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