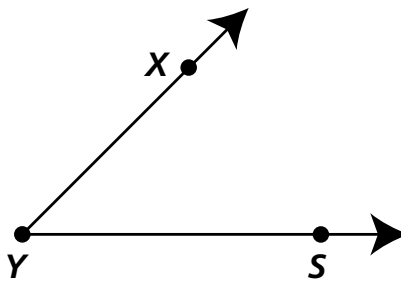
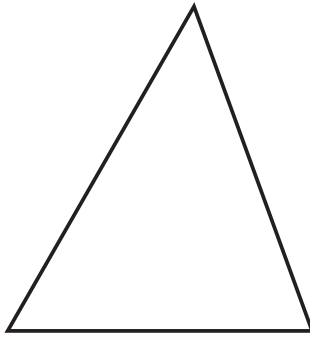


acute angle



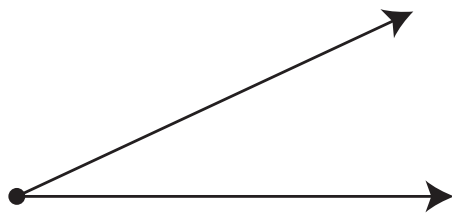
An angle that measures less than 90° .

acute triangle



A triangle in which each of the three angles is acute.

angle

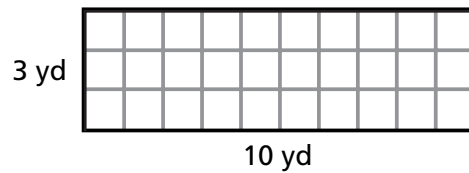


A figure that is formed by two rays with the same endpoint.

area

The number of square units in a region.

Example



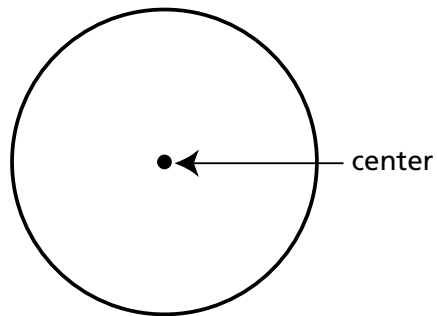
Area of the Rectangle

$$\text{Area} = lw$$

$$A = 10 \text{ yd} \times 3 \text{ yd}$$

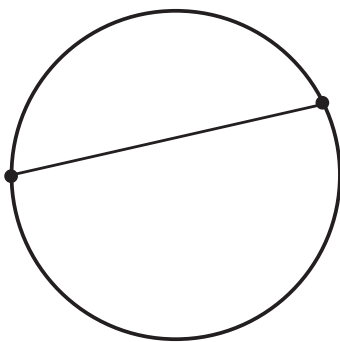
$$A = 30 \text{ yd}^2$$

center (of a circle)



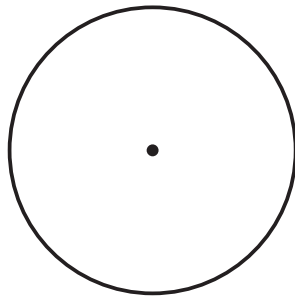
A point in a circle. Every point on a circle is the same distance from this point.

chord



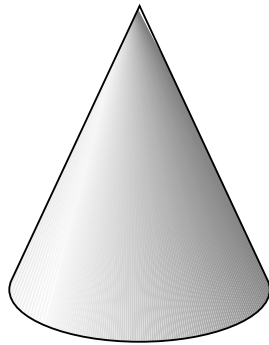
A line segment that connects two points on a circle.

circle



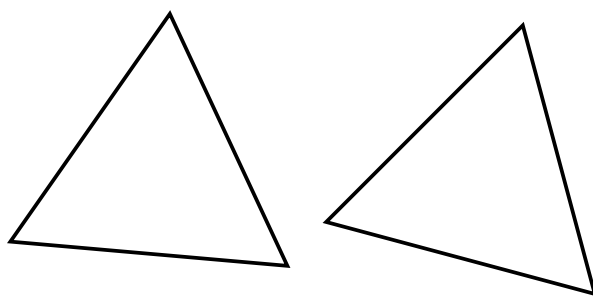
A closed figure in which every point is the same distance from a given point called the center of the circle.

