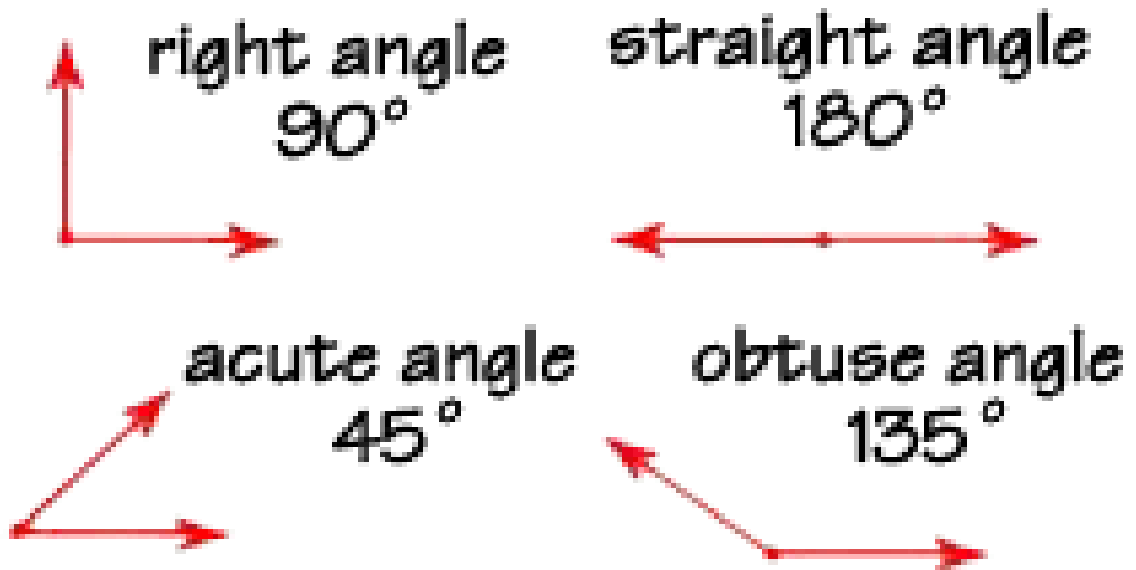
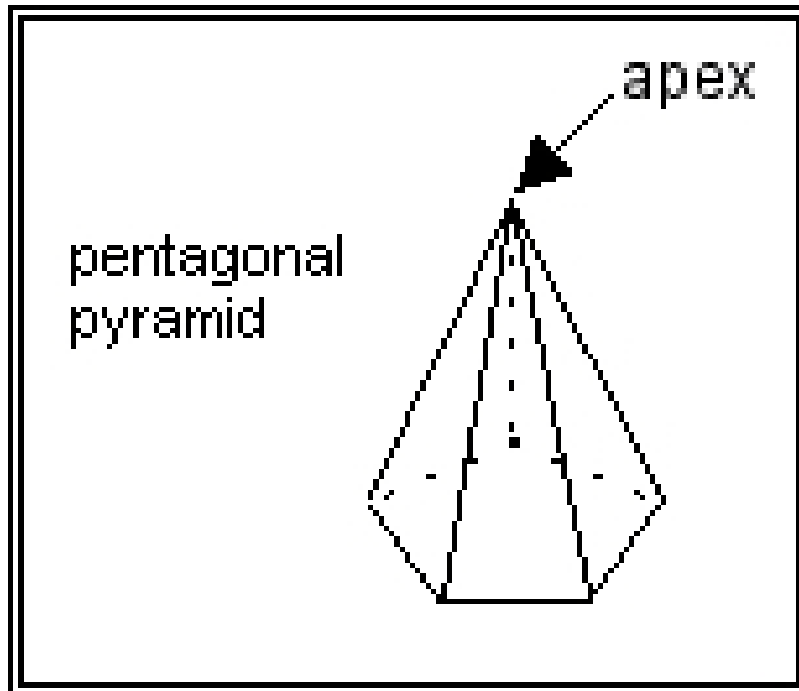


angle



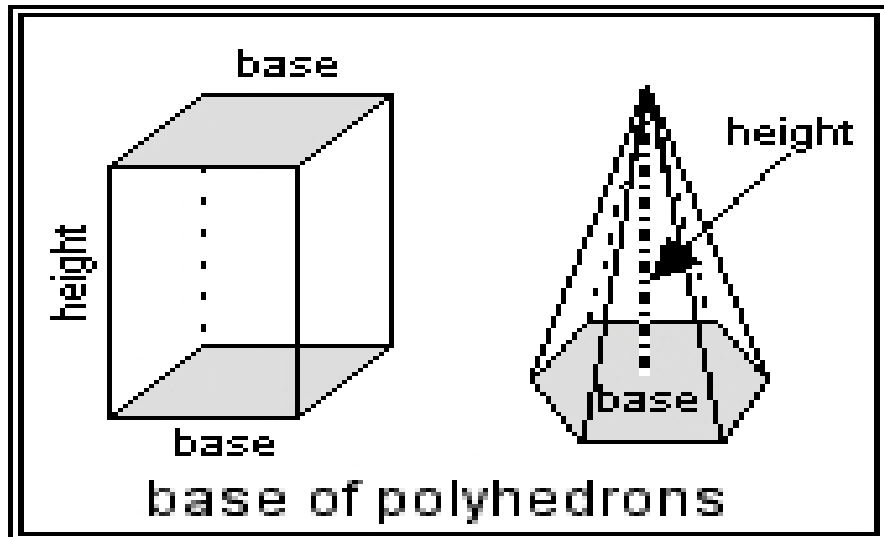
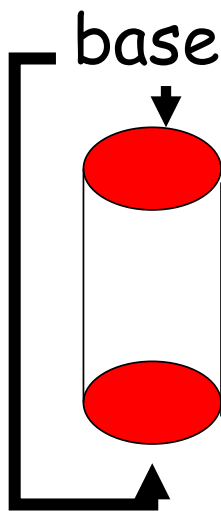
A figure that is formed by two rays or two line segments with a common endpoint.

apex



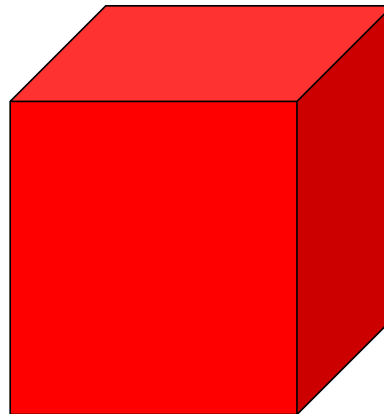
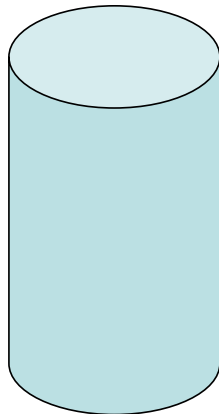
In a pyramid or cone, the vertex that is opposite the base.

base



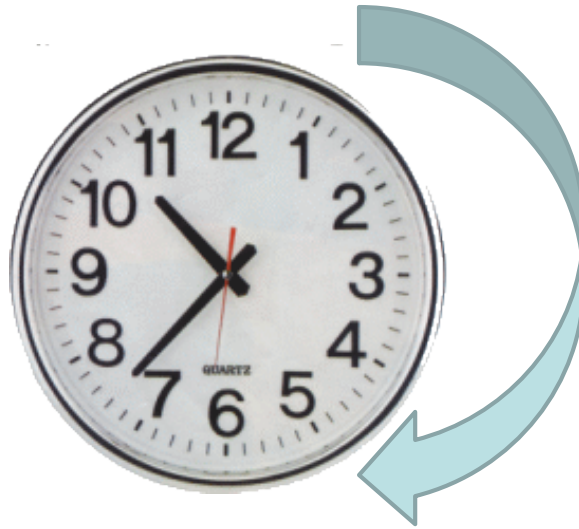
1. Any side of a polygon, usually used, along with the altitude perpendicular to it, for computing area.
2. The flat face of faces that define the shape when classifying polyhedrons.

