

Dear Geometry Students,

Attached are the video links for a year end Geometry Review and important Geometric concepts.

Please watch the Course Review #1 and #2 and work the problems with the video.

You will submit these the first week of class. You must show your work.

They will give you a solid overview of our 2024-2025 class material.

[Landonk@dadeschools.net](mailto:Landonk@dadeschools.net) is my email should you have a question over the summer.

Problems are presented and explained within the videos, you only need to watch and write them down.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=puxjcvBL2IE> Course Review #1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bisO7SaR9Os> Course Review #2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7vI2oXL0gQ> Triangles

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnLDmw3bbuw> Area of Polygons and other shapes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nd46bA9DKE0> Angles and Arcs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KtZai86htng> Quick Review

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wPPabIDcBx4> Algebra Refresher

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeWDtVYVghE> Constructions instructions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EZ4rHobpDOA> Orthocenter, incenter etc.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XUus6-9E9sQ> Circle theorem intro.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GppOSNTi5OA> More Circle Theorems.


[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8VCHoSk5\\_o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8VCHoSk5_o) SOA COH TOA Trig

regular polygon	draw 3 examples:	a polygon in which all sides are the same length and all angles have the same measure
polygon	draw 3 examples:	a 2-dimensional figure formed by three or more line segments (sides) that meet only at their endpoints (vertices) to make a closed path; sides may not cross one another
quadrangle	draw 3 examples:	a polygon with four sides and four angles
equilateral triangle		a triangle with all three sides equal in length, each angle of an equilateral triangle measures $60^\circ$
isosceles triangle		a triangle with two sides equal in length
scalene triangle		a triangle with no sides equal in length
right triangle		a triangle with a right angle ( $90^\circ$ )
acute triangle		a triangle with <u>three</u> acute angles

obtuse triangle		a triangle with <u>one</u> obtuse angle
rhombus		a rhombus is a quadrilateral whose four sides are congruent; it has two pairs of parallel sides; squares are a type of rhombus with congruent angles
square		a figure with four <u>congruent</u> sides and four right angles; <b>a square is <u>always</u> a rhombus; <u>all</u> squares are considered rectangles.</b>
rectangle		a figure with four sides and four right angles; opposite sides are parallel and congruent, <b>a rectangle is <u>sometimes</u> a trapezoid; a rectangle is <u>sometimes</u> a square</b>
trapezoid		a quadrilateral with <u>at least</u> one pair of parallel sides
parallelogram		a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides; opposite sides have the same length and opposite angles have the same measure; all rectangles are parallelograms but not all parallelograms are rectangles because parallelograms do not necessarily have right angles
concave polygon		a polygon with an angle measuring more than $180^\circ$ ; concave polygons look like they are collapsed or have one or more angles "dented" in
convex polygon		a polygon is convex if there are no "dents" or indentations in it

## Geometry Vocabulary Reference Sheet

Term	Picture	Definition/Description
ray		a part of a line that begins at a particular point (the endpoint) and extends forever in <u>one</u> direction
line		a two-dimensional object that has <u>no</u> endpoints and continues on forever in <u>both</u> directions
line segment		part of a line connecting two points, it has <u>definite</u> end points
angle		the figure formed by two rays, called the sides of the angle, sharing a common endpoint (the vertex of the angle)
vertex		the point at which the rays of an angle or the sides of a polygon meet; the plural form of the word is "vertexes" or "vertices"
acute angle		an angle with a measure less than $90^\circ$
obtuse angle		an angle with a measure more than $90^\circ$

right angle		a $90^\circ$ angle
straight angle		a $180^\circ$ angle
reflex angle		an angle with a measure greater than $180^\circ$ but less than $360^\circ$
adjacent angle		two angles that are next to each other
congruent sides		congruent sides or segments have the exact same length
adjacent sides		two sides that share a common vertex
parallel lines		lines that never meet; two parallel lines are always the same distance apart
perpendicular		two lines that intersect at right angles; the symbol  means "is perpendicular to"