cone



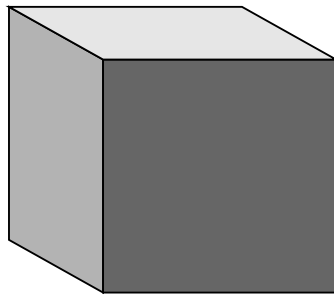
A solid figure with one circular flat surface
and one curved surface.

congruent figures



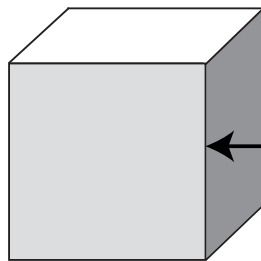
Figures that have the same size and the same shape.

cube



A solid figure that has six square faces of equal size.

cubic centimeter



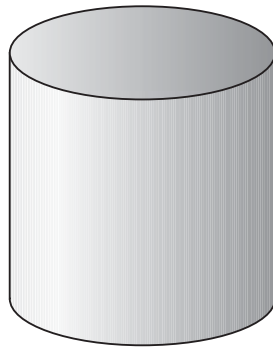
Each edge is
1 centimeter long

A cube used to measure volume;
each edge is one centimeter long.

cubic units

Units used to measure volume.

cylinder

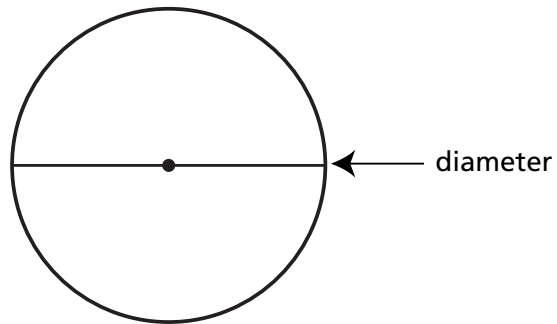


A solid figure with two congruent circular faces and one curved surface.

degrees (°)

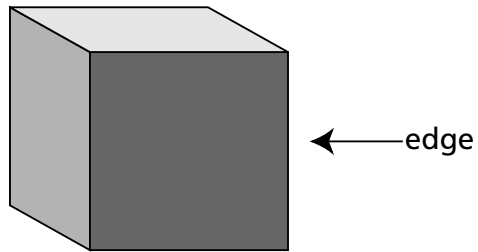
Units for measuring angles or temperature.

diameter (of a circle)



A line segment that connects two points on the circle and passes through the center.

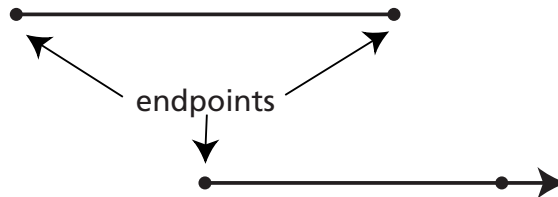
edge



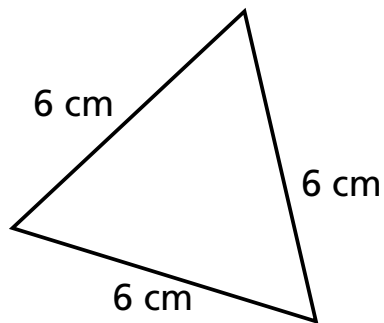
The line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.

endpoints

The points at either end of a line segment or the beginning point of a ray.

