalent linear equations that overlap when graphed
8. Having the same size, shape and measure. Two figures are congruent if all of their corresponding measures are equal.
9. A transformation that "slides" each point of a figure the same distance in the same direction.
10. The mapping, or movement, of all the points of a figure in a plane according to a common operation.
11. The ratio of any two corresponding lengths of the sides of two similar figures.
12. an angle whose measure is greater than 90 and less than 180
13. Figures that have the same size and shape. 27. Traditionally thought of as having no length, width, or thickness, and often a dot is used to represent it.

## 28. A line that is the perpendicular bisector of the

 segment with endpoints at a pre-image point and the image of that point after a reflection.30. Angles that have the same relative positions in geometric figures.
31. four parts of a coordinate plane
32. The part of a line between two points on the line.
33. The point of concurrency of the medians of a triangle
34. A transformation that turns a figure about a fixed position through a given angle and a given direction.

## Down

1. Adjacent, supplementary angles. Excluding their common side, a linear pair forms a straight line.
2. Traditionally thought of as going on forever in all directions (in two-dimensions) and is flat
3. The points at an end of a line segment.
4. The point of concurrency of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle
5. Sides that have the same relative positions in geometric figures.
6. The total area of the surface of a three-dimensional object, measured in square units.
7. Two angles whose sum is 180 degrees.
8. The point of concurrency of the bisectors of the angles of a triangle.
9. any straight line segment that passes through the center of the circle and whose endpoints lie on the circle.
10. a polygon with four edges (or sides) and four vertices or corners.
11. A line segment whose endpoints are the midpoints of two sides of a triangle.
12. two angles with a common side but no common interior points
13. A transformation that "flips" a figure over a line
14. One of the basic undefined terms of geometry. Traditionally thought of as a set of points that has no thickness but its length goes on forever in two opposite directions.
15. is the measure of the amount of space inside of a solid figure, it is measured in cubic units.
