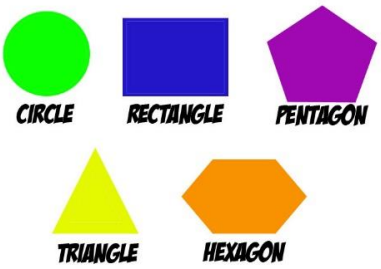
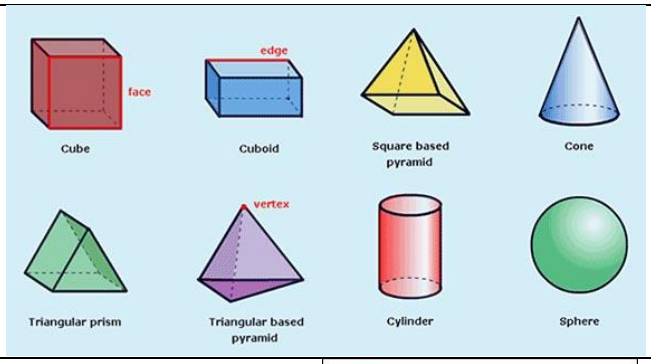
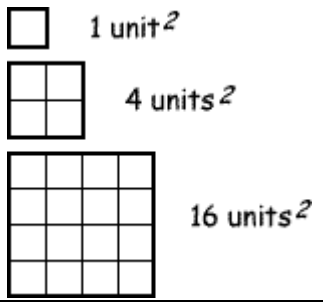
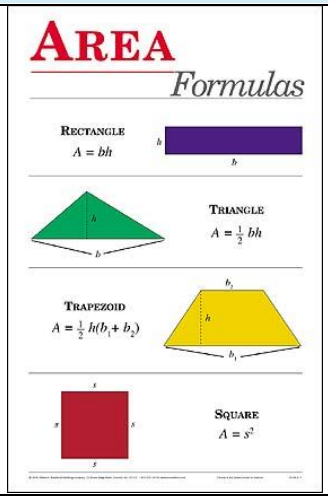
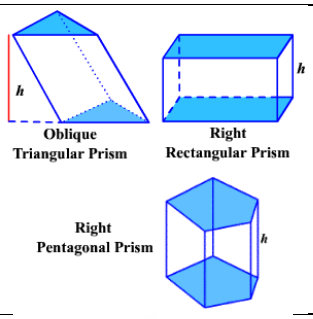
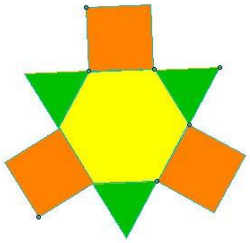
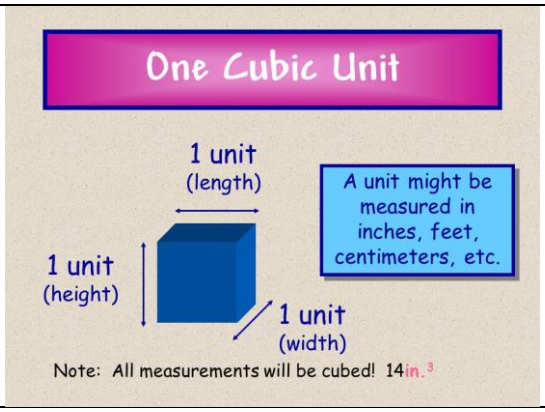
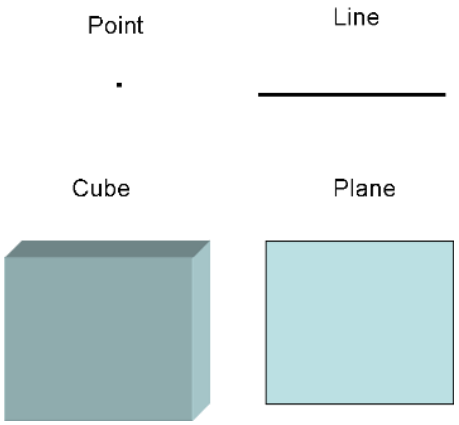
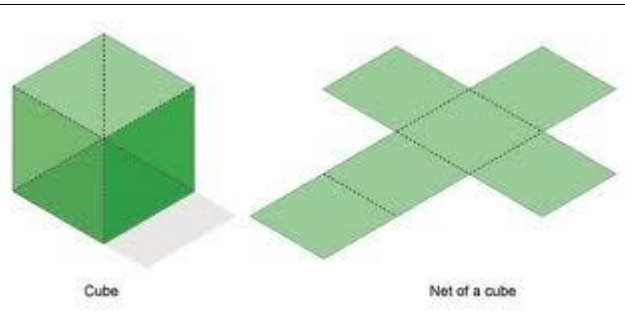
MATH: UNIT VOCABULARY