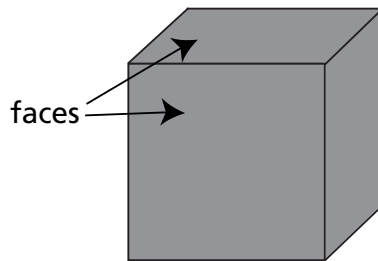


equilateral triangle



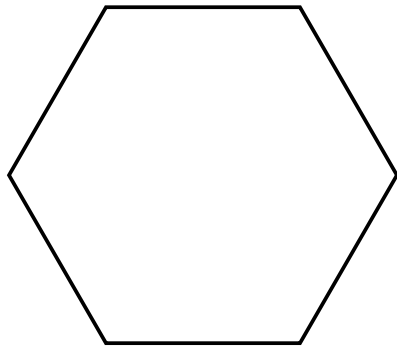
A triangle that has three congruent sides.

faces



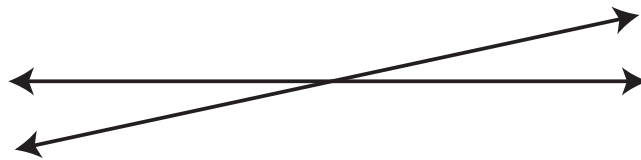
The flat surfaces of a solid figure.

hexagon



A polygon with six sides.

intersecting lines

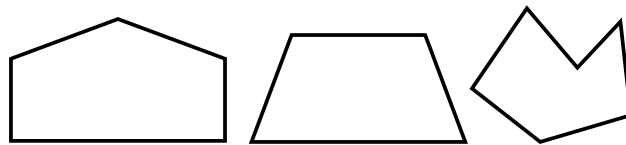


Lines that meet or cross at a common point.

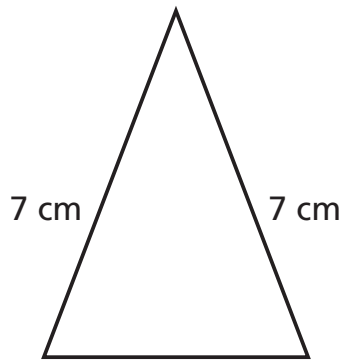
irregular polygons

A polygon whose sides are not all the same length,
or whose angles are not all the same measure.

Examples:



isosceles triangle



A triangle that has two congruent sides.

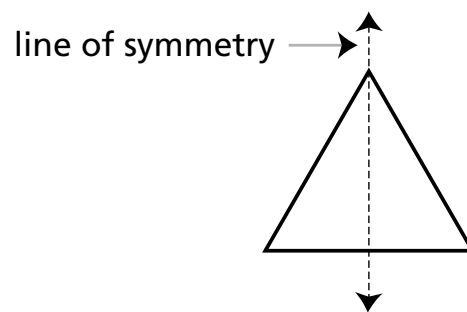
line

A straight path that extends in
opposite directions with no endpoints.



line of symmetry

The line along which a figure can be folded so that the two halves match exactly.



line segment

A part of a line that has two endpoints.

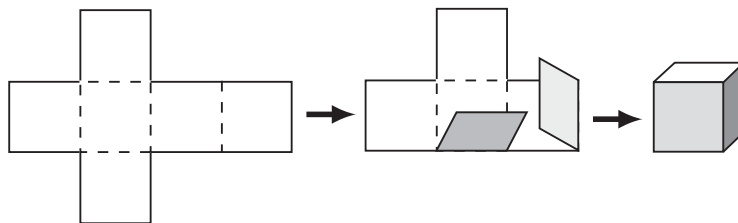


line symmetry

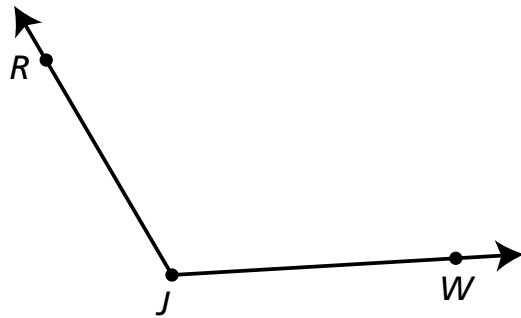
Describes whether a figure can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.

net

A flat pattern that can be folded to make a solid.

