

## GEOMETRY: WORDLIST

**Acute angle** – smailusis kampas

- an angle whose measure is greater than 0 but less than 90 degrees;

**Adjacent angles** – gretimi kampai

- 2 nonstraight and nonzero angles that have a common side in the interior of the angle formed by the noncommon sides

**Altitude** - aukštis

- height

**Angle** - kampas

- the union of 2 rays that have the same endpoint; measured in degrees or radians (trig.);

**Axis** - ašis

- the line containing the vertex of a conic solid and the center of the base

**Base** - pagrindas

- the side of an isosceles triangle whose endpoints are the vertices of the base angles

**Circle** - apskritimas

- the set of points on a plane at a certain distance (radius) from a certain point (center); a polygon with infinite sides

**Congruent** - kongruentinis

- equilateral, equal, exactly the same (size, shape, etc.)

**Decagon** - dekaonas

- a ten-sided polygon

**Degree** - laipsnis

- unit used to measure angles

**Diagonal** – įstrižainė

- a segment in a polygon whose endpoints are 2 nonconsecutive vertices

**Dodecagon** - dvylikakampis

- a twelve-sided polygon

**Dot** - taškas

- a description of a point in which the point has a definite size

**Enneagon** - devyniakampis

- a nine-sided polygon

**Equiangular** - lygiakampis

- having angles of the same measure

**Exterior angles** – išoriniai kampai

- angles outside of two lines cut by a transversal

**Geometric mean** – geometrinis vidurkis

- the number  $g$  such that for two numbers  $a$  and  $b$ ,  $\frac{a}{g} = \frac{g}{b}$

**Hemisphere** - pusrutulis

- half of a sphere

**Heptagon** - septynkampis

- a seven-sided polygon

**Hexagon** - šešiakampis

- a six-sided polygon

**Hypotenuse** – įžambinė

- the side opposite the right angle in a right triangle

**Interior angles** – vidiniai kampai

- angles between two lines cut by a transversal

**Intersecting planes** – susikertančios plokštumos

- planes that share a line

**Isosceles trapezoid** – lygiašonė trapezija

- a trapezoid that has a pair of equiangular base angles

**Isosceles triangle** – lygiašonos trikampis

- a triangle with two sides of equal length

**Line** - tiesė

- a two-dimensional object that has no endpoints and continues on forever in a plane; formed of infinite points; the 3 orientations that lines may have are horizontal, vertical, oblique, and

skew lines written  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ .

**Mean** - vidurkis

- average

**Obtuse angle** – bukas kampas

- an angle whose measure is greater than 90 but less than 180 degrees; see acute angle

**Octagon** - aštuonkampis

- an eight-sided polygon

**Overlapping triangles** – sutampantys trikampiai

- triangles that share a side or angle

**Parallel lines** - lygiagretės

- two or more coplanar lines that have no points in common or are identical (eg, the same line)

**Parallelogram** - lygiagretainis

- a quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel

**Parallel planes** – lygiagrečios plokštumos

- planes that have no points in common

**Pentadecagon** - penkiolikakampis

- a 15-sided polygon

**Pentagon** - penkiakampis

- a five-sided polygon

**Plane** - plokštuma

- a two-dimensional group of points that goes on infinitely in all directions; made up of infinite lines

**Point** - taškas

- a zero-dimensional figure; while usually left undefined, has four main representations - the dot, the node, the location, and the ordered pair of numbers

**Polygon** -

- a union of 3 or more segments where each segment intersects 2 other segments, one at each endpoint; "many sided";

**Prism** - prizmė

- the surface of a cylindrical solid whose base is a polygon;

**Protractor** - matlankis

- a tool used to measure angles

**Pyramid** - daugiakampis

- the surface of a conic solid whose base is a polygon

**Ray** - spindulys

- a one-dimensional figure that consists of one endpoint A, one point B, all of the points on  $\overline{AB}$ , and all points for which B is between them and A; written  $\overrightarrow{AB}$

**Rectangle** - stačiakampis

- a quadrilateral whose angles are all right angles

**Rhombus** - rombas

- a parallelogram with four equilateral sides

**Scalene triangle** – įvairiakraštis trikampis

- a triangle with no equilateral sides

**Semicircle** - pusrutulis

- an arc whose central angle is a right angle

**Septagon** - septynkampis

- a seven-sided polygon

**Skew lines** – asimetriškos linijos

- non-coplanar lines that don't intersect

**Space** - erdvė

- the set of all possible points; made up of infinite planes

**Straight angle** – statusis kampas

- an angle whose measure is 180 degrees, forming a line with its sides

**Tetragon** - keturkampis

- a four-sided polygon see quadrilateral

**Theorem** - teorema

- important mathematical statements which can be proven by postulates, definitions, and/or previously proved theorems

**Tilt** - pakrypimas

- the measure of an angle as compared to a horizontal line; what happens when you kick the pinball machine too hard

**Transversal** - kirstinė

- a line that intersects 2 others

**Trapezoid** - trapecija

- a quadrilateral that has at least one pair of parallel sides;

**Triangle** - trikampis

- a polygon with three sides

**Vertex of an angle** – kampo viršūnė

- the common endpoint of the two rays

**Volume** - tūris

- the amount of space a 3-D object can hold

<http://library.thinkquest.org/2647/geometry/glossary.htm>