NAME:			



CHART

TERM	INFORMATION	PICTURE
2-Dimensional	A shape that only has two dimensions (such as width and height) and no thickness.	CIRCLE RECTANGLE PENTAGON TRIANGLE HEXAGON
3-Dimensional	An object that has height, width and depth (thickness), like any object in the real world	Cube Cuboid Square based pyramid Cone Triangular prism Triangular based pyramid Cylinder Sphere
Area	The number of square units it takes to completely fill a space or surface.	AREA Formulas Rectangle $A = bh$ A units 2 Triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ Triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ Triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ Triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ Square $A = s^2$

Bases of a Prism	The two faces formed by congruent polygons that lie in parallel planes, all of the other faces being parallelograms.	Oblique Triangular Prism Right Pentagonal Prism
Composing	Composing is putting two or more geometric figures together.	
Cubic Units	Volume of the solids is measured in Cubic Units.	1 unit (length) 1 unit (length) 1 unit (height) 1 unit (width) Note: All measurements will be cubed! 14in.3
Dimension	a measure of spatial (space) length; a linear (line) measurement: Point is Non-Dimensional (holds a position)	Point Line
	Line is One Dimensional Plane is Two Dimensional (2D/measurement²) Cube is Three Dimensional (3D/measurement³) Tessaract is Four Dimensional (4D)	Cube Plane
Decomposing	subdividing a polygon	
		Cube Net of a cube

Edge	The intersection of a pair of faces in a three-dimensional figure.	A Vertex Faces
Equilateral Triangle	A triangle which has all three of its sides equal in length.	60° 60° a
Face	One of the polygons that makes up a polyhedron (many sides/bases).	5 faces 9 edges 6 vertices
Fractional edge length	The length of each edge of the cube is a fraction.	1 inch $\frac{3}{4}$ inch $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Isosceles Triangle	A triangle which has two of its sides equal in length.	5 cm 5 cm B 4 cm C
Kite	A quadrilateral with two distinct pairs of equal adjacent sides. A kite-shaped figure.	E S

Lateral Faces	In a prism, a face that is not a base of the figure.	Base
Net	A two-dimensional figure that, when folded, forms the surfaces of a three-dimensional object.	solid
Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.	a b b
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.	triangle quadrilateral pentagon hexagon 3 sides 4 sides 5 sides 6 sides heptagon octagon nonagon decagon 7 sides 8 sides 9 sides 10 sides
Polyhedron	A 3-dimensional figure that has polygons as faces. Many sides/faces.	polyhedron A 3-dimensional shape formed by polygons with their interiors (faces) and having no holes. Plural is polyhedrons or polyhedra. The following shapes are regular polyhedrons: Tetrahedron Cube Octahedron Dodecahedron Icosahedron

Prism	A polyhedron with two parallel and congruent faces, called bases, and all other faces that are parallelograms.	triangular square rectangular prism prism prism prism octagonal prism pr
Quadrilaterals	Four coplanar line segments linked end to end to create a closed figure. Four-sided polygons. (4 sides)	Trapezoid Rectangle Isosceles Trapezoid Square Rhombus Parallelogram Kite
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.	B C D

Right Triangle	A triangle where one of its interior angles is a right angle (90 degrees).	90°
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).	D C C
Surface area	The total area of the 2-dimensional surfaces that make up a 3-dimensional object.	TOTAL SURFACE AREA FORMulas RECTANGULAR PRISM $SA = 6s^2$ $SA = 2lw + 2hw + 2lh$ SPHERE RIGHT CIRCULAR CYLINDER $SA = 2\pi r^2 + \pi r h$ RIGHT Square Pyramid $SA = s^2 + 2s h$

Trapezoid	A quadrilateral which has at least one pair of parallel sides	P
Triangles	Polygons with three edges and three vertices	Right Triangle Acute Triangle
		Isosceles Triangle Equilateral Triangle Scalene Triangle
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	vertex vertex vertex vertex vertex vertex
Volume	The amount of space occupied by an object.	volume = length × width × height height length
Volume of a Prism	The area of a base times the height. The number of cubic units to fill a prism	Volume of Prisms - FORMULAS V = L x W x H V = LWH V = ½ x b x h x H V = ½ bhH V = π x R x R x H or V = π x R x R x H or V = π x R x R x H