base of 3-dimensional figure



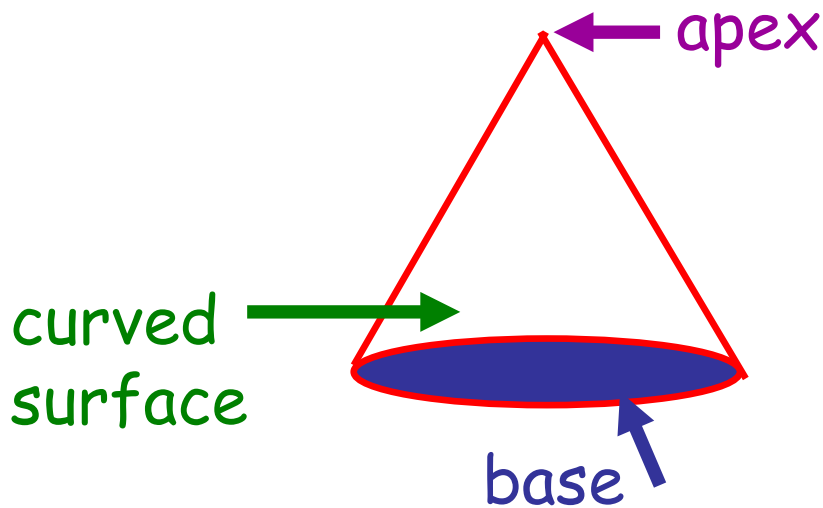
One face or a pair of faces on the figure. The height is the length of a line segment drawn perpendicular to a base of the figure that extends from the base to the opposite face or vertex.

clockwise



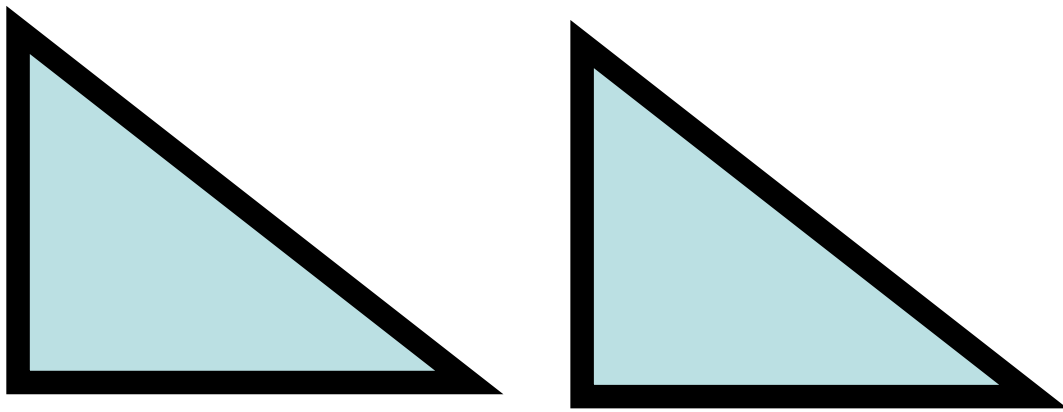
The direction the hands move on a clock (to the right).

cone



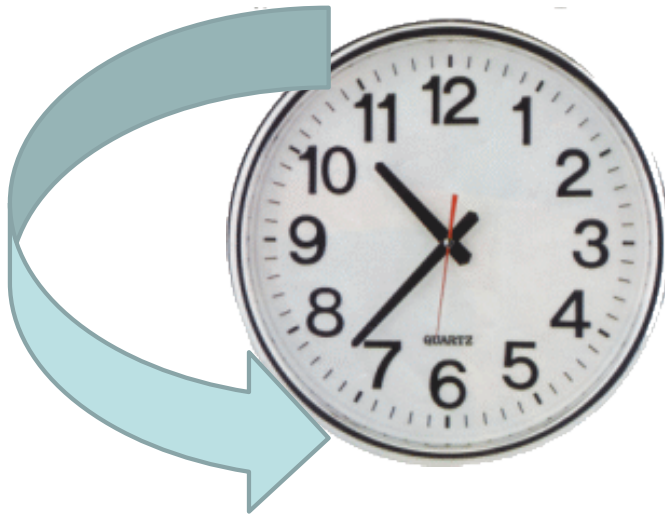
A 3-dimensional shape having a circular base, a curved surface, and one vertex, called the apex.

congruent



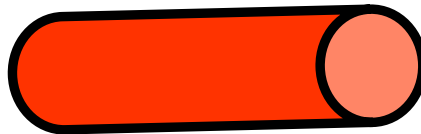
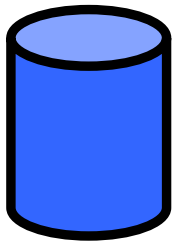
Two figures that
are identical—
the same size
and shape.

counterclockwise



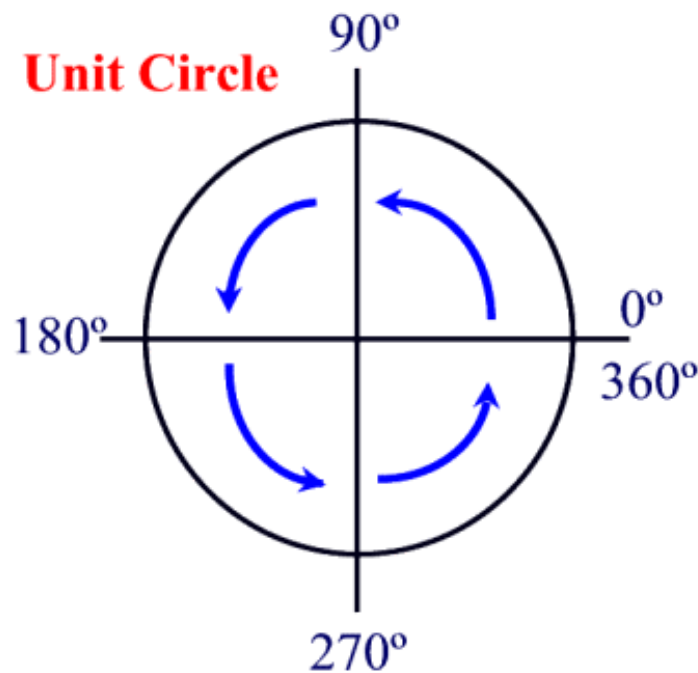
**The opposite
direction the hands
move on a clock (to
the left).**

cylinder



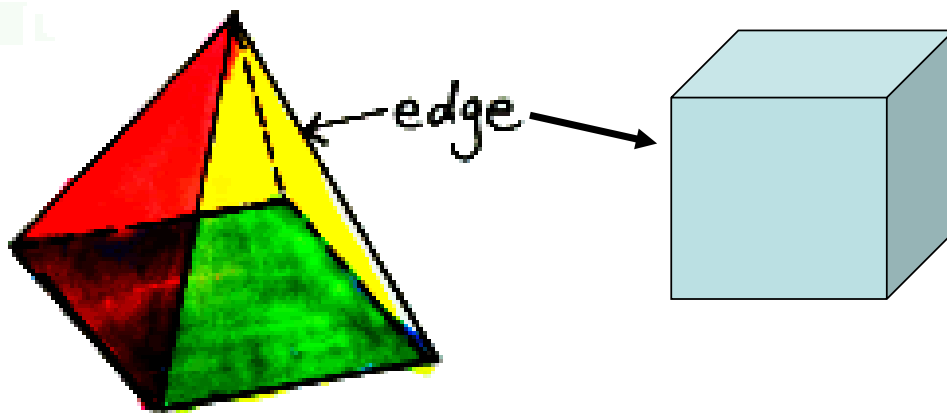
A 3-dimensional shape having a curved surface and parallel circular or elliptical bases that are the same size.

degree ($^{\circ}$)



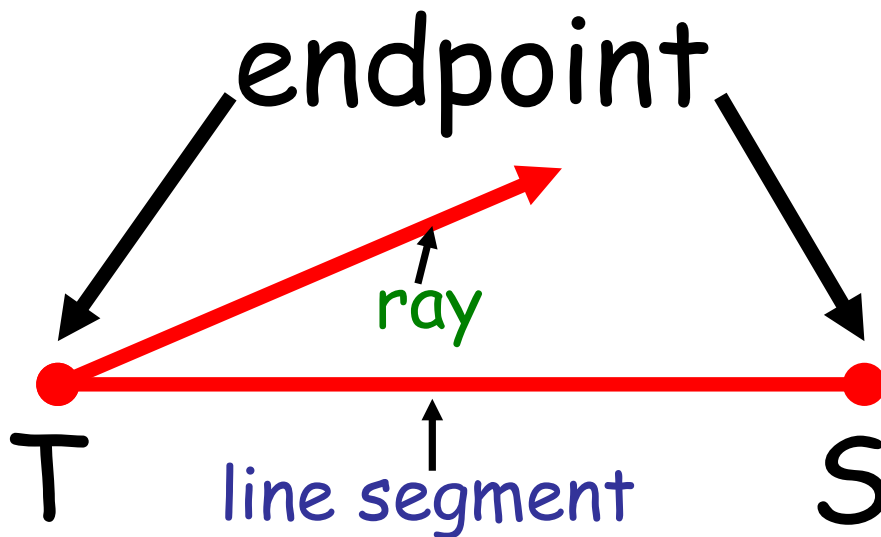
A unit of measure for angles; based on dividing a circle into 360 equal parts.

