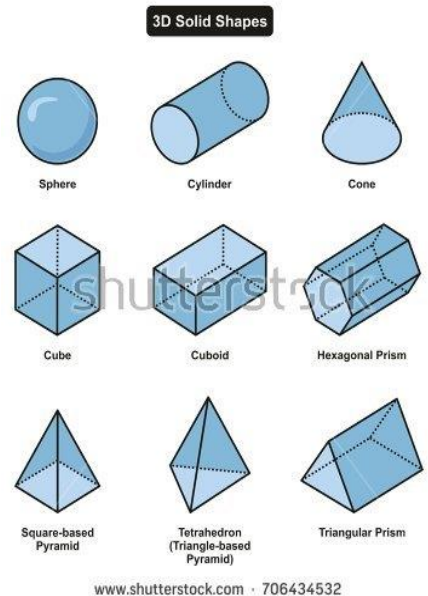
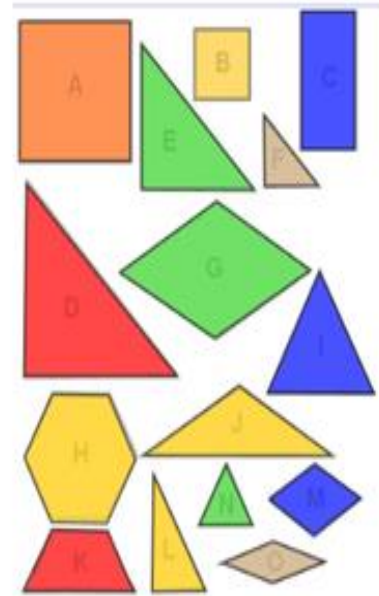


MATH VOCABULARY MODULE 5

1. Plane figures like triangles, quadrilaterals, and polygons have two dimensions: length and width.
2. To calculate the perimeter of a plane figure we add the length of its sides.
3. The perimeter is calculated in linear units like centimeters or inches.
4. The area of squares and rectangles is calculated by multiplying length by width.
5. The area is calculated in square units like square meters or square feet.
6. Solid figures like prisms, pyramids, and spheres, cones, and cylinders have three dimensions: length, width, and height.
7. To calculate the volume of prisms we multiply length, width, and height.
8. Volume is calculated in cubic units like cubic centimeters and cubic inches.
9. A liter has a volume equivalent to 1,000 cubic centimeters.
10. One square centimeter is equivalent to one milliliter.
11. Polygons are close plane figures are have two dimensions: length and width.
12. Some families of polygons are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and octagons.
13. Triangles have three sides and three angles. If the triangle has a right angle, it is called a right triangle.
14. Triangles can be of three kinds, equilateral, isosceles, and scalene.
15. The three angles inside a triangle add up to 180 degrees.



16. Quadrilaterals have four sides, four angles, and two diagonal lines.
17. Regular quadrilaterals are: squares, rectangles, rhombuses, parallelograms, trapezoids, and kites.
18. To classify quadrilaterals mathematicians describe the sides, the kind of angles, and their diagonal sides
19. The sides of a quadrilateral can be: equal, parallel, perpendicular, consecutive or adjacent, or opposite.
20. Two sides are perpendicular only if they form a 90 degree angle.
21. The angles of the quadrilaterals can be: right, acute, or obtuse.
22. The four angles of a quadrilateral add up to 360 degrees.
23. Trapezoids are quadrilaterals that have at least one set of opposite sides parallel.
24. Parallelograms are quadrilaterals with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.
25. Rectangles are quadrilaterals with four right angles.
26. Rhombuses are quadrilaterals with four sides equal in length.
27. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect, or cut one another in two equal parts.
28. Squares are quadrilaterals with four sides equal in length and four right angles.
29. Kites are quadrilaterals with two consecutive sides equal in length, and two remaining sides also equal in length.



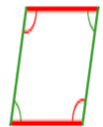
Trapezium
(Amer. Eng.)



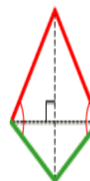
Trapezoid (Amer. Eng.)
Trapezium (Brit. Eng.)



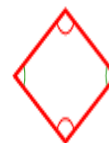
Isosceles trapezoid (Am.)
Isosceles trapezium (Br.)



Parallelogram



Kite



Rhombus



Rectangle



Square

30. A coordinate plane is a grid with two perpendicular lines called x-axis and y-axis.
31. A coordinate is a specific point on a number line.
32. A set of coordinates on a coordinate plane has two numbers written inside parenthesis.

33. The coordinate on the x-axis is first, and the coordinate on the y-axis is second.

34. The x-axis is the horizontal axis, and the y-axis is the vertical axis.

35. The point at which the x-axis and the y-axis intersect is called the point of origin.

36. Parallel lines to the x-axis have the same y-coordinate in common

37. Parallel lines to the y-axis have the same x-coordinate in common

38. Perpendicular lines to the x-axis have the same x-coordinate.

39. Perpendicular lines to the y-axis have the same y-coordinate.

40. A rule shows the mathematical relationship between the x-coordinate and the y-coordinate.