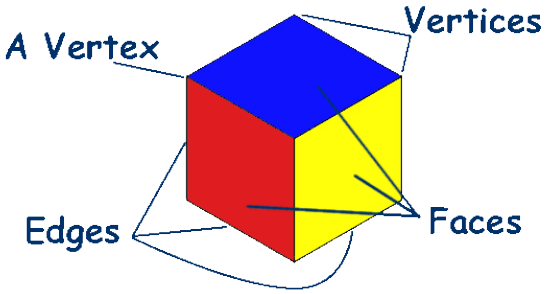
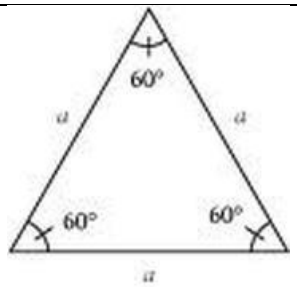
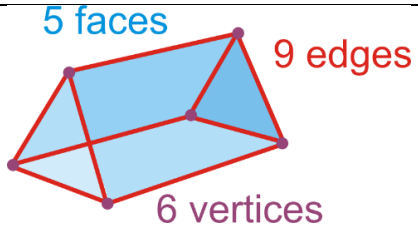
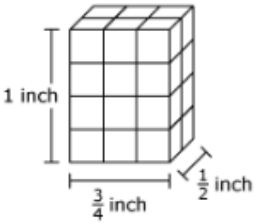
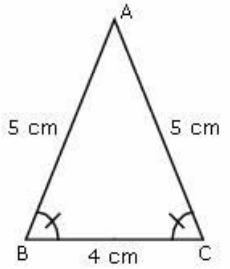
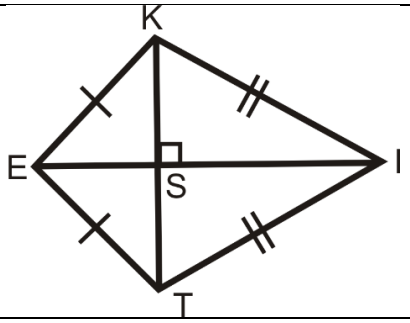
Area and Volume

