Words and definitions

acute angle (uh-**kyoot**) – an angle measuring between 0º and 90º

acute triangle (uh-**kyoot trye**-ang-guhl) - a triangle with three acute angles (angles between 0º and 90º)

adjacent (uh-**jay**-suhnt) – next to (He built the dog house adjacent to the shed.)

adjacent angles – angles that are next to each other and have the same vertex. They also share a ray in the middle. (I drew three rays to make two adjacent angles.)

adjacent complementary angles – two adjacent angles whose measures total 90º

adjacent supplementary angles – two adjacent angles whose measures total 180º

angle (**ang**-guhl) – two rays that have a common endpoint. They form a V shape. (I drew an angle by drawing two rays.)

area (definition 1) (**air**-ee-uh) – a measure of how much space is on the inside of a figure. It is a measure of two-dimensional space. (The area of the rectangular table top is a measure of the space of the table top.)

area (definition 2) – the number of unit squares that fit into the space on the inside of a figure. (The number of unit squares that fit on the table top was 12, so the area was 12.)

base (**bayss**) – the bottom or top face of some solids are called the base. You can set the object on its base. (I set the small pyramid down on its base.)

base (**bayss**) – the bottom distance of a figure.

center (**sen**-tur) – the exact middle point of a circle. (The center was called Point D.)

circle (**sur**-kuhl) – a perfectly round figure. (On his drawing he used two circles to show bicycle wheels.)

circumference (sur-**kuhm**-fur-uhnss) – the distance around the outside of a circle. Circumference is just a special word for the perimeter of a circle. (I measured the circumference of the lid of the jelly jar.)

closed figure (**klohzd fig**-yur) - a plane figure that when drawn, starts and stops at the same point. (The letter O is a closed figure.)

complementary angles (kom-pli-**men**-tuh-ree) - two angles whose measures add up to 90º (One angle was 40º and the other was 50º. Since 40 + 50 = 90, the angles are complementary angles.)

cone (**kohn**) – a solid figure with a circle at one end and pointed at the other. (Some ice cream cones are shaped like cones.)

cube (**kyoob**) – the word cube refers to the solid called a cube. It also refers to the exponent of a 3 for the units for volume. (The volume was 27 cm$^{3(\textbf{cubed})}$ so 27 unit **cubes** fit into the space.)

cube (**kyoob**) - a solid figure with 6 faces shaped like squares. (Dice are cubes.)

cylinder (**sil**-uhn-dur) – a solid figure shaped like a tube with circles at the ends. (A soup can is a cylinder.)

decagon (**dek**-uh-gon) – a polygon with 10 sides.

degrees (di-**greez**) – the units of measure used to measure angles, to show how open or closed the V of the angle is.

diameter (dye-**am**-uh-tur) – on a circle, the distance from one side to the other, passing through the center. (I drew a diameter of the circle, cutting it into two halves.)

dimension (duh-**men**-shuhn) – a measurement taken between two specific points on a 2-D or 3-D figure. Dimensions are needed to describe a 2-D figure or 3-D solid. These dimensions are then used to calculate amounts like area. (The dimensions of the rectangle were the numbers I needed to calculate area.) (I measured the dimensions of the cylinder.)

edge (**ej**) – the place where two faces meet in a solid. (I ran my hand along the edge of the wooden box.)

endpoint (**end**-point) – the points at the end of a line segment, or the point at the end of a ray are called endpoints. (The line segment had two endpoints.)

equation (i-**kway**-zhuhn) – an equation in math has an equal sign (=). It can include numbers, variables, and other operations (+, − , ×, ÷). (5 + r = 7 is an equation.) (5 = 2 × g is an equation.)

equiangular triangle (ee-kwuh-**ang**-gyu-lur **trye**-ang-guhl) – a triangle with all three angles equal.

equilateral triangle (ee-kwuh-**lat**-ur-uhl **trye**-ang-guhl) – a triangle with all three sides the same length.

face (**fayss**) – a flat surface of a solid (The face of the metal box was so shiny I could see myself.)

figure (**fig**-yur) – a shape or an outline. (I drew a figure called a triangle.)

formula (**for**-myuh-luh) - a special equation that always works for a certain type of problem. (I used the formula C = π × d to find the circumference of the circle.)

geometry (jee-**om**-uh-tree) – a type of math that deals with lines, angels, and shapes and the measurement of these things. (I studied different shapes in my geometry class.)

