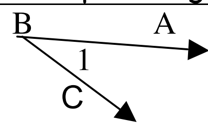
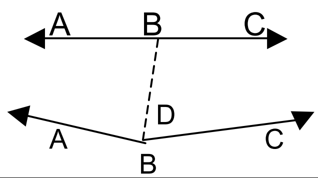
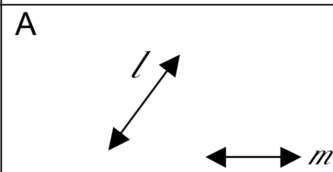
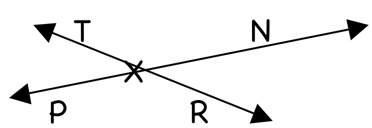
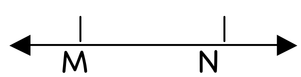
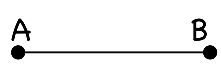
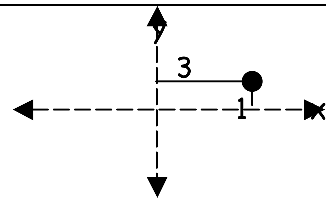
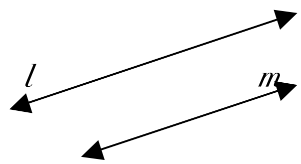
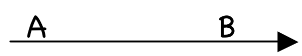
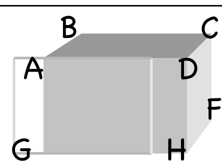
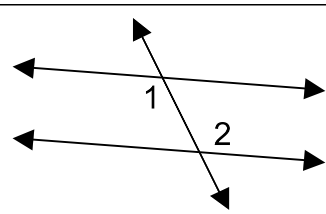
Name ______________________________

Date _________ Block________

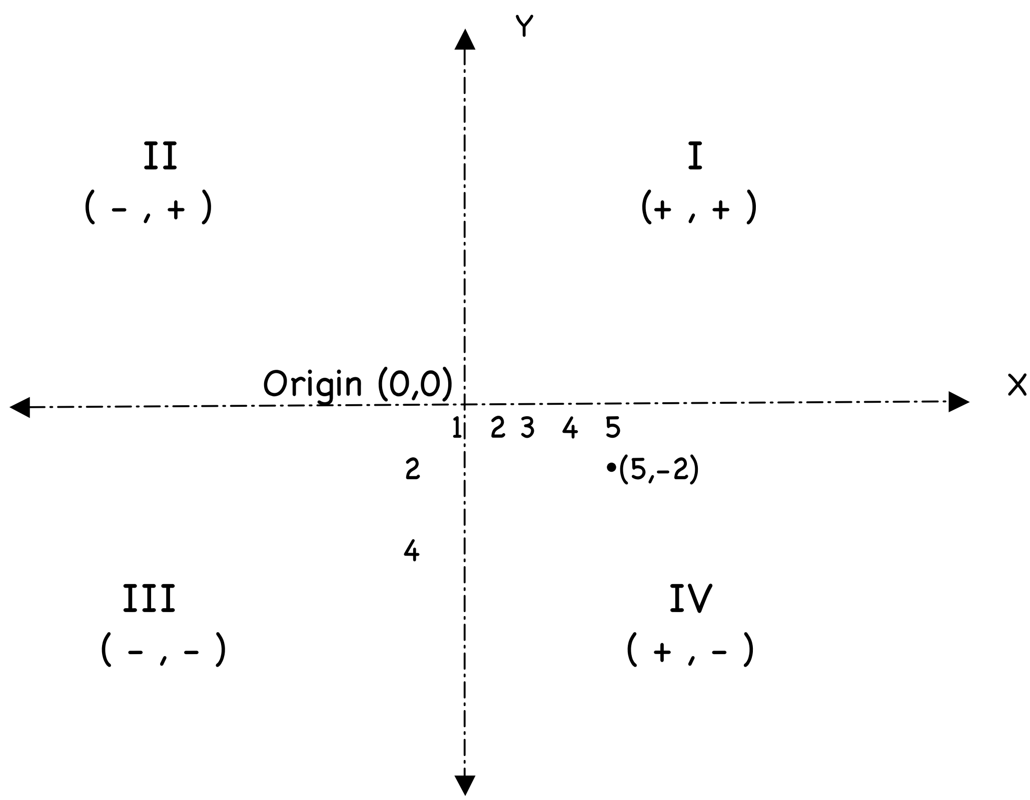
Geometry Terms:	Example/Diagram	Conclusion
Angle: 2 rays with a common endpoint		$\angle ABC = \angle B = \angle 1$ Two rays: $\overrightarrow{BA}$ *and* $\overrightarrow{BC}$ Vertex is point B
Bisect: to divide into two equal parts		$\overline{AB} = \overline{BC}$ $\angle ABD = \angle DBC$
Collinear: points that lie on the same line		Pt A and pt B are on the same line.
Coplanar: points/ lines that are in the same plane		Line l and line m are co-planar. They are both in plane A.
Corollary: a statement that follows directly from a theorem Mention only	EX: The acute angles of a right triangle are complimentary.	Since sum of angles = 180 and 180 -90 =90, The sum of the acute angles must be 90.
Intersect: to meet or cross; the set of points figures have in common		The two lines cross at point X They have point X in common.
Line: a series of points extending in both directions ; has no thickness		Line MN is represented as $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$
Line Segment: part of a line with definite endpoints.		Segment AB is represented by $\overline{AB}$

Ordered Pair: (x,y) used to locate points		The point is (3,1). Over to the right 3 and up 1.
Parallel: do not intersect		Lines l and m are parallel: $l // m$
Plane: a flat surface that extends in all directs – has no thickness	O	The box represents a plane called O. The walls the floor and the ceiling all represent planes.
Point: a definite location in space; has no size (•A)	A B •	Point B is in plane A
Postulate: accepted statement of fact; relationship between terms	EX: Through any two points, there is exactly one line.	We know it to be true because we cannot prove it untrue.
Ray: has one endpoint and continues in one direction; part of a line.		Ray AB = $\overrightarrow{AB}$
Skew: neither parallel nor intersecting; not in the same plane		$\overline{AB}$ *is skew to* $\overline{DH}$
Space: set of all points	Boundless and three dimensional so cannot be drawn.	Will contain points, lines, and angles.
Theorem: a conjecture or conclusion that has been, or can be proven		Example: Two parallel lines cut by a transversal form alternate interior congruent angles $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

On A Separate Piece of Paper:

Draw a coordinate plane and label the x and y axes, origin, and quadrants.

Describe how to plot a point on a coordinate plane, for example (5,-2)



Go over from the origin 5 places to the right. Then go down two spaces.

Name ____________________________

Date _________ Block________

Geometry Terms:	Example/Diagram	Conclusion
Angle:		
Bisect:		
Collinear:		
Coplanar:		
Corollary:		
Intersect:		
Line:		
Line Segment:		
Ordered Pair:		
Parallel:		

Plane:		
Point:		
Postulate:		
Ray:.		
Skew:		
Space:		
Theorem:		

On A Separate Piece of Paper:

Draw a coordinate plane and label the x and y axes, origin, and quadrants.

Describe how to plot a point on a coordinate plane, for example (5,-2)