edge



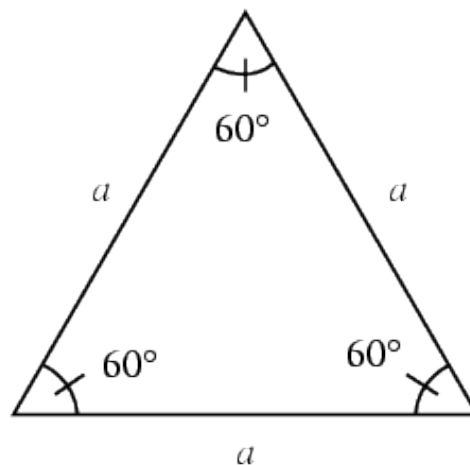
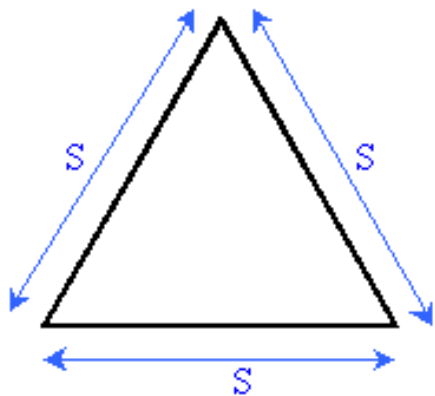
A line segment
where two faces of
a polyhedron meet.

endpoint



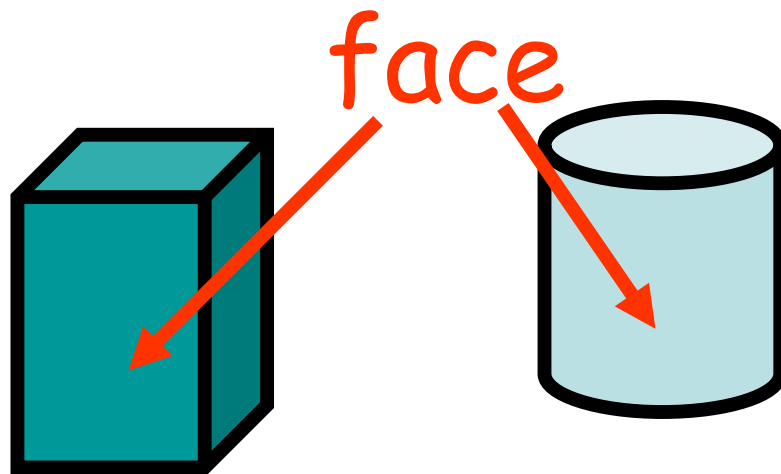
The point at the end of a line segment or ray.

equilateral triangle



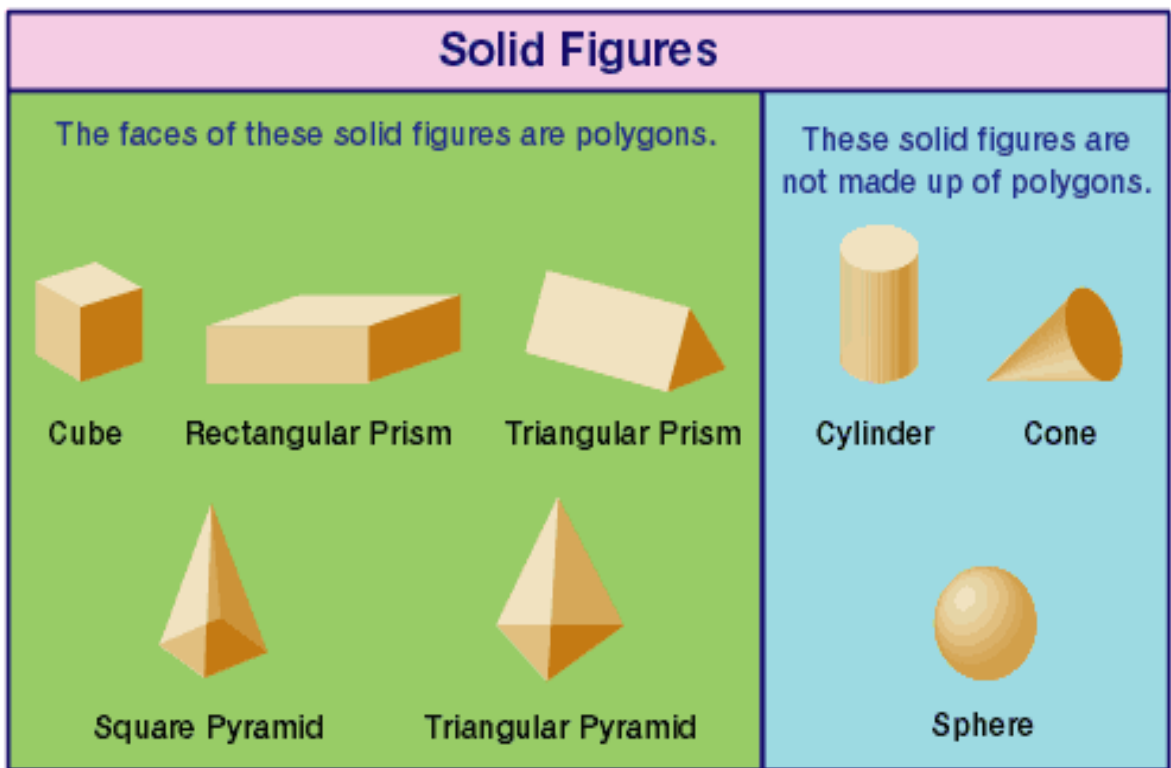
A polygon in which
all sides are the
same length.

face



A flat surface that
bounds a
3-dimensional shape.

geometric solid



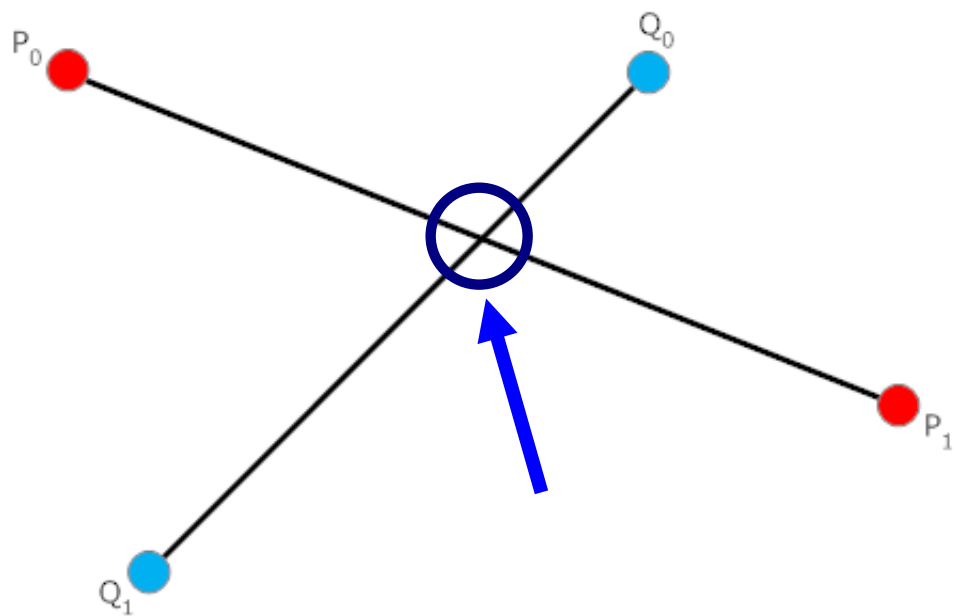
A 3-dimensional
shape bounded
by surfaces.

