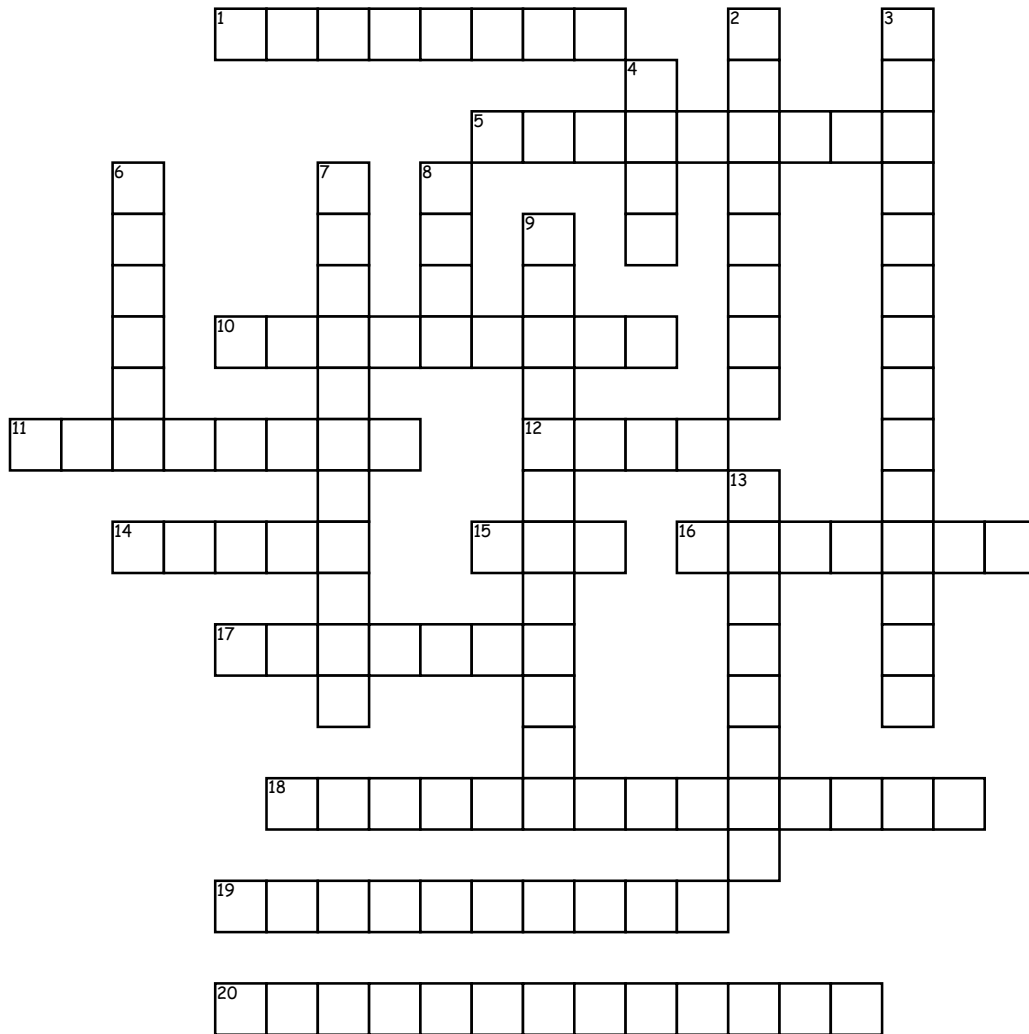


Geometry Crossword



Across

- 1. A transformation that does not change the shape or size of a figure. This can also be called congruence transformations or rigid motions.
- 5. A dilation enlarges or reduces all dimensions proportionally. A dilation with a scale factor greater than 0 but less than 1 is contraction or a
- 10. A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides. Each of the parallel sides is called a base.
- 11. Before a transformation is the (blank). This is known as the original image.
- 12. The (blank) of an angle is the ratio of the length of the leg opposite the angle to the length of the hypotenuse. An easier way to see this is opposite leg/hypotenuse
- 14. Formed by two parallel faces called bases. These faces are both parallelograms.

- 15. A diagram of the surfaces of a three-dimensional figure. To identify a three-dimensional figure from a (blank), look at the number of faces and the shape of each face.
- 16. Formed by a polygonal base and triangular faces. These faces meet at a common vertex.
- 17. The (blank) of an angle is the ratio of the length of the leg opposite the angle to the length of the leg adjacent to the angle. An easier way to see this is opposite leg/adjacent leg
- 18. A segment that lies in the exterior of the circle with one endpoint on the circle. These point are drawn outside of the circle.
- 19. A transformation across a line. Each point and its image are the same distance from the line.
- 20. A segment of a secant with at least one endpoint on the circle. The segment are drawn throughout the circle.

- 3. A segment of a tangent with one endpoint on the circle. The given points are drawn outside of the circle.
- 4. A prism with six square faces. Most prisms are named for the shape of their bases except this one.
- 6. The (blank) of an angle is the ratio of the length of the leg adjacent to the angle to the length of the hypotenuse. An easier way to see this adjacent/hypotenuse
- 7. A dilation enlarges or reduces all dimensions proportionally. A dilation with a scale factor greater than 1 is an expansion, or a
- 8. Formed by a circular base and a curved surface. The curved surface connects the base to a vertex.
- 9. Is the non-empty intersection of a solid body in three-dimensional space with a plane, or the analog in higher-dimensional spaces. Cutting an object into slices creates many parallel (blank)
- 13. Formed by two parallel congruent circular bases. It also has a curved surface that connects the bases.

- Down**
- 2. A transformation about a point P. Each point and its image are the same distance from P.

Word Bank

reduction
isometry
rotation
Net
cross section

cosine
Sine
Cone
preimage
TANGENT

pyramid
reflection
trapezoid
external secant
Cube

prism
enlargement
Tangent Segment
Secant SEGMENT
cylinder