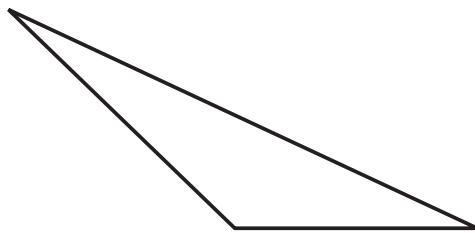


obtuse angle



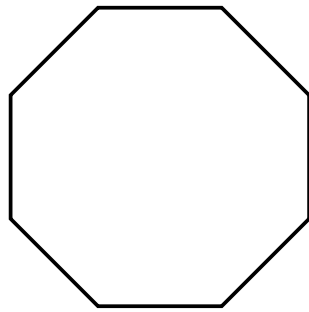
An angle that measures more than 90° and less than 180° .

obtuse triangle



A triangle that has one obtuse angle.

octagon



A polygon with eight sides.

parallel lines



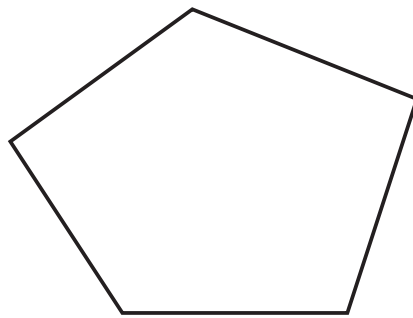
Lines that lie in the same plane and do not intersect.
They are always the same distance apart.

parallelogram



A quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel.

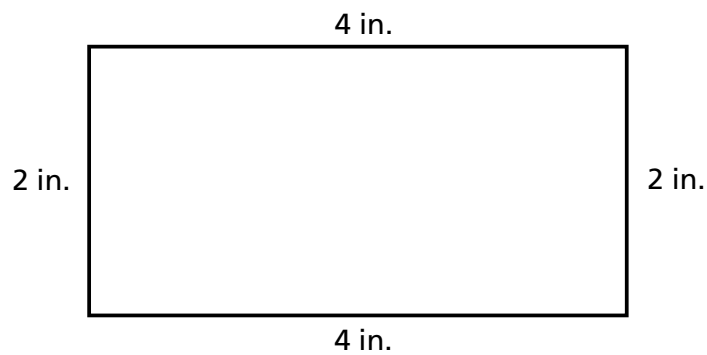
pentagon



A five-sided polygon.

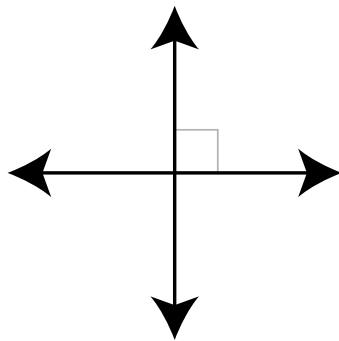
perimeter

The distance around the outside of a figure.



$$\text{Perimeter} = 4 \text{ in.} + 2 \text{ in.} + 4 \text{ in.} + 2 \text{ in.} = 12 \text{ in.}$$

perpendicular lines

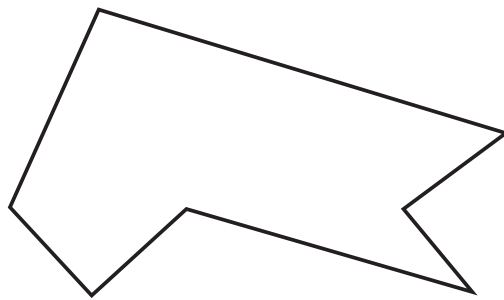


Two lines or line segments that cross or meet to form right angles.