geometry



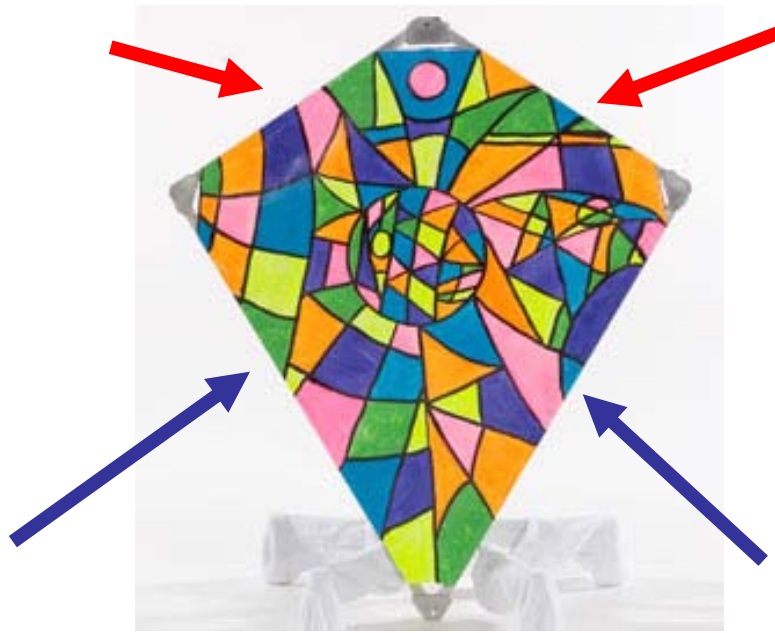
The study of spatial objects and their properties and relationships.

intersect



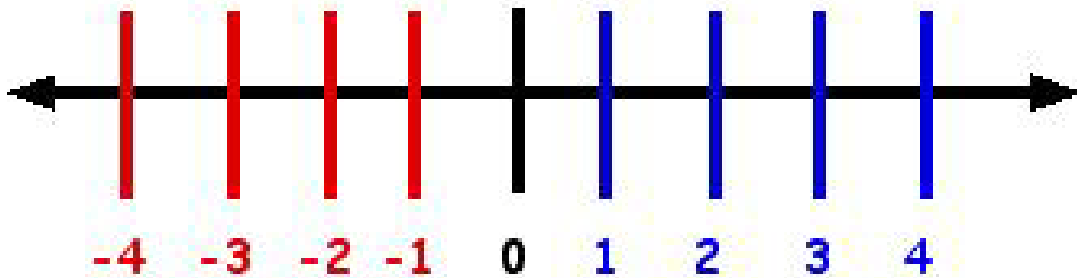
To meet (at a point, line, and so on).

kite



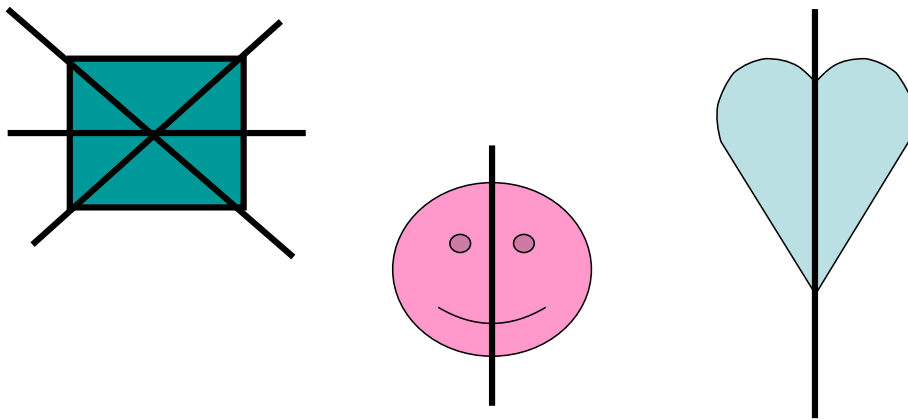
A quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent sides that are the same length.

line (↔)



A straight path that extends infinitely in opposite directions.

line of symmetry



A line that divides a figure into two halves that are mirror images.

line segment

(—————)



\overline{AB}

\overline{BA}

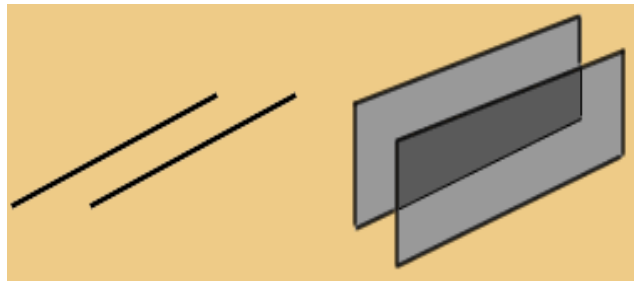
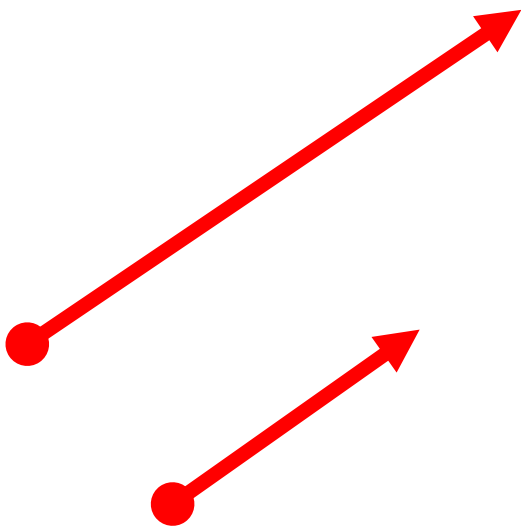
A straight path
joining two points
called endpoints of
the line segment.

mirror image



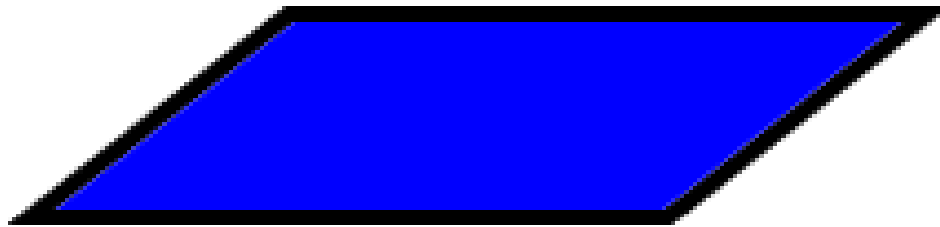
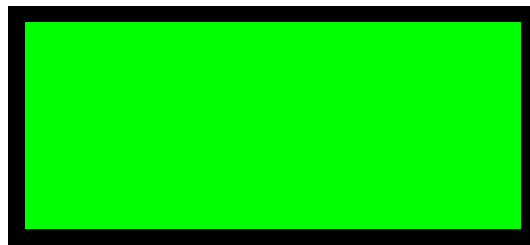
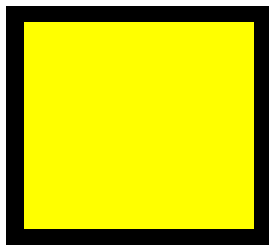
**A figure that has
the same size and
shape, but in
opposite directions.**

parallel



Lines, rays, line segments, or planes that are equal distance at all points, no matter how far; never meeting.