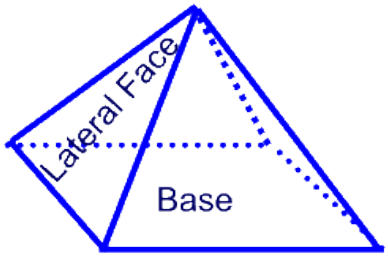
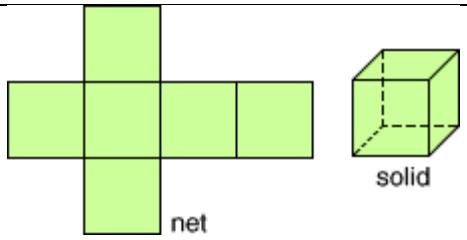
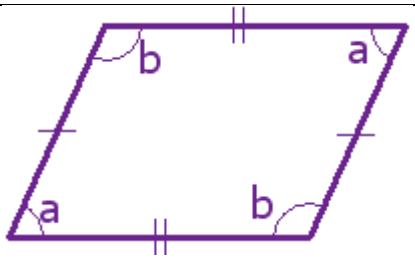
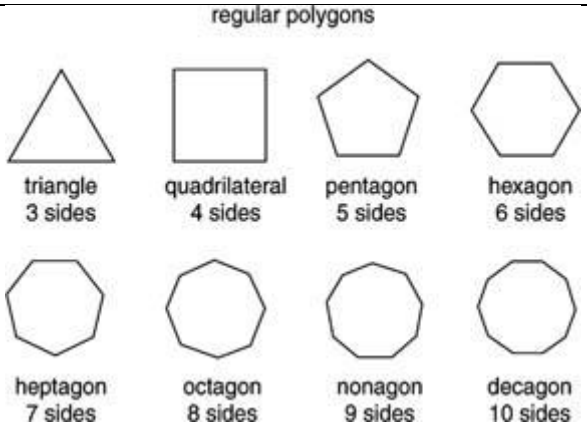
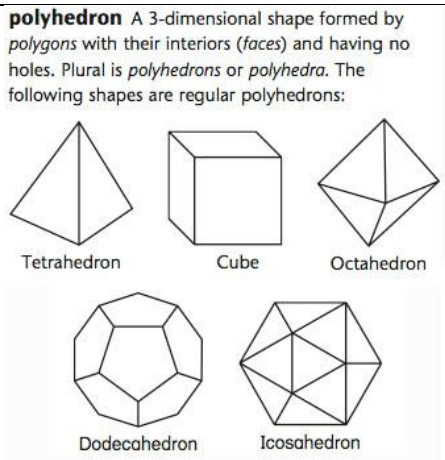
NAME:_____

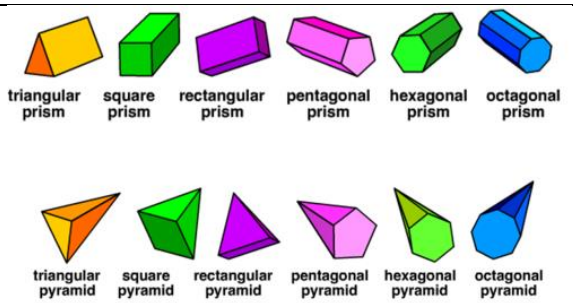
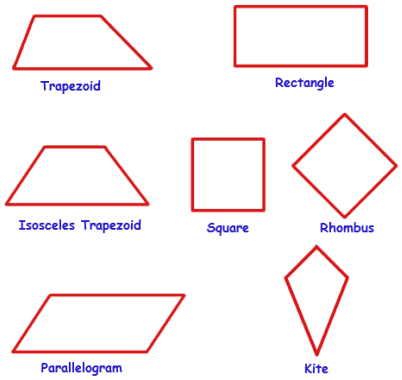
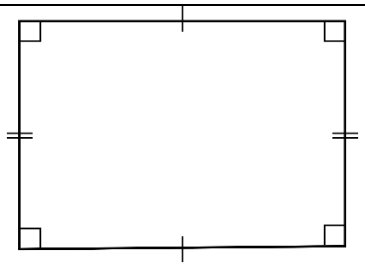
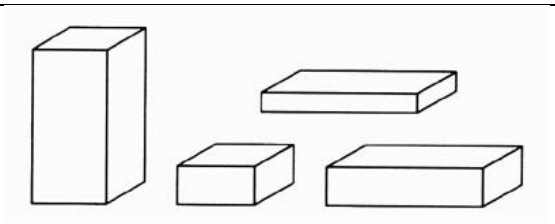
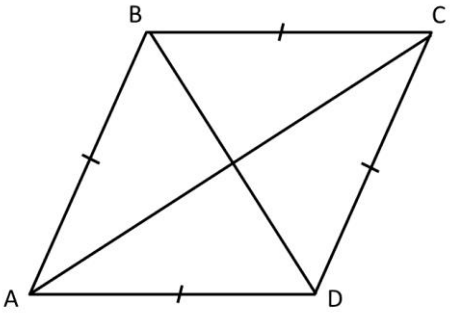
CHART

