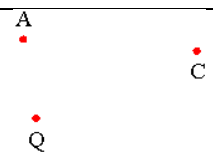
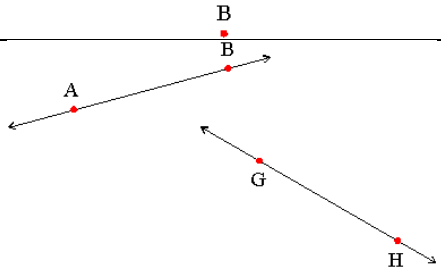
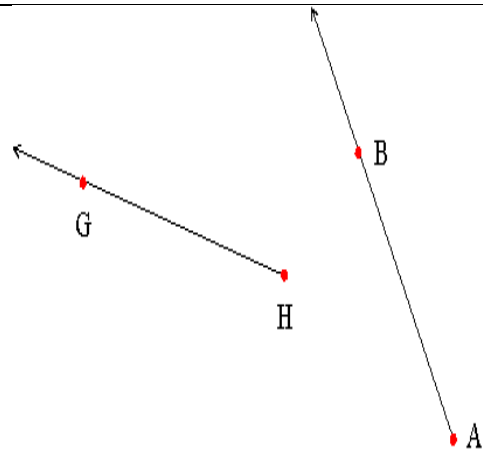
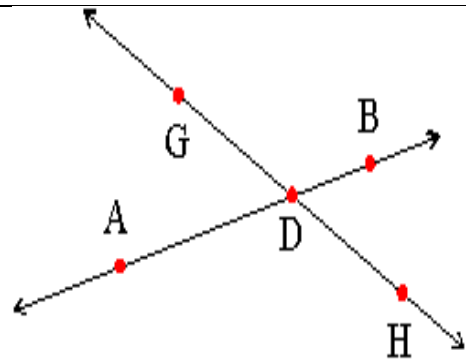
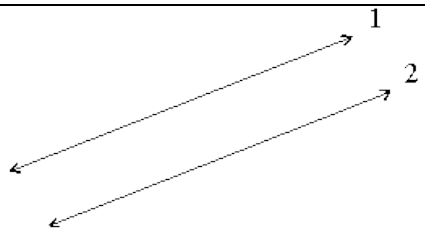
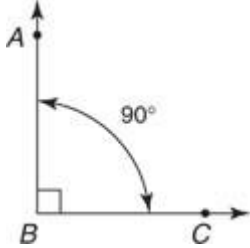
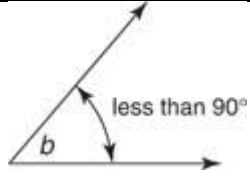
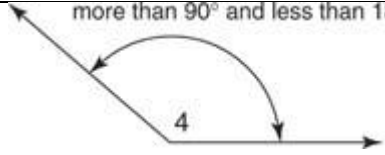
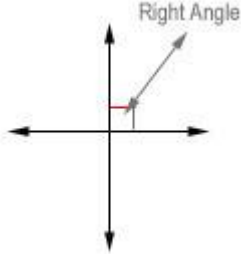


Geometric Figures

<u>Geometry Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>
Points	We may think of a point as a "dot" on a piece of paper. We identify this point with a number or letter.	
Lines	In geometry, a line extends forever in both directions. We write the name of a line passing through two different points A and B as "line AB" or \overleftrightarrow{AB} .	
Rays	We may think of a ray as a "straight" line that begins at a certain point and extends forever in one direction. The point where the ray begins is known as its endpoint. We write the name of a ray with endpoint A and passing through a point B as "ray AB" or \overrightarrow{AB} .	
Intersection	The term intersect is used when lines, rays, line segments or figures meet, that is, they share a common point. The point they share is called the point of intersection. In the diagram below, line AB and line GH intersect at point D.	
Parallel Lines	Two lines in the same plane which never intersect are called parallel lines. We write this like: segment 2 segment 2.	

Geometric Figures

<u>Geometry Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>
Right Angle	A right angle has a measure of 90° . The symbol \square in the interior of an angle designates the fact that a right angle is formed. $\angle ABC$ is a right angle.	
Acute Angle	An acute angle is any angle whose measure is less than 90° . $\angle b$ is acute.	
Obtuse Angle	An obtuse angle is an angle whose measure is more than 90° but less than 180° . $\angle 4$ is obtuse.	
Perpendicular Line	A line is perpendicular to another if it meets or crosses it at right angles (90°).	
End Points	An endpoint is a point used to define a line segment or ray. A line segment has two endpoints; a ray has one. The endpoints of line segment DC below are points D and C, and the endpoint of ray MN is point M	