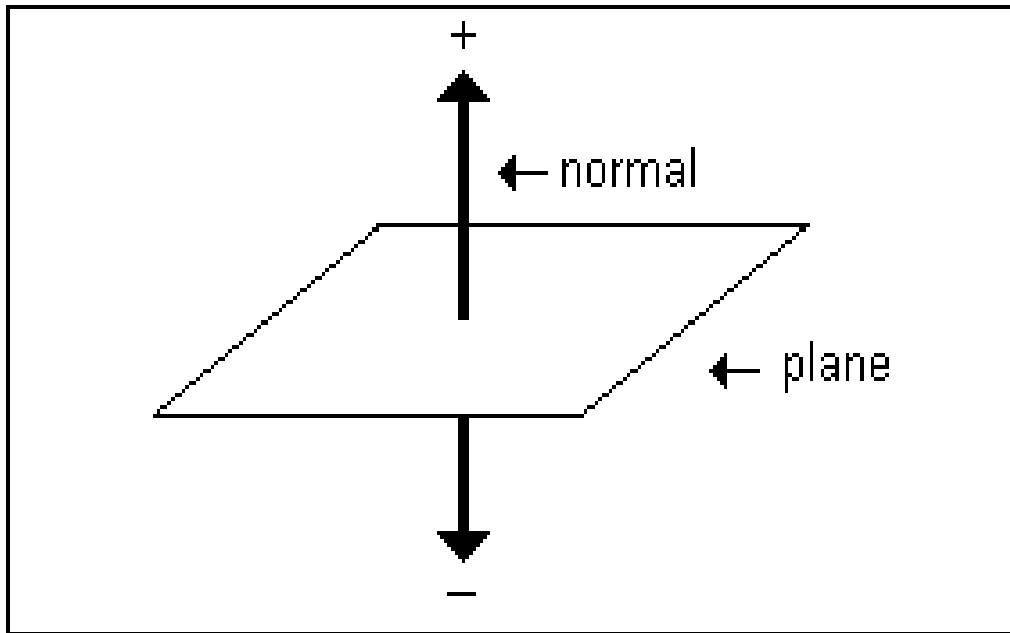
parallelogram



PARALLELOGRAM

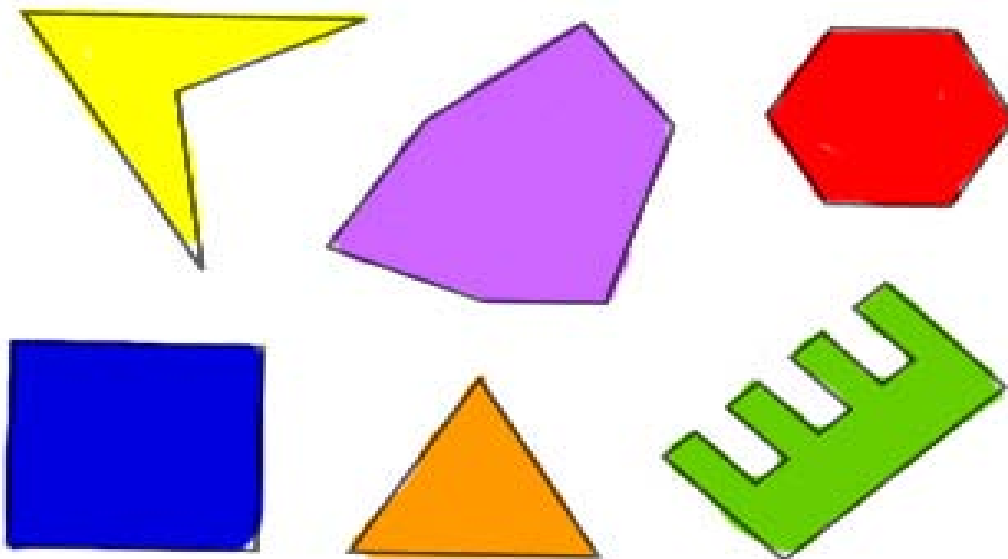
A quadrilateral that has two pairs of parallel sides and opposite sides that are congruent.

plane



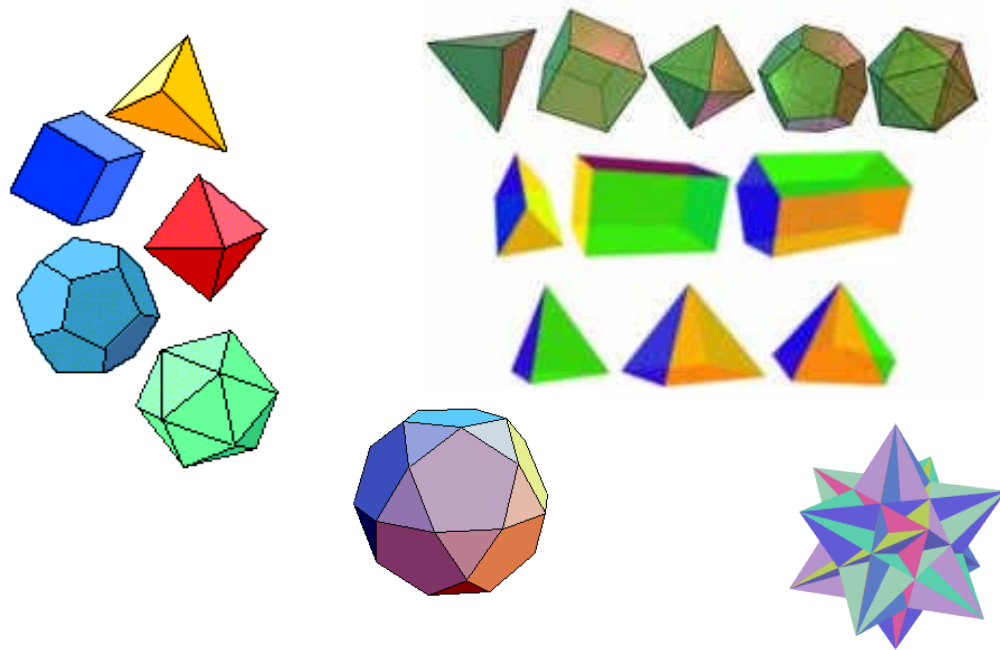
**A flat surface
that extends
forever.**

polygon



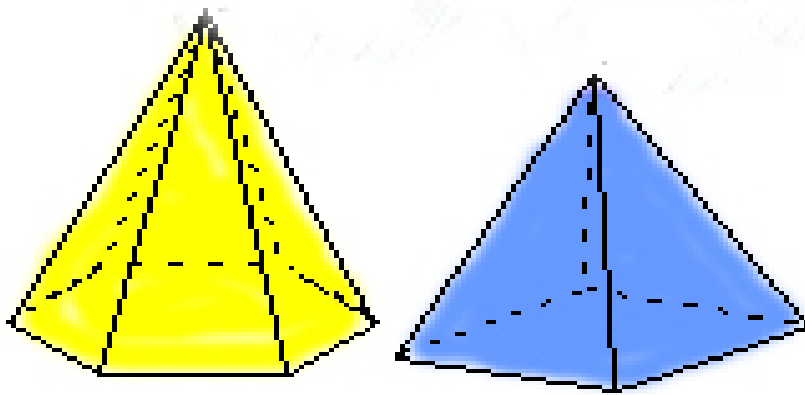
A closed plane figure formed by three or more line segments that meet only at their end points.

polyhedron



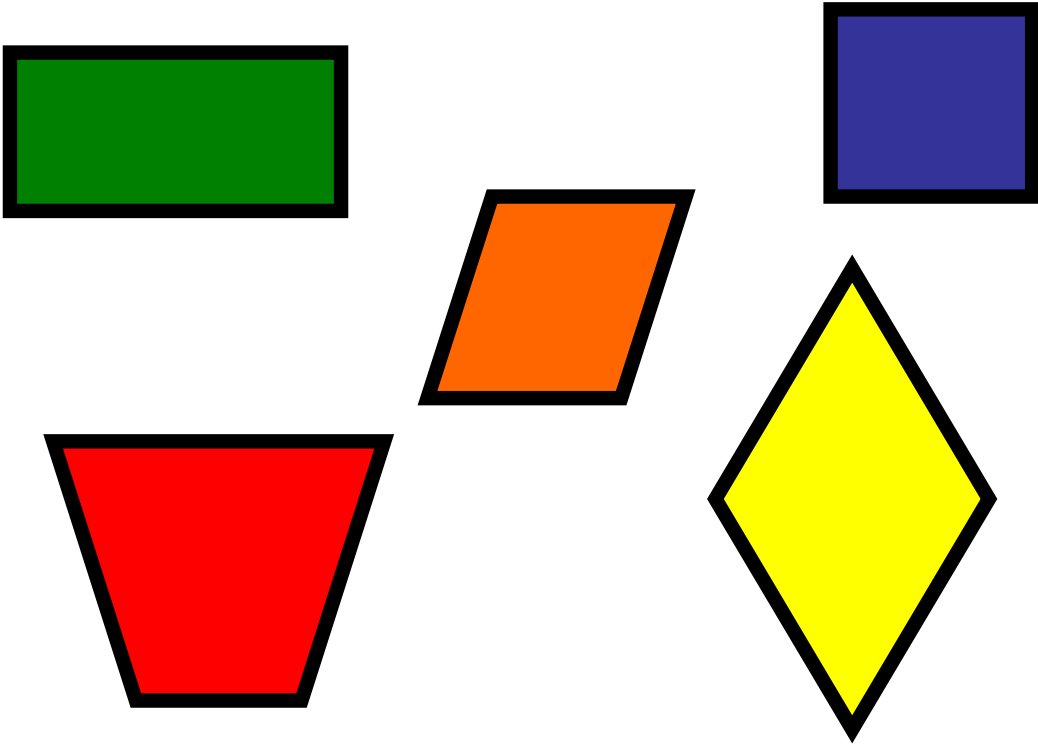
A closed 3-dimensional shape, all of whose surfaces (faces) are flat.