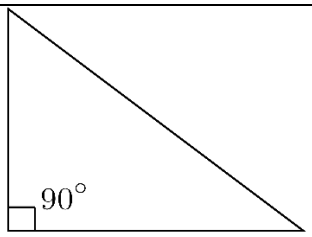
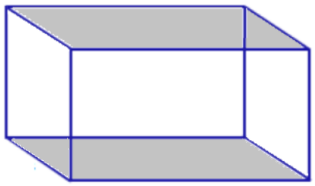
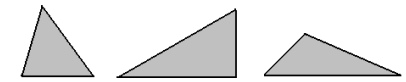
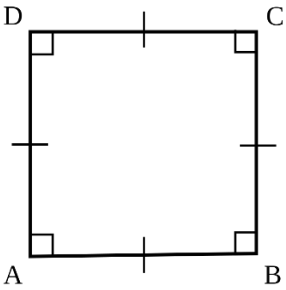
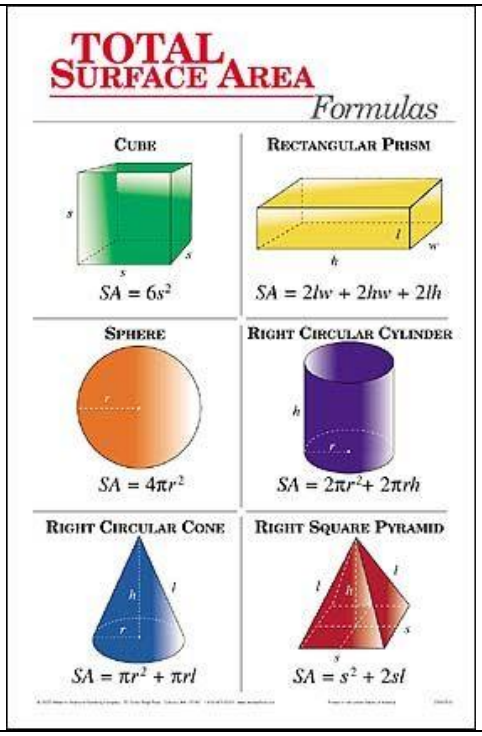
TERM	INFORMATION	PICTURE
2-Dimensional	A shape that only has two dimensions (such as width and height) and no thickness.	
3-Dimensional	An object that has height, width and depth (thickness), like any object in the real world	
Area	The number of square units it takes to completely fill a space or surface.	 