-gon   - this part of a word means angles.

height (**hite**) – how tall a figure is.

heptagon (**hep**-tuh-gon) – a polygon with 7 sides.

hexagon (**hek**-suh-gon) – a polygon with 6 sides.

horizontal line (hor-uh-**zon**-tuhl) – a line drawn straight across. The word comes from the horizon, which goes straight across. (An equal sign (=) is drawn with two horizontal lines.)

intersecting lines (in-tur-**sekt**-ing) – lines that cross each other. (The capital letter X is make from two intersecting lines.)

intersection (**in**-tur-sek-shuhn) – the point where two lines cross. (The intersection of the two lines was labeled with the letter Q.)

isosceles triangle (eye-**soss**-uh-leez **trye**-ang-guhl) – a triangle with two sides the same length.

length (**lengkth**) – the long part of a rectangle.

line (**line**) – lots of points in a row along a straight path, going on and on in both directions. (You can't measure how long a line is because it goes on and on.)

line segment (**seg**-muhnt) – a part of a line. (I measured the line segment and it was 2 inches long.)

nonagon (**non**-uh-gon) – a polygon with 9 sides.

obtuse angle (uhb-**tooss**) – an angle measuring between 90º and 180º

obtuse triangle (uhb-**tooss trye**-ang-guhl) – a triangle with one obtuse angle (between 90º and 180º)

octagon (**ok**-tuh-gon) – a polygon with 8 sides.

one-dimensional (**wuhn** duh-**men**-shuhn-uhl) – a straight line is one-dimensional. Also called 1-D. (The line that I drew was one-dimensional because it was straight.

open figure (**oh**-puhn **fig**-yur) - a plane figure that doesn't connect back to where you started drawing. (The letter C is an open figure.)

parallel lines (**pa**-ruh-lel) - two lines that run in the same direction and would never cross.

parallelogram (pa-ruh-**lel**-uh-gram) – a 4 sided polygon with two pairs of opposite sides parallel. Also each pair of opposite sides will be the same length.

pentagon (**pen**-tuh-gon) – a polygon with 5 sides.

perimeter (puh-**rim**-uh-tur) - the distance around the outside of a figure. (I measured the perimeter of the swimming pool and it was 50 yards.) (The perimeter of the triangle was 6 inches.)

perpendicular lines (pur-puhn-**dik**-yuh-lur) – lines or line segments that meet or cross to form right angles (90ºangles).

pi (**pye**) -   pi stands for the number 3.14159…. It is used for calculations related to circles. It is usually rounded to 3.14 when doing calculations. (I used pi to calculate circumference of the circle.)

plane (**plane**) – a flat surface that goes on and on in all directions. Planes are two dimensional. (This piece of paper is part of a plane.)

plane figure (**plane fig**-yur) – a figure that can be drawn on a plane, like a circle or the letter M. It is a two-dimensional figure. (He drew several plane figures on his paper.)

plug in (**pluhg   in**) – another word meaning substitute

protractor (**proh**-trak-tur) - a see-through plastic tool used to measure the size of angles.

point (**point**) - an exact location in space. (I drew a dot on my paper to show a point.)

poly-   - this part of a word, means many.

polygon (**pol**-ee-gon) - a closed plane figure made of straight line segments. It has many (poly-) angles (–gon). (The rectangle I drew on the paper was a polygon with four angles.)

prism (**priz**-uhm) – a solid figure with a flat top and flat base, and flat sides. (A shoe box is a prism.)

pyramid (**pihr**-uh-mid) – a solid figure with a pointed top and flat sides. (The pyramids in Egypt are shaped like pyramids.)

quadrilateral (kwahd-ruh-**lat**-ur-uhl) – a polygon with 4 sides.

radii (**ray**-dee-eye) – plural of radius. (He drew 10 radii for the spokes of the bicycle.)

radius (**ray**-dee-uhss) – the distance from the center of a circle, to the circle.

radius (**ray**-dee-uhss) – on a circle, the distance from the center to the edge of the circle. (On his drawing of bicycle wheels, he drew a radius to show a spoke of the wheel.)

ray (**ray**) – one end of a line. It starts at a point and goes on and on in one direction.

rectangle (**rek**-tang-guhl) – a polygon with four right angles . Also, each pair of opposite sides will be the same length.

regular polygon (**reg**-yuh-lur **pol**-ee-gon) - a polygon with a regular shape, meaning all the sides are the same length and all the angles are the same size. (A square I drew is a regular polygon because all the sides are 2 inches, and all the angles were 90 degrees.)

replace (ri-**playss**) - another word meaning substitute

rhombus (**rom**-buhss) – a polygon with all four sides the same length

right angle (**rite ang**-guhl)   – a 90 degree (90º) angle

right triangle – (**rite trye**-ang-guhl) a triangle with one right angle (90º angle)

scalene triangle (**skay**-leen **trye**-ang-guhl) – a triangle with all three sides of different length.

segment (**line seg**-muhnt) – a part of something. (I ate three segments of that orange.)

side (**side**) – each ray on an angle is called a side of the angle. (I drew first one side of the angle, and then the other.)

side (**side**) – the up and down distance of a figure (square).

solid figure – (or solid) (**sol**-id) - a three-dimensional figure like a ball or a car. (A can of tomato sauce is a solid figure.)

sphere (**sfihr**) – a solid figure shaped like a ball. (The earth is shaped like a sphere.)

square (**skwair**) – a polygon with all four sides the same length, and four right angles

square (**skwair**) – the word square refers to the figure called a square. It also refers to the exponent of a 2 for the units for area. (The area was 4 feet $^{2(\textbf{squared})}$ so four unit **squares** fit in the space.)

straight angle (**strayt**) – a 180º angle

substitute (**suhb**-stuh-toot) - to put something else in instead. In math substitute means to put in a number instead of the variable in a formula. (I substituted an 8 for the d in the formula $C = \pi \times d$.)

supplementary angles (suhp-luh-**men**-tuh-ree)– two angles whose measures add up to 180º (One angle was 80º and the other was 100º. Since $80 + 100 = 180$, the angles are supplementary angles.)

three-dimensional – a solid shape like a ball, or an actual tree is three-dimensional. Also called 3-D.

trapezoid (**trap**-uh-zoid) – a 4 sided polygon with one pair of opposite sides parallel.

triangle (**trye**-ang-guhl) – a polygon with 3 sides.

two-dimensional – a flat shape like a circle, or a picture of a tree, is two-dimensional. Also called 2-D. (I drew a picture of a sun and it was two-dimensional.)

unit (**yoo**-nit) - (same as a unit of measure) – a fixed amount used for measuring. (An inch is a unit used to measure length.) (For that geometry problem, the units were feet.)

unit cube (**yoo**-nit **kyoob**) - a cube that has all sides one unit long. One unit means one inch, one cm, one foot, etc. (The child's wooden alphabet block was a unit cube because it was one inch on all sides.) (The sugar cube was a unit cube because it was one centimeter on all sides.)

unit of measure (**yoo**-nit of **mezh**-ur) - a fixed amount used for measuring (An inch is a unit of measure.)

unit square (**yoo**-nit **skwair**) – a square that has all sides one unit long . One unit means one inch, one cm, one foot, etc. (I drew a unit square that was one inch on each side.)

variable (**vair**-ee-uh-buhl) - a letter that may have different values depending on the problem. (For this problem, the q had a value of 4.)

vertex (**vur**-teks) – where the endpoints meet in an angle. (The vertex was labeled G.)

vertex (**vur**-teks) – a corner of a solid figure. (The vertex of the cube put a dent in the table when she dropped it.)

vertical line (**vur**-tuh-kuhl) – a line drawn exactly up and down. (The capital letter H has two vertical lines and one horizontal one.)

vertices (**vur**-tuh-seez) – the plural of vertex. (There are 8 vertices on a cube.)

volume (definition 1) (**vol**-yuhm) - a measure of how much space is in the inside of a solid figure. It is a measure of three-dimensional space. (The volume of the box is a measure of the space inside the box.)

volume (definition 2) – the number of unit cubes that fit into the space on the inside of a solid. (The number of unit cubes that fit into the box was 75 so the volume was 75.)

width (**width**) – the short part of a rectangle.