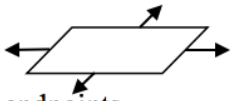
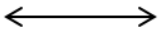
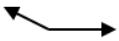
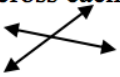
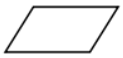
Fourth Grade Geometry Vocabulary

1. Point-a location on a line, in a plane, or in space. .
2. plane-a flat surface with no end named by at least three points. 
3. line-a straight path of points extending in both directions with no endpoints. 
4. line segment- part of a line with two endpoints.
5. ray- a part of a line that begins at one endpoint and goes on forever in one direction.
6. angle-two rays with the same endpoint.
7. vertex-point at which two rays meet in an angle.
8. right angle-angle that forms a square corner.
9. acute angle-angle with a measure less than a right angle.
10. obtuse angle-angle with a measure greater than a right angle and less that a straight angle. 
11. perpendicular lines-lines that intersect to form four right angles.
12. parallel lines-lines in a plane that never intersect.
13. intersecting lines-lines that cross each other to form either a pair of acute angles and a pair of obtuse angles or four right angles. 
14. circle-a closed figure made up of points that are the same distance from the center point.
15. equilateral triangle-a triangle with three sides congruent
16. isosceles triangle-a triangle with two sides congruent.
17. scalene triangle-a triangle with no sides congruent.
18. parallelogram-a quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and congruent. 
19. rhombus-a parallelogram with 4 congruent sides.
20. trapezoid-a quadrilateral with only on pair of sides parallel.
21. polygon- a closed plane figure with sides formed by three or more line segments; polygons are named by their number of sides or number of angles.
22. triangle- a polygon with 3 sides and 3 angles.
23. quadrilateral- a polygon with 4 sides and 4 angles.
24. pentagon- a polygon with 5 sides and 5 angles.
25. hexagon-a polygon with 6 sides and 6 angles.
26. octagon-a polygon with 8 sides and 8 angles.
27. regular polygon-a polygon with all sides the same length.
28. two dimensional-measured in two directions, such as length and width.
29. three dimensional-measured in three directions, such as length width and height.

30. congruent- having the same size and shape.
31. transformation-different ways to move a figure.
32. slide-a movement of a figure to a new position without flipping or turning it.
33. flip-a movement that involves flipping a figure over a line.
34. turn-a movement that involves rotating a figure.
35. similar-having the same shape but may have different sizes.
36. rotational symmetry-a figure has rotational symmetry if you can turn it around the center point and it looks the same at each turn.
37. line symmetry-a figure has line symmetry if you can fold it along a line so that its two parts match exactly.
38. center-the point from which every point on a circle is exactly the same distance.
39. chord-a line segment that has its endpoints on the circle.
40. diameter-a chord that passes through the center.
41. radius-a line segment that connects the center of a circle with a point on the circle.
42. circumference-the measure of the distance around the circle.
43. perimeter-the distance around the polygon
44. area-the number of square units needed to cover a surface. (LxW)