pyramid




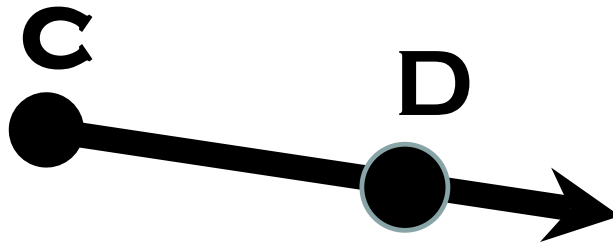
A polyhedron
(3-dimensional shape) in
which one face (base) is a
polygon and the other
faces are triangles with a
common vertex (apex).

quadrangle



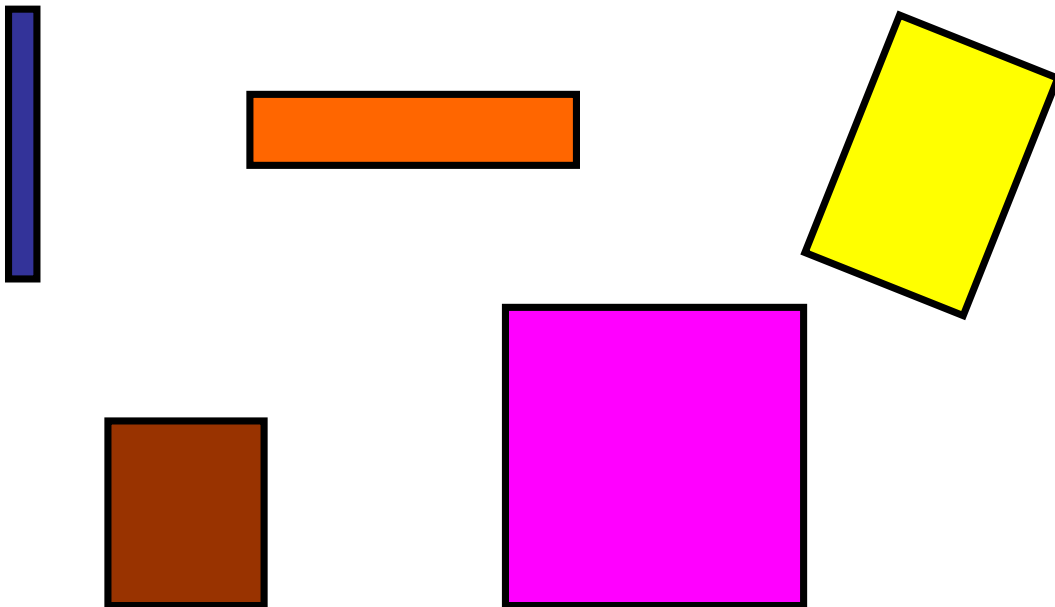
A 4-sided
polygon.

ray ()



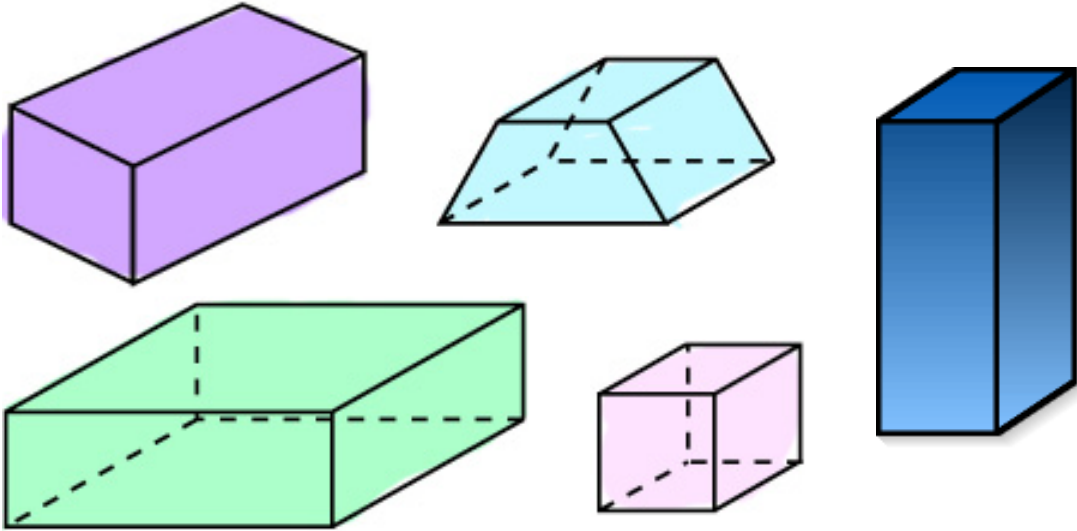
A straight path that extends infinitely from a point called its endpoint.

rectangle



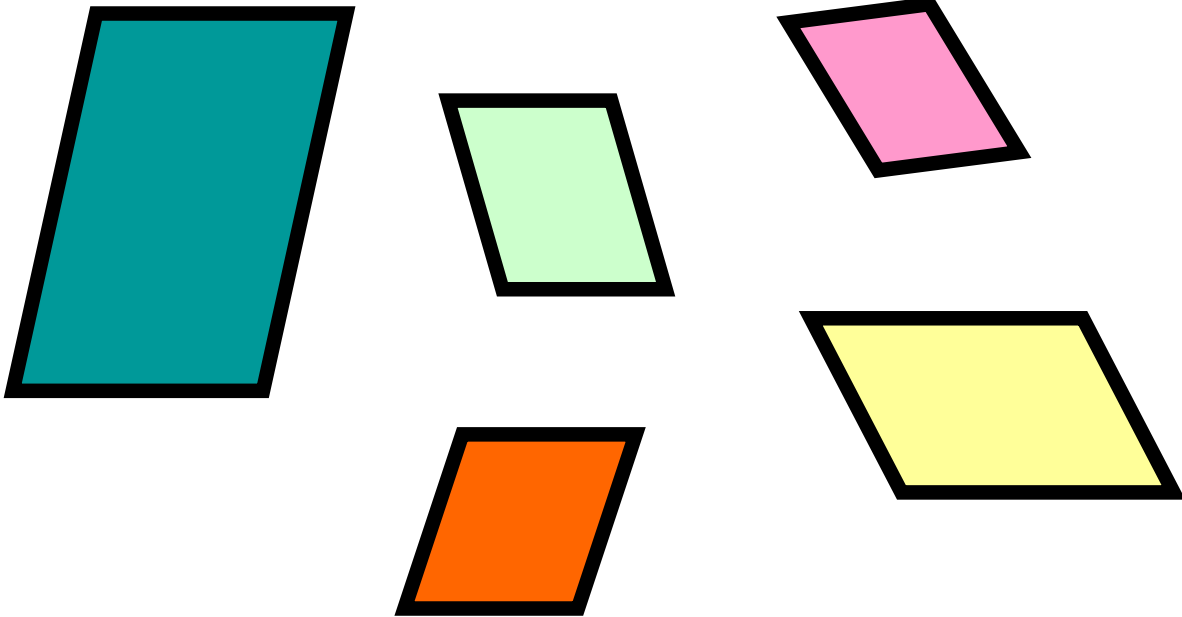
A parallelogram
whose angles are
all right angles.

