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| 1. | q) | Acute Angle: | an angle that measures less that 90 degrees. |
| 2. | c) | Acute Triangle: | all acute angles (example: angles being 50, 70, 60 degrees). |
| 3. | j) | Angle: | formed by two rays with the same endpoint. |
| 4. | dd) | Area: | the number of square units in a region. |
| 5. | bb) | Area (square/rect.): | the formula is to multiply length by width. |
| 6. | v) | Area (triangle): | the formula is to multiply length by width, and divide by 2. |
| 7. | g) | Circle: | a closed curved line on a plane that is equally distant in all directions from a single central point. |
| 8. | d) | Cone: | a 3D object with a circular base, and a central point at its vertex (or top). |
| 9. | nn) | Congruent Figures: | figures that have the same size and shape. |
| 10. | ee) | Cube: | a 3D shape whose sides are squares. |
| 11. | pp) | Cylinder: | a 3D object that has equal sides and parallel circles at both ends. |
| 12. | t) | Equilateral Triangle: | a triangle with all sides of equal length. |
| 13. | o) | Hexagon: | a flat closed surface with six equal straight sides. |
| 14. | a) | Intersecting Lines: | lines that meet or cross at a common point (any angle). |
| 15. | mm) | Isosceles Triangle: | a triangle with at least two sides of equal length. |
| 16. | p) | Line: | a straight, continuous and unending set of a points in a plane. |
| 17. | k) | Line Segment: | part of a line that has two endpoints. |
| 18. | m) | Obtuse Angle: | an angle greater than 90 degrees (but less than 180 degrees). |
| 19. | gg) | Obtuse Triangle: | a triangle with only one obtuse angle. |
| 20. | s) | Octagon: | a flat closed surface with eight equal straight sides. |
| 21. | jj) | Oval: | a closed line on a plane whose points are not equally distant from a central point (as opposed to a circle). |
| 22. | oo) | Parallel Lines: | lines on a plane that never intersect. |
| 23. | ff) | Parallelogram: | a flat closed surface that has congruent and parallel opposite sides (not just with right angles, as in a square, or rectangle). |
| 24. | aa) | Pentagon: | a flat closed surface with five equal straight sides. |
| 25. | ll) | Perimeter: | the distance around a figure (formula is add all sides). |
| 26. | h) | Perpendicular Lines: | lines that intersect at right angles. |
| 27. | e) | Plane: | a flat surface made up of a continuous and unending collection of points. |
| 28. | f) | Point: | an exact location in space, represented by a dot. |
| 29. | b) | Polygon: | a closed shape with three or more straight sides. |
| 30. | z) | Pyramid: | a 3D shape whose base can be any polygon, and whose faces leading up to the vertex are triangles. |
| 31. | kk) | Quadrilateral: | any four sided figure, whose sum of the angles totals 360 degrees. |
| 32. | rr) | Ray: | part of a line made up of one end point. |
| 33. | y) | Rectangle: | a flat surface whose opposite sides are parallel, and that has four right angles. |
| 34. | i) | Rectangle Prism: | a 3D rectangular shaped box. |
| 35. | ss) | Rhombus: | a parallelogram with all four sides of equal length. |
| 36. | w) | Right Angle: | an angle that is exactly 90 degrees. |
| 37. | cc) | Right Triangle: | a triangle containing a 90 degrees angle. |
| 38. | qq) | Scalene Triangle: | a triangle with no sides being of equal length. |
| 39. | l) | Sphere: | a 3D figure with all points at equal distance from the center. (example: a round ball) |
| 40. | r) | Square: | a flat surface with all four sides of equal length, and with four right angles. |
| 41. | x) | Straight Angle: | an angle equal to 180 degrees. |
| 42. | u) | Symmetry Line: | an imaginary line along which a figure can be folded, so that the two parts match. |
| 43. | hh) | Trapezoid: | a flat surface with only one pair of parallel sides. |
| 44. | ii) | Vertex: | a common point in an angle, polygon, prism, or pyramid. |
| 45. | n) | Volume: | the number of cubic units that make a solid figure. (the formula for cubes and rectangular boxes is "length x width x height") |