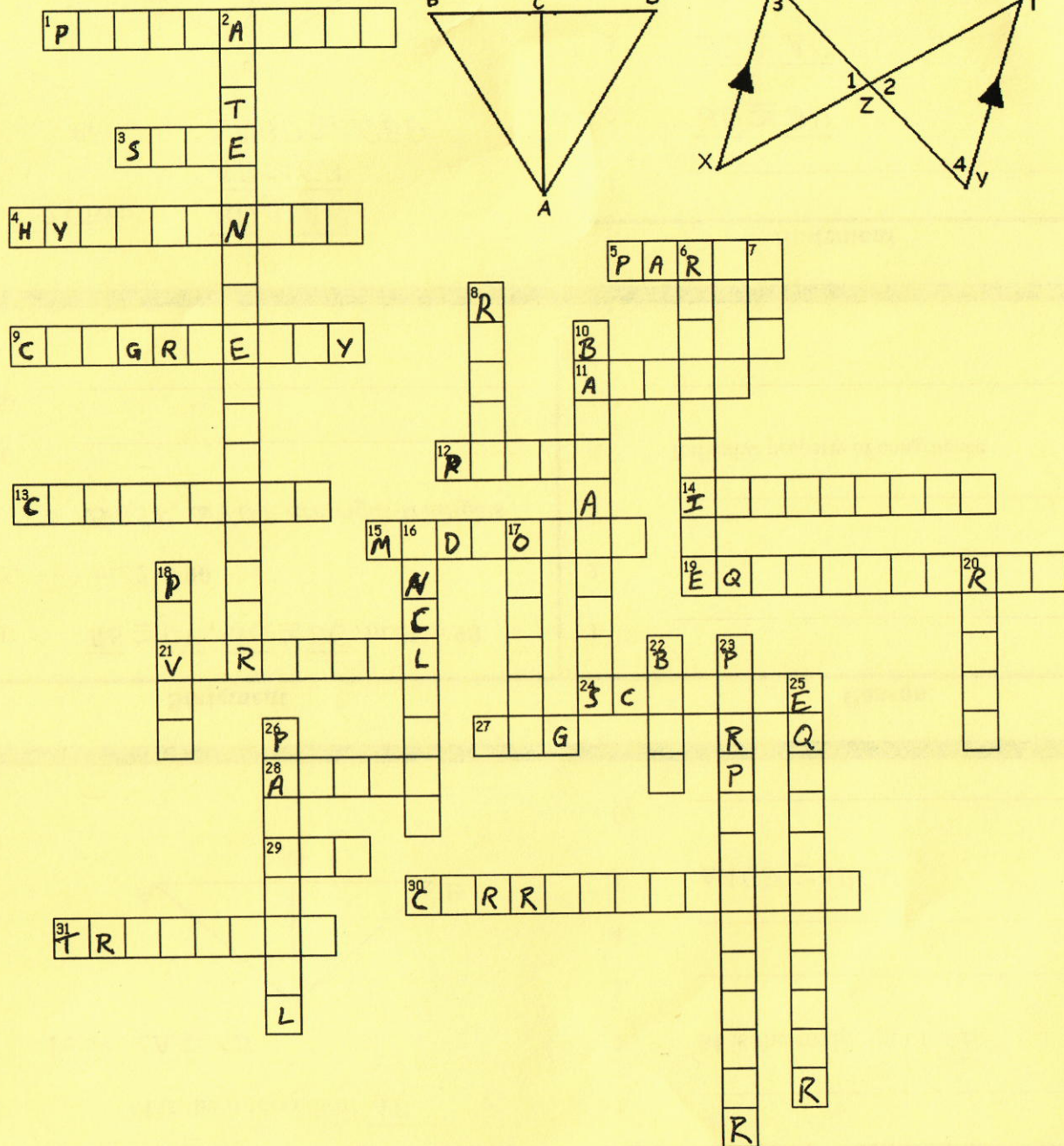


# GEOMETRY

## WS Triangles and proofs vocab review



NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_

### Across

- The tool used to measure an angle.
- "S" in SAS stands for \_\_\_\_.
- The "H" in H-L.
- The "P" in CPCTC stands for \_\_\_\_.
- A statement that two things are congruent is a \_\_\_\_ statement.
- "A" in SAS stands for \_\_\_\_.
- The last statement in a proof is always what you are trying to \_\_\_\_.
- Same size and shape.
- A triangle with 2 congruent sides.
- The point "in the middle" of a segment.
- A triangle with 3 congruent sides is an \_\_\_\_ triangle.
- The reason angle 1 is congruent to angle 2. \_\_\_\_ angles.
- A triangle with no congruent sides or angles.
- The "L" in H-L.
- Less than 90.
- The abbreviation for angle-angle-side.
- The first "C" in CPCTC stands for \_\_\_\_.
- A 3 sided "shape".

### Down

- The reason angle 3 is congruent to angle 4. \_\_\_\_ angles.
- The reason  $\overline{AC}$  is congruent to  $\overline{AC}$ . \_\_\_\_ property.
- The abbreviation for side-side-side.
- The tool used to measure the length of a segment.
- The congruent angles in an isosceles triangle.
- To use the SAS theorem, the congruent angle must be the \_\_\_\_ angle (meaning between the sides).
- More than 90.
- The information you are told is true in a proof.
- Angles that measure 90 degrees are \_\_\_\_ angles.
- The non-congruent side in an isosceles triangle.
- Lines that make right angles are \_\_\_\_.
- A triangle with 3 congruent angles is an \_\_\_\_ triangle.
- The arrows on  $\overline{WX}$  and  $\overline{YT}$  mean they are \_\_\_\_.