q	1. Acute Angle	a.	lines that meet or cross at a common point (any angle).
c	2. Acute Triangle	b.	a closed shape with three or more straight sides.
j	3. Angle	c.	all acute angles (example: angles being 50, 70, 60 degrees).
dd	4. Area	d.	a 3D object with a circular base, and a central point at its vertex (or top).
bb	5. Area (square/rect.)	e.	a flat surface made up of a continuous and unending collection of points.
v	6. Area (triangle)	f.	an exact location in space, represented by a dot.
g	7. Circle	g.	a closed curved line on a plane that is equally distant in all directions from a single central point.
d	8. Cone	h.	lines that intersect at right angles.
nn	9. Congruent Figures	i.	a 3D rectangular shaped box.
ee	10. Cube	j.	formed by two rays with the same endpoint.
pp	11. Cylinder	k.	part of a line that has two endpoints.
t	12. Equilateral Triangle	l.	a 3D figure with all points at equal distance from the center. (example: a round ball)
o	13. Hexagon	m.	an angle greater than 90 degrees (but less than 180 degrees).
q	14. Intersecting Lines	n.	the number of cubic units that make a solid figure. (the formula for cubes and rectangular boxes is "length x width x height")
mm	15. Isosceles Triangle	o.	a flat closed surface with six equal straight sides.
p	16. Line	p.	a straight, continuous and unending set of a points in a plane.
k	17. Line Segment	q.	an angle that measures less that 90 degrees.
m	18. Obtuse Angle	r.	a flat surface with all four sides of equal length, and with four right angles.
gg	19. Obtuse Triangle	s.	a flat closed surface with eight equal straight sides.
s	20. Octagon	t.	a triangle with all sides of equal length.
jj	21. Oval	u.	an imaginary line along which a figure can be folded, so that the two parts match.
oo	22. Parallel Lines	v.	the formula is to multiply length by width, and divide by 2.
ff	23. Parallelogram	w.	an angle that is exactly 90 degrees.

aa	24. Pentagon	x.	an angle equal to 180 degrees.
ll	25. Perimeter	y.	a flat surface whose opposite sides are parallel, and that has four right angles.
h	26. Perpendicular Lines	z.	a 3D shape whose base can be any polygon, and whose faces leading up to the vertex are triangles.
e	27. Plane	aa.	a flat closed surface with five equal straight sides.
f	28. Point	bb.	the formula is to multiply length by width.
b	29. Polygon	cc.	a triangle containing a 90 degrees angle.
z	30. Pyramid	dd.	the number of square units in a region.
kk	31. Quadrilateral	ee.	a 3D shape whose sides are squares.
rr	32. Ray	ff.	a flat closed surface that has congruent and parallel opposite sides (not just with right angles, as in a square, or rectangle).
y	33. Rectangle	gg.	a triangle with only one obtuse angle.
i	34. Rectangle Prism	hh.	a flat surface with only one pair of parallel sides.
ss	35. Rhombus	ii.	a common point in an angle, polygon, prism, or pyramid.
w	36. Right Angle	jj.	a closed line on a plane whose points are not equally distant from a central point (as opposed to a circle).
cc	37. Right Triangle	kk.	any four sided figure, whose sum of the angles totals 360 degrees.
qq	38. Scalene Triangle	ll.	the distance around a figure (formula is add all sides).
l	39. Sphere	mm.	a triangle with at least two sides of equal length.
r	40. Square	nn.	figures that have the same size and shape.
x	41. Straight Angle	oo.	lines on a plane that never intersect.
u	42. Symmetry Line	pp.	a 3D object that has equal sides and parallel circles at both ends.
hh	43. Trapezoid	qq.	a triangle with no sides being of equal length.
ii	44. Vertex	rr.	part of a line made up of one end point.
n	45. Volume	ss.	a parallelogram with all four sides of equal length.