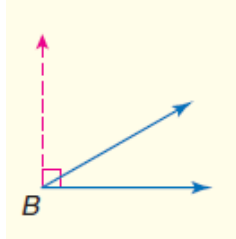
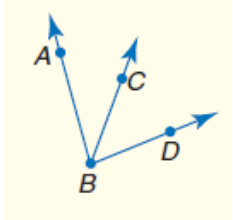
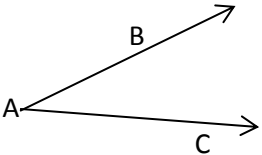
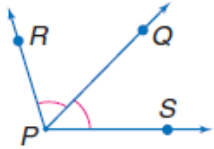

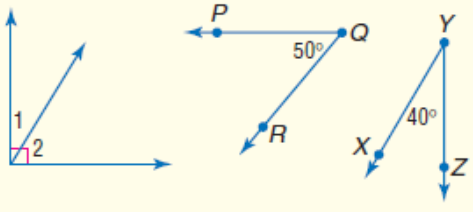
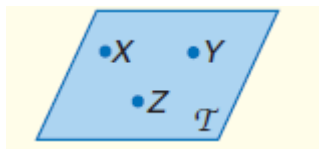
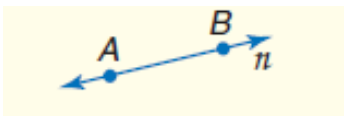
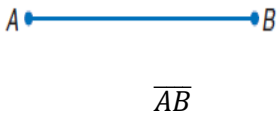



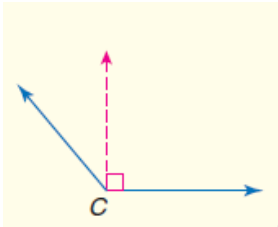

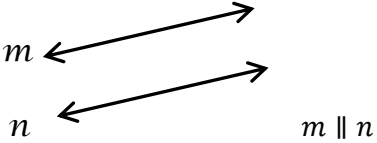
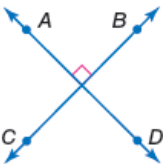
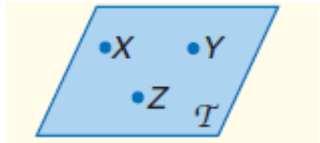
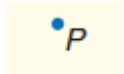
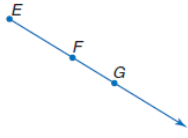
# Geometry Summer Assignment

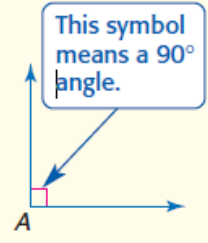
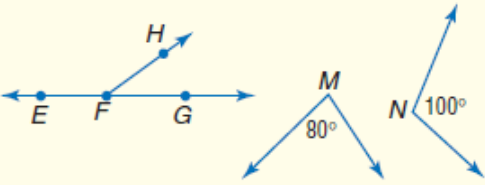
*In addition to the Algebra review, this assignment introduces several basic geometric terms. You will be tested on both the Algebra skills and Geometric vocabulary within the first week of*

## Geometry Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Definition/ Description	Example
Acute angle	An acute with a degree measure greater than 0 and less than 90.	
Adjacent angles	Adjacent angles are angles that lie in the same plane and have a common vertex and a common side but no common interior points.	 <p><math>\angle ABC</math> and <math>\angle CBD</math> are adjacent angles</p>
Angle	The intersection of two noncollinear rays at a common endpoint. The rays are called sides and the common endpoint is called the vertex.	 <p><math>\angle A</math> or <math>\angle BAC</math></p>
Angle bisector	A ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles.	 <p><math>\angle RPQ \cong \angle QPS</math></p>
Collinear	Points that lie on the same line.	 <p>Point P, M, Q are collinear</p>

Complementary angles	Two angles that measures that have a sum of 90 degrees.	 <p><math>\angle 1</math> and <math>\angle 2</math> are complementary.  <math>\angle PQR</math> and <math>\angle XYZ</math> are complementary.</p>
Congruent	Having the same measures.	$\cong$ is used to show congruent
Coplanar	Points that lie on the same plane.	 <p>Points X, Y Z are coplanar</p>
Line	A basic undefined term of Geometry. A line is made up of points that have no thickness or width. Line is shown with arrowhead at each end. Usually named by a lower case script letter or by two capital letters for two points on the line with a line with double arrows over the pair of letters.	 <p>line <math>n</math> or <math>\overleftrightarrow{AB}</math></p>
Line Segment	A measurable part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints and all of the points between them. Usually named by a two capital letters for two points on the segment with a line (with no arrows) over the pair of letters.	
Midpoint	The point on a segment exactly halfway between the endpoints.	 <p><math>M</math> is the midpoint of <math>\overline{XY}</math>  then <math>\overline{XM} \cong \overline{MY}</math></p>

Obtuse angle	An angles with a degree measure greater than 90 but less than 180.	
Opposite rays	Two collinear rays with a common endpoint extending in different directions.	 <p><math>\overrightarrow{PR}</math> and <math>\overrightarrow{PQ}</math> are opposite rays</p>
Parallel lines	Coplanar lines that do not intersect.	
Perpendicular lines	Lines that intersect to form right angles.	 <p><math>\overleftrightarrow{AD} \perp \overleftrightarrow{BC}</math></p>
Plane	A basic undefined term of geometry. A plane is a flat surface made up of points that has no depth and extends indefinitely in all directions. It is represented by a slanted four-sided figure. Planes are usually names by a capital script letter or by three noncollinear points on the plane.	 <p>Plane XYZ or Plane <math>\mathcal{T}</math></p>
Point	A basic undefined term of geometry. A point is a location represented by a dot. Points are named by capital printed letter.	
Ray	A ray is part of a line. It has one endpoint extending indefinitely in one direction. . Usually named by a two capital letters for two points on the ray with a line with one arrow over the pair of letters.	 <p><math>\overrightarrow{EG}</math></p>

Right Angle	An angle with a degree measure equal to 90.	
Segment bisector	A segment, line or plane that intersects a segment at its midpoint.	
Supplementary angles	Two angles that measures that have a sum of 180 degrees.	 <p> <math>\angle EFH</math> and <math>\angle HFG</math> are supplementary.  <math>\angle M</math> and <math>\angle N</math> are supplementary. </p>