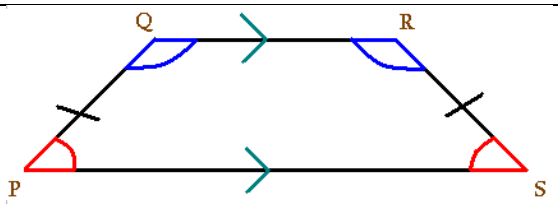
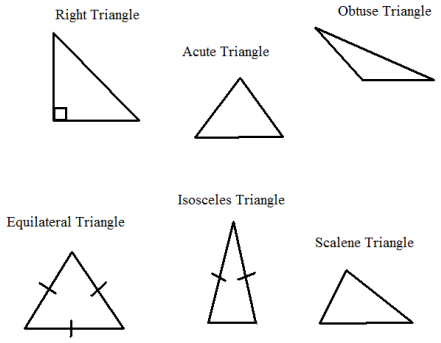
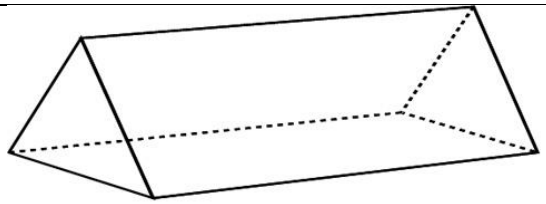
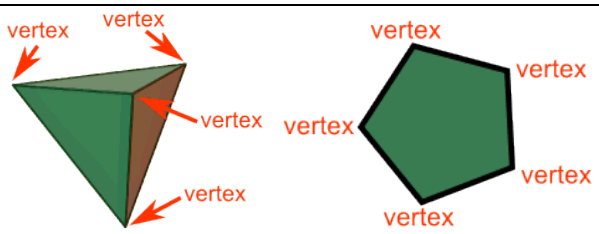
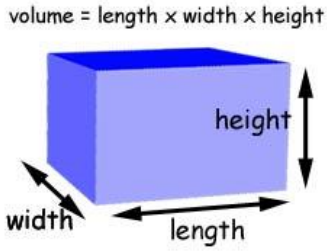
Bases of a Prism	The two faces formed by congruent polygons that lie in parallel planes, all of the other faces being parallelograms.	
Composing	Composing is putting two or more geometric figures together.	
Cubic Units	Volume of the solids is measured in Cubic Units.	
Dimension	a measure of spatial (space) length; a linear (line) measurement: **Point** is Non-Dimensional (holds a position) **Line** is One Dimensional **Plane** is Two Dimensional (2D/measurement^2) **Cube** is Three Dimensional (3D/measurement^3) **Tessaract** is Four Dimensional (4D)	
Decomposing	subdividing a polygon	

Edge	The intersection of a pair of faces in a three-dimensional figure.	
Equilateral Triangle	A triangle which has all three of its sides equal in length.	
Face	One of the polygons that makes up a polyhedron (many sides/bases).	
Fractional edge length	The length of each edge of the cube is a fraction.	
Isosceles Triangle	A triangle which has two of its sides equal in length.	
Kite	A quadrilateral with two distinct pairs of equal adjacent sides. A kite-shaped figure.	

Lateral Faces	In a prism, a face that is not a base of the figure.	
Net	A two-dimensional figure that, when folded, forms the surfaces of a three-dimensional object.	
Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.	
Polygon	A number of coplanar (in the same plane) line segments, each connected end to end to form a closed shape. A regular polygon has all sides equal and all interior angles equal. An irregular polygon sides are not all the same length nor does the interior angles have the same measure. A closed plane figure with three or more straight sides.	
Polyhedron	A 3-dimensional figure that has polygons as faces. Many sides/faces.	

Prism	A polyhedron with two parallel and congruent faces, called bases, and all other faces that are parallelograms.	
Quadrilaterals	Four coplanar line segments linked end to end to create a closed figure. Four-sided polygons. (4 sides)	
Rectangle	A 4-sided polygon where all interior angles are 90°.	
Rectangular prism	A solid (3-dimensional) object which has six faces that are rectangles	
Rhombus	A quadrilateral with all four sides equal in length.	

Right Triangle	A triangle where one of its interior angles is a right angle (90 degrees).	
Right rectangular prism	In a right prism, the lateral faces are each perpendicular to the bases.	 Right Rectangular Prism
Scalene Triangle	A triangle where all three sides are different in length.	 Acute scalene Right scalene Obtuse scalene Scalene Triangles Types
Square	Regular quadrilateral, which means that it has four equal sides and four equal angles (90-degree angles, or right angles).	
Surface area	The total area of the 2-dimensional surfaces that make up a 3-dimensional object.	

Trapezoid	A quadrilateral which has at least one pair of parallel sides	
Triangles	Polygons with three edges and three vertices	
Triangular prism	A prism whose bases are triangles. A solid (3-dimensional object what has five faces: three rectangles and two bases.	
Vertices	The common endpoint of two or more rays or line segments	
Volume	The amount of space occupied by an object.	
Volume of a Prism	The area of a base times the height. The number of cubic units to fill a prism