rectangular prism



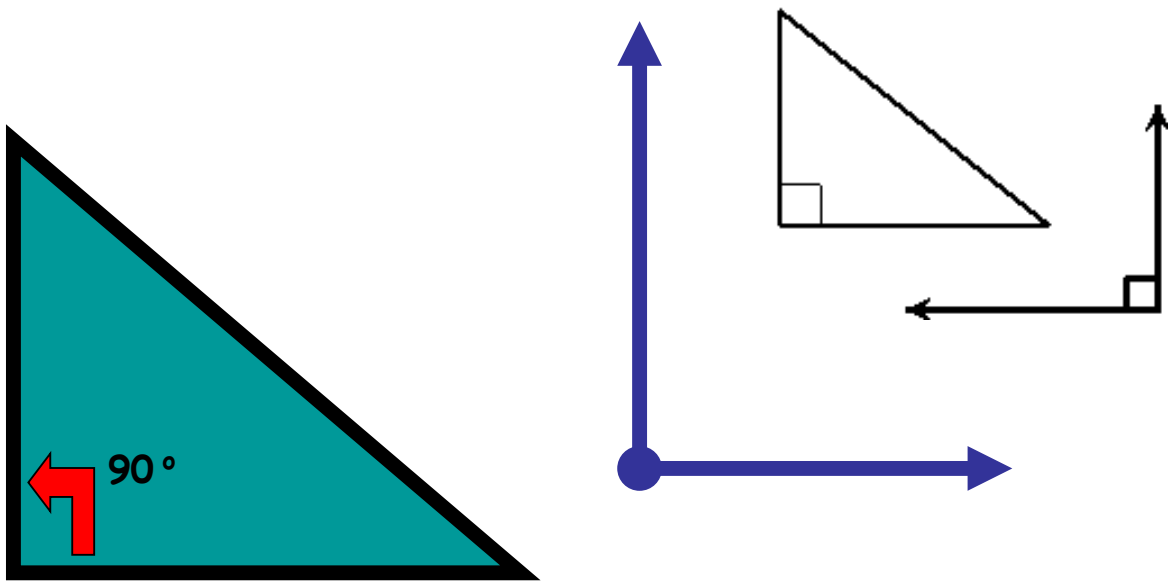
A prism whose
bases are
rectangles.

rhombus



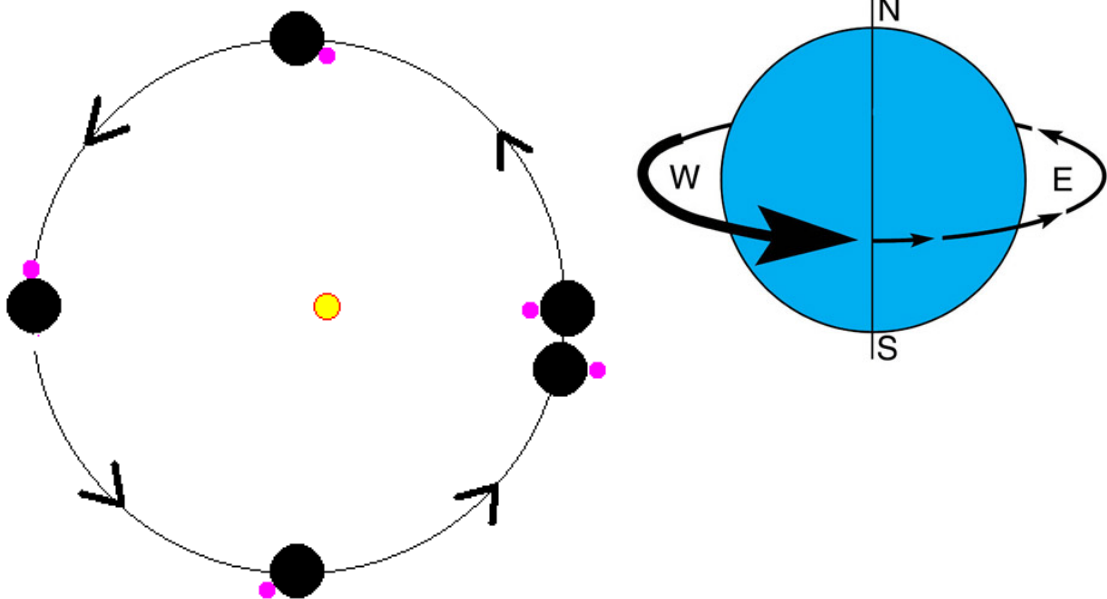
A parallelogram with sides that are all the same length.

right angle



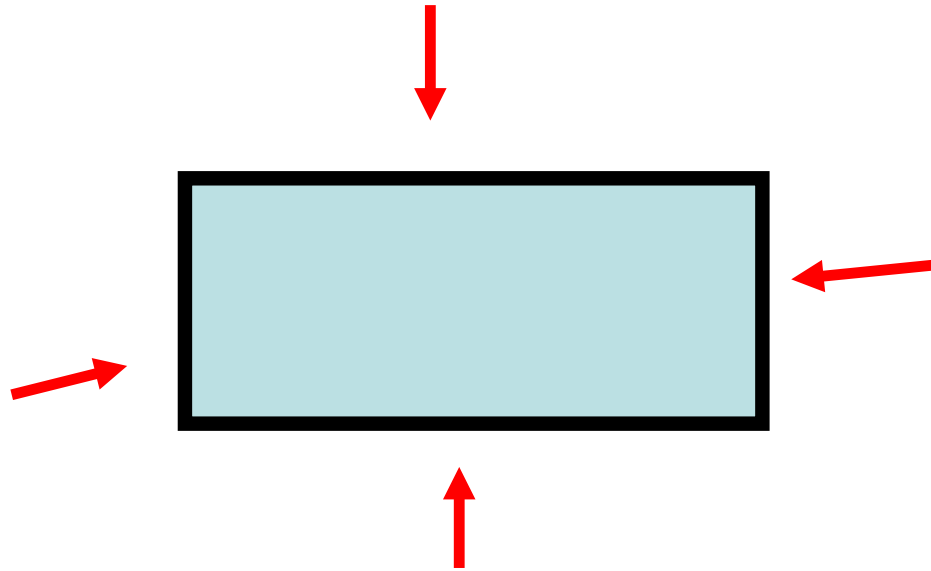
A square
corner; a 90°
angle.

rotation



A turn around a center point or axis.

side



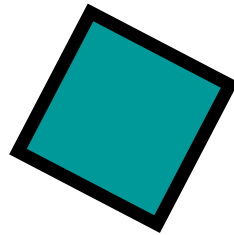
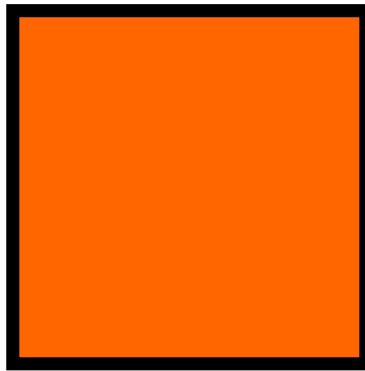
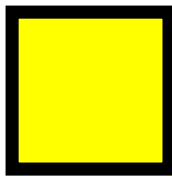
Any line segment
that makes up a
polygon.

sphere



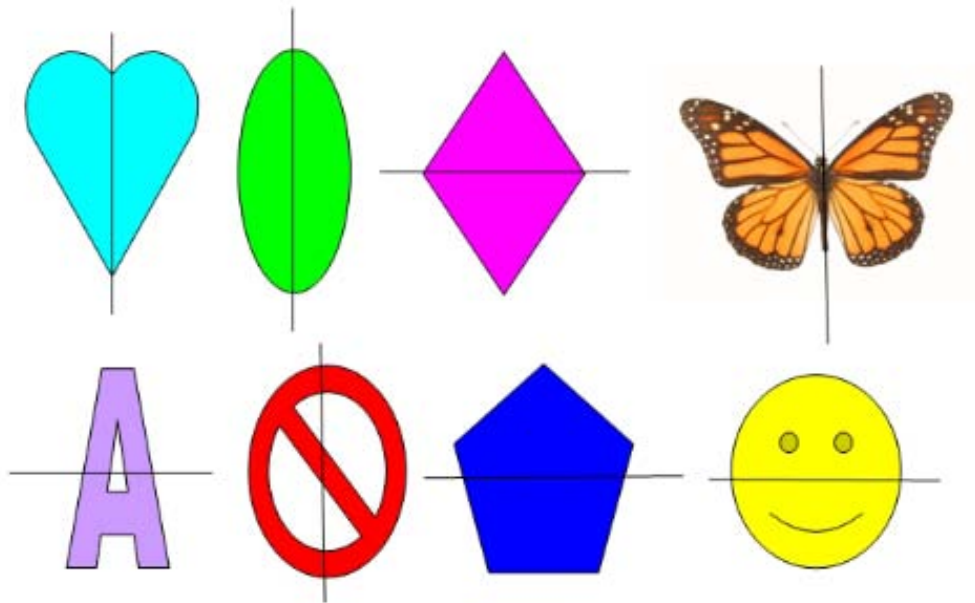
A 3-dimensional shape
whose curved surface
is a given distance
from its center point.