point

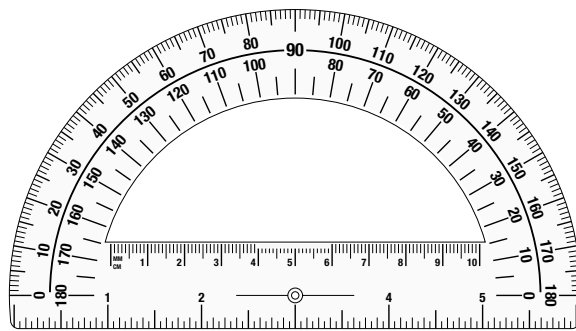
An exact location in space represented by a dot.

polygon



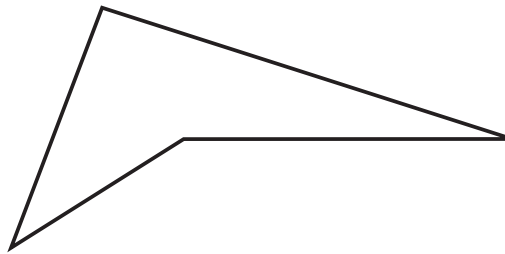
A simple closed plane figure made
up of three or more line segments.

protractor



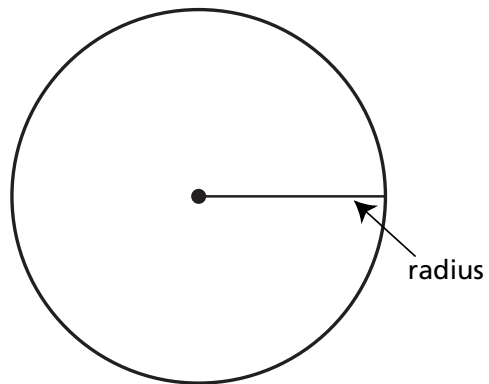
A device used to measure and draw angles.

quadrilateral



A polygon with four sides.

radius (radii)



A segment that connects the center of a circle to any point on the circle.

ray



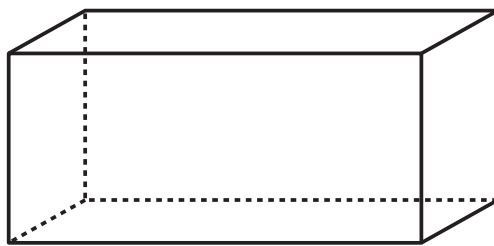
Part of a line that starts at an endpoint
and goes on forever in one direction.

rectangle



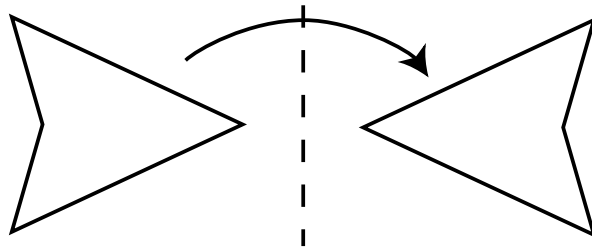
A parallelogram with four right angles.

rectangular prism



A solid figure with six faces that are rectangles.

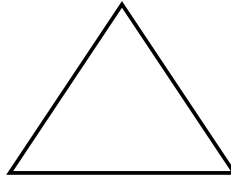
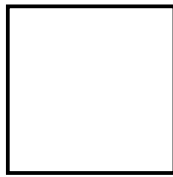
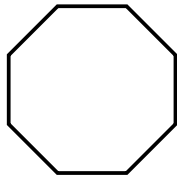
reflection



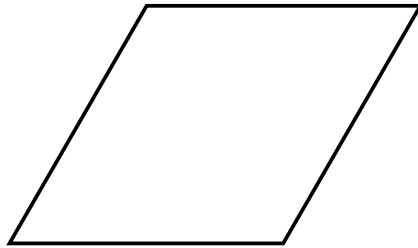
To turn something over, front to back.

regular polygons

Polygons whose sides are all the same length, and whose angles are the same measure.

