- A line that divides a figure into two congruent parts is called the line (axis) of symmetry. There may be one, more than one or no line of symmetry in a figure.
- The angle by which a figure is rotated to get same position is called angle of rotation.
- One complete rotation is 360°.
- Figures having no line of symmetry can still have rotational symmetry.
- The number of times the shape coincides with the original shape while rotating it till complete rotation is called its order of rotational symmetry.
- Every object has at least a rotational symmetry of order 1.

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