SENSORIAL RESOURCES: GEOMETRY

ADULT RESOURCES

DEFINE:

TRIANGLES

1. Equilateral Triangle: A triangle in which all three sides are of the same length.

2. Acute- angled scalene triangle: All three sides and internal angles of a scalene acute triangle are un-equal that is all angles measure less than 90 degrees.

3. Right-angled scalene triangle: These triangles have one angle that is 90 degrees and two more of differing values.

4. Obtuse-angled scalene triangle: An obtuse angle scalene triangle is any triangle that has an obtuse angle; which measures greater than 90 degrees.

5. Acute-angled isosceles triangle: Two angles of an isosceles acute triangle that measure the same, just like its two sides.

6. Right-angled isosceles triangle: A triangle that has one of the angles exactly 90 degrees and two sides which is equal to each other.

7. Obtuse- angled isosceles triangle: These triangles always have two equivalent interior angles, and all three interior angles of any triangle always have a sum of degrees.

QUADRILATERALS

1 .Square: A plane figure with four equal straight sides and four right angles.

2. Rectangle: A plane figure with four straight sides and four right angles, especially one with unequal adjacent sides in contrast to a square.

3. Isosceles trapezium: It is a trapezoid with its two non-parallel sides equal.

4. Right angled trapezium:

5. Rhombus: A quadrilateral all of whose sides have the same length.

6. Parallelogram: A four sided plane rectilinear figure with opposite sides parallel.

POLYGONS

1. Pentagon: It is a plane figure with five straight sides and five angles.

2. Hexagon: It is a plane figure with six straight angles and sides.

3. Heptagon: It is a plane figure with seven straight sides and angles.

4. Octagon: It is a plane figure with eight straight sides and eight angles.

5. Nonagon: It is a plane figure with nine straight sides and nine angles.

6. Decagon: It is a plane figure with ten straight sides and angles

CURVILINEAR FIGURES

1. Curvilinear triangle: A triangle drawn with 3 curved lines.

2. Quatrefoil: An ornamental design of four lobes or leaves as used in architectural tracery, resembling a flower or a clover leaf.

3. Oval: An oval is any curve that looks like an egg or an ellipse.

4. Ellipse: An Ellipse is a circle that has been stretched in one direction, to give it the shape of an oval, but not every oval is an ellipse.

5. Circle: A circle is a close two dimensional figure in which the set of all the points in the plane is equidistant from a given point called centre.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Parts of a triangle: All triangles have three sides and three corners (angles). The point where two sides of a triangle meet is called a vertex. ... The longest side of a triangle is opposite its biggest angle, and the shortest side of a triangle is opposite its smallest angle.

2. Parts of a right angled triangle: In a right triangle, the hypotenuse is the longest side, an "opposite" side is the one across from a given angle, and an "adjacent" side is next to a given angle. We use special words to describe the sides of right triangles. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is always the side opposite the right angle.

3. Parts of a square:
Opposite sides of a square are both parallel and equal in length. All four angles of a square are equal (each being 360°/4 = 90°, a right angle). All four sides of a square are equal. The diagonals of a square are equal.

4. Parts of a circle: Radius, diameter, center, and circumference--all are parts of a circle.

5. Types of lines:
There are five types of lines, they are:

- Vertical Line.
- Horizontal line.

- Parallel line.
- Skew line.
- Perpendicular lines.

6. Directions of straight lines: Straight lines can be horizontal, which is to say moving left and right of your viewing spot, forever.

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