square



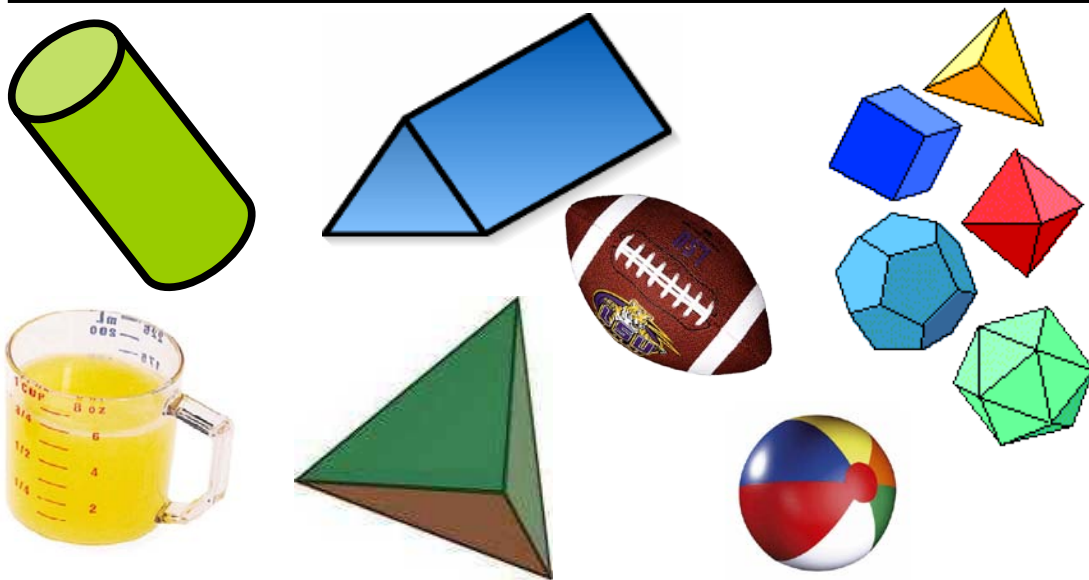
A rectangle
whose sides are
all the same
length.

symmetry



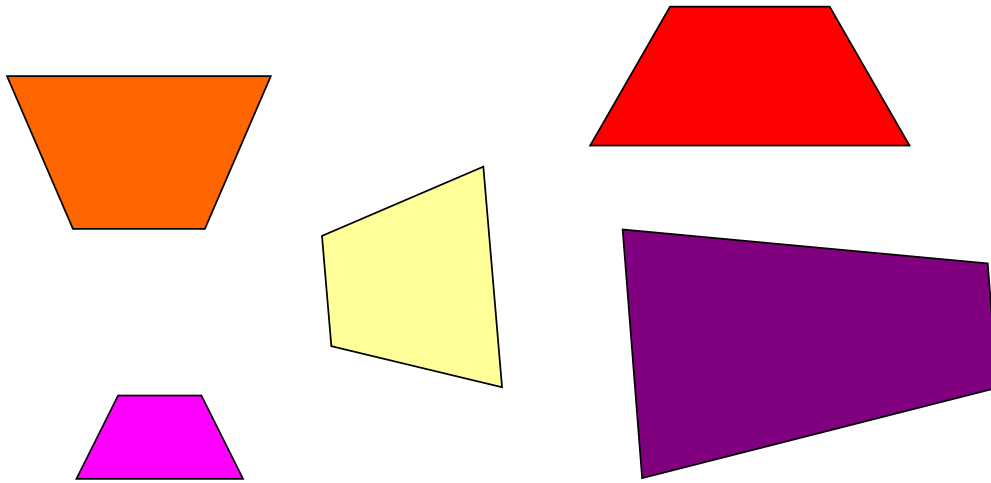
The property of exact balance in a figure; having the same size and shape across a dividing line.

3-dimensional (3-D)



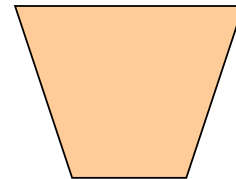
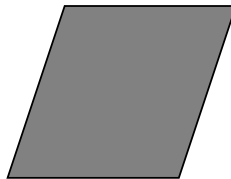
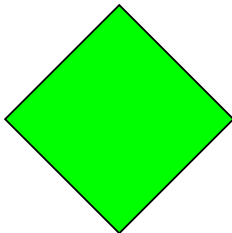
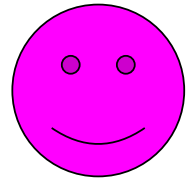
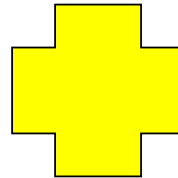
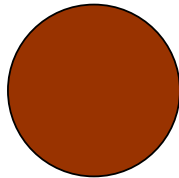
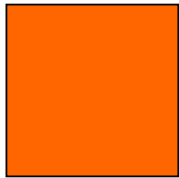
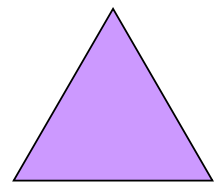
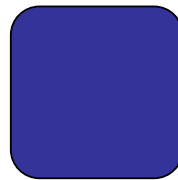
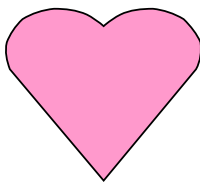
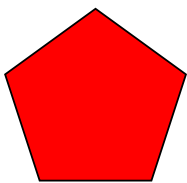
Objects with
thickness, length
and width.

trapezoid



A quadrilateral that has one pair of parallel sides. No two sides need to be the same length.

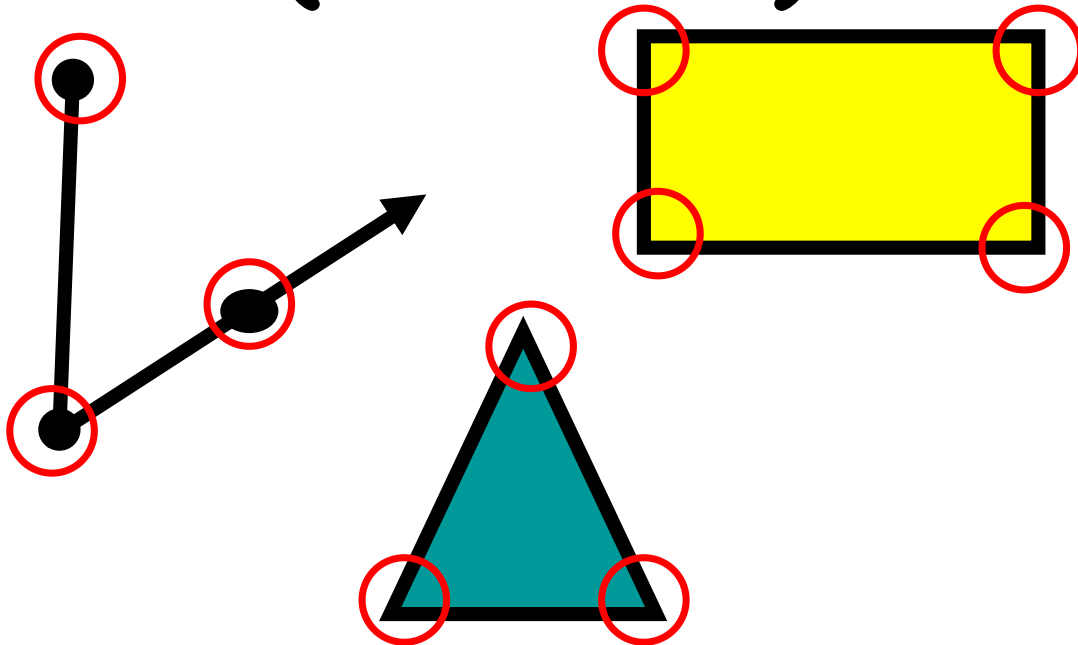
2-dimensional (2-D)



Objects completely
within a flat surface;
objects with length and
width, but no thickness.

vertex

(vertices)



The point at which the rays or line segments of an angle, sides of a polygon, or the ends of a polyhedron meet.

vertical



A line that goes up
and down.