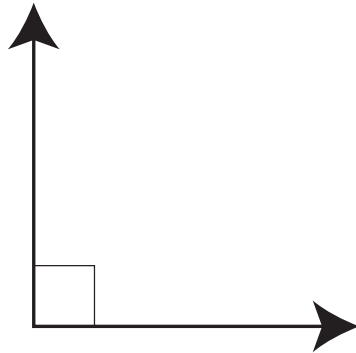


rhombus



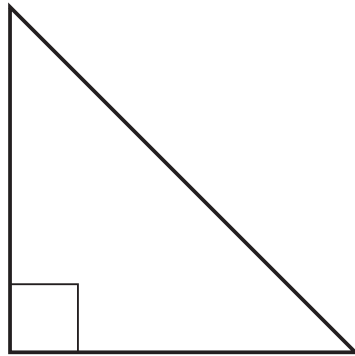
A parallelogram with all four sides the same length.

right angle



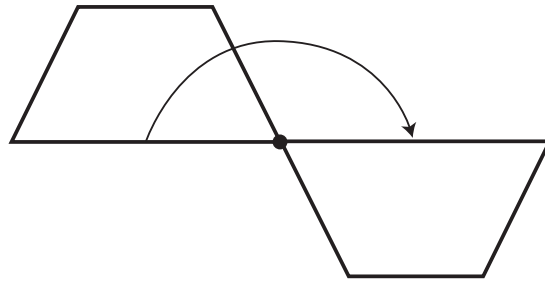
An angle made when two line segments meet to form a square corner. It measures 90° .

right triangle



A triangle in which one of the angles measures 90° .

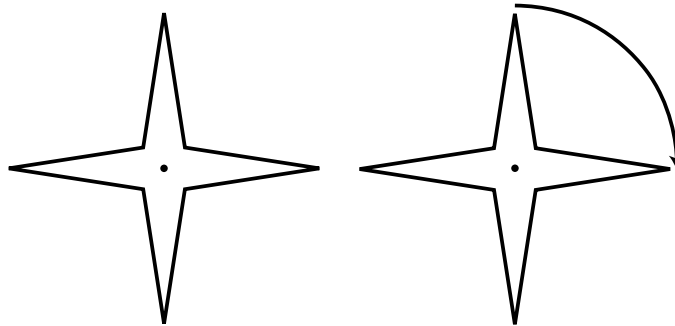
rotation



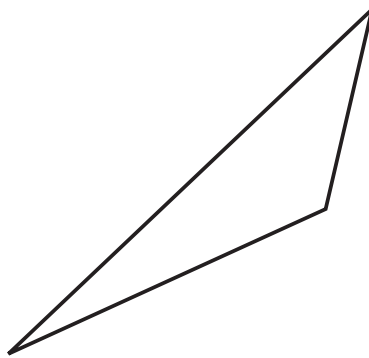
A move that turns a figure around a point.

rotational symmetry

A figure has rotational symmetry if, after the figure is rotated about a point, the figure is the same as when in its original position.



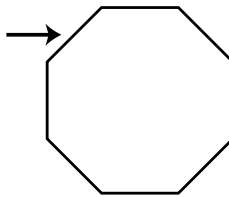
scalene triangle



A triangle with all sides of different lengths.

sides (of an angle or a polygon)

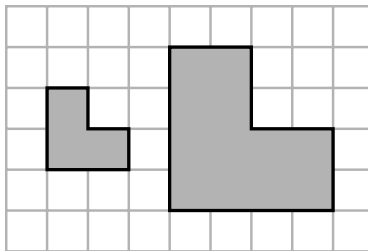
side of a polygon



The line segments that make up an angle or a polygon.

similar figures

Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.

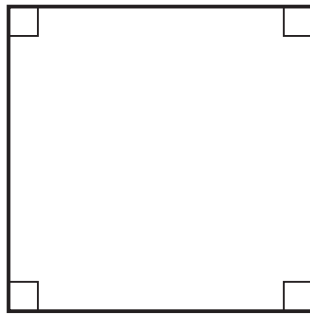


sphere



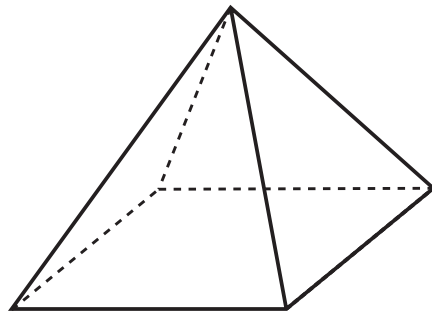
A solid figure that is shaped like a round ball.

square



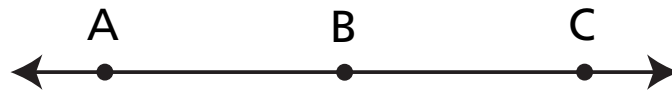
A polygon with four right angles and four congruent sides.

square pyramid



A pyramid that has a square base.

straight angle

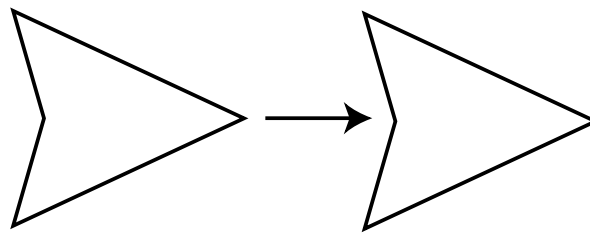


An angle that measures exactly 180° .
A straight angle forms a straight line.

transformations

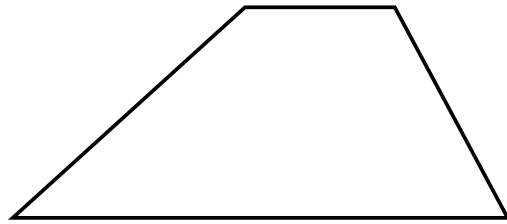
Rotations, reflections, and translations. A transformation changes the position of a plane figure.

translation



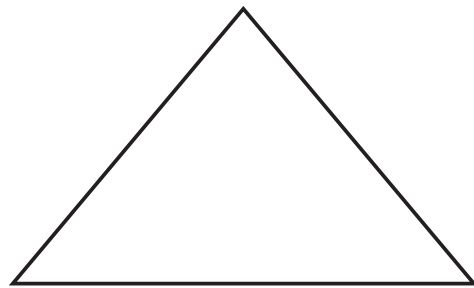
An action that slides a figure in a straight line.

trapezoid



A quadrilateral with two parallel sides.

triangle



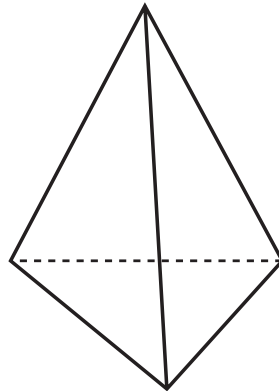
A polygon with three sides and three vertices.

triangular prism



A prism whose two bases are triangles.

triangular pyramid

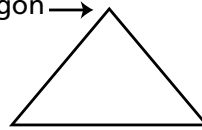


A pyramid whose base is a triangle.

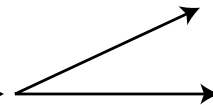
vertex (vertices)

Points common to the two sides of an angle or the two sides of a polygon.

vertex of a polygon →

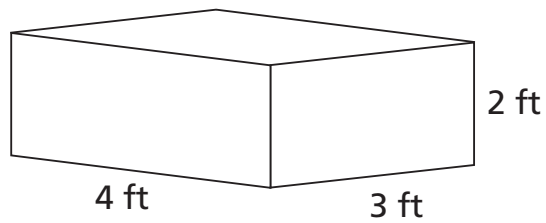


vertex of an angle →



volume

The number of cubic units that can fit inside a container or a solid figure.



$$\text{Volume} = 4 \text{ ft.} \times 3 \text{ ft.} \times 2 \text{ ft.} = 24\text{ft}^2$$