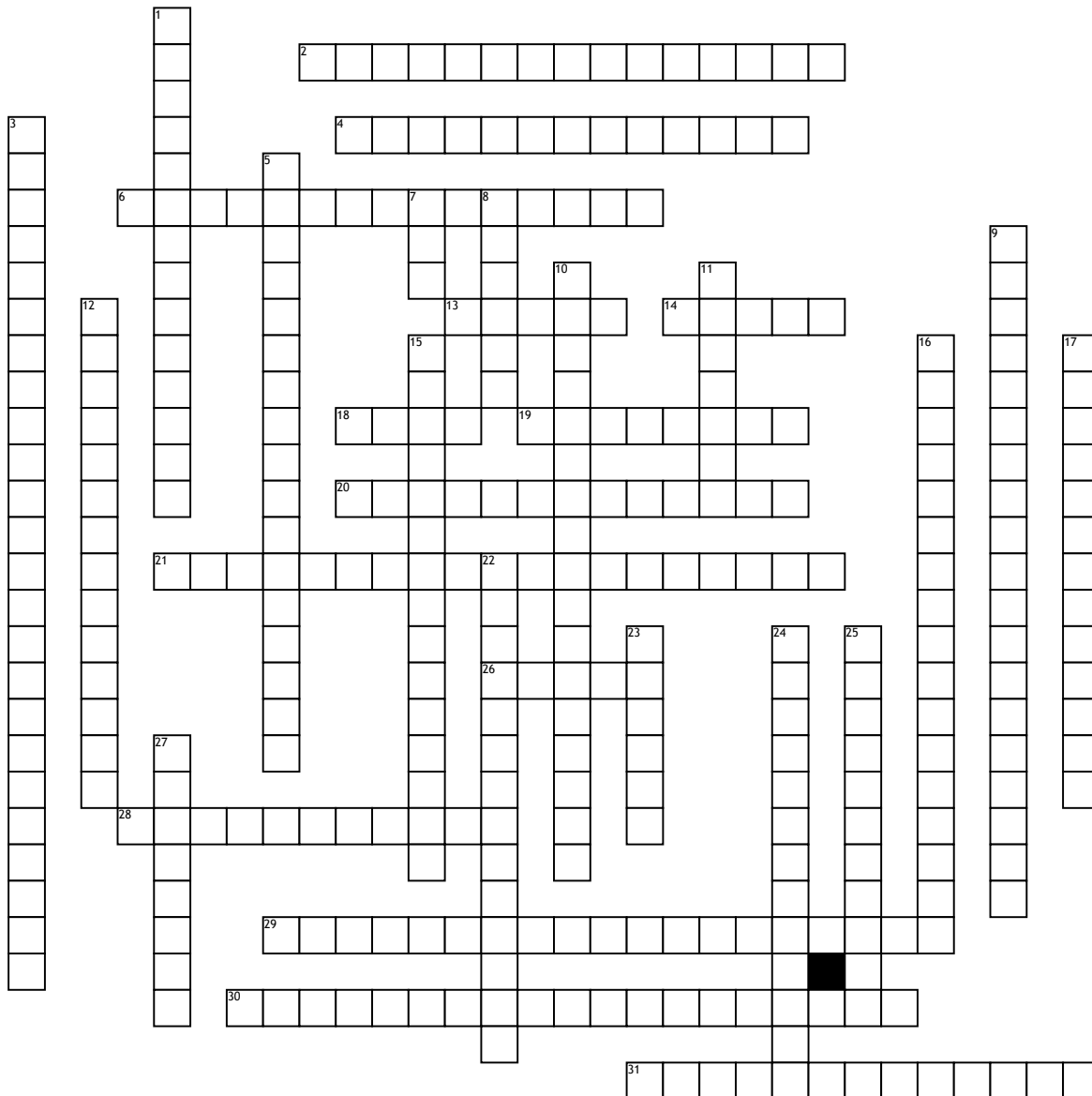


Geometry fea



Across

2. They don't have to point in the same direction. They don't have to be on similar sized lines. Just the same angle.

4. triangle with an obtuse angle.

6. triangle with no sides congruent.

13. A plane is a flat surface like a piece of paper. It extends in all directions. We can use arrows to show that it extends in all directions forever. The following is a plane

14. A point is a location in space. It is represented by a dot. Point are usually named with a upper case letter. For example, we refer to the following as "point A"

18. A line is a collection of points that extend forever. The following is a line. The two arrows are used to show that it extends forever.

19. the figure formed by three segments joining three noncollinear points. Each of the three points is a vertex of the triangle and the segments are the sides.

20. When two lines never meet in space or on a plane no matter how long we extend them, we say that they are parallel lines The following lines are parallel.

21. triangle with at least two sides congruent.

26. Two rays with the same endpoint is an angle. The following is an angle.

28. A line segment is part of a line. The following is a segment. A segment has two endpoints. The endpoints in the following segments are A and F. Notice also that the line above has no endpoints.

29. triangle with all angles congruent.

30. Two Angles are Supplementary when they add up to 180 degrees.

31. ray that divides an angle into two congruent adjacent angles.

Down

1. - the non-adjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines.

3. The Exterior Angle is the angle between any side of a shape, and a line extended from the next side.

5. segment from the vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side.

7. A ray is a collection of points that begin at one point (an endpoint) and extend forever on one direction. The following is a ray.

8. when they have a common side and a common vertex (corner point) and don't overlap.

9. Two angles are Complementary when they add up to 90 degrees

10. When lines meet in space or on a plane, we say that they are intersecting lines The following are intersecting lines.

11. is a 2-dimensional shape made of straight lines. Triangles and Rectangles are polygons.

12. triangle with an obtuse angle.

15. angles that have the same measure.

16. triangle with at least two sides congruent.

17. triangle that has all acute angles.

22. two coplanar angles with a common vertex and a common side between them

23. The point where two rays meet is called a vertex. In the angle above, point A is a vertex.

24. angle whose measure is 180 degrees.

25. angle whose measure is greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.

27. The triangle is a polygon with three sides that gives rise to three vertices and three internal angles.