1. **point** - an exact location in space.
2. **line** – an endless collection of points along a straight path.
3. **line segment** – part of a line that has two endpoints.
4. **ray** – part of a line that has one endpoint and extends endlessly in the other direction.
5. **plane** – an endless, flat surface that is named by three points not on the same line.
6. **intersecting lin**es –lines that meet at one point.
7. **parallel lines** – lines that do not intersect but are in the same plane.
8. **perpendicular lines** – lines that intersect at right angles.
9. **angle** – two rays with a common endpoint called a vertex.
10. **vertex** – The point of intersection of two rays. (vertices- plural)

11. **side** -one of two rays that form the angle .

1. **degree** - a unit for measuring angles.
2. **protractor** – an instrument used to measure or draw angles.

 14. **right angle** – an angle that measures 90 degrees.

1. **straight angle** – an angle that measures 180 degrees.
2. **acute angle** – an angle with a measure of less than 90 degrees.
3. **obtuse angle** – an angle with a measure of more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.

18. **polygon**- a closed plane figure with line segments as sides.

19. **regular polygon** – a polygon with all sides congruent and all angles congruent

20. **congruent** – exactly same size and shape.

**21. congruent polygons**- polygons that are exactly same size and shape

**22. similar polygons** – polygons that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size

**23. corresponding angles** – angles of similar polygons are congruent

24. **right triangle**- a triangle with one right angle.

25. **acute triangle** – a triangle with three acute angles.

26. **obtuse triangle** – a triangle with one obtuse angle.

27. **equilateral triangle** – a triangle with all sides equal in length.

28. **isosceles triangle** – a triangle with two congruent sides.

29. **scalene triangle** – a triangle with no congruent side.

30. **trapezoid-** A quadrilateral with exactly 1 pair of parallel sides.

31. **parallelogram**- A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel congruent sides.

32. **rectangle** – A parallelogram with 4 right angles.

33. **square** – A parallelogram with 4 congruent sides and 4 right angles.

34. **rhombus** – A parallelogram with 4 congruent sides.

35. **diagonal** – A line segment that joins two vertices of a polygon but is not a side of the polygon.

36. **perimeter** – the distance around a polygon

37. **chord** – a line segment with both endpoints on the circle.

38.  **circle** – a closed plane figure where all points on the circle are the same distance from the center.

39. **center** – the point from which all points on the circle are equally distant.

40. **radius** – a line segment with one endpoint on the center of the circle and one endpoint on the circle.

41. **diameter** – a line segment that passes through the center and has both ends on the circle. (longest chord)

42. **central angle** – an angle with its vertex at the center of the circle.

43. **arc** – a part of the circle with all its points on the circle.

44. **circumference** – the distance around a circle.

45. **symmetric** – a figure is symmetric is it can be folded along a line so that the two resulting parts match exactly.

 46. **line of symmetry** – the line about which a figure can be folded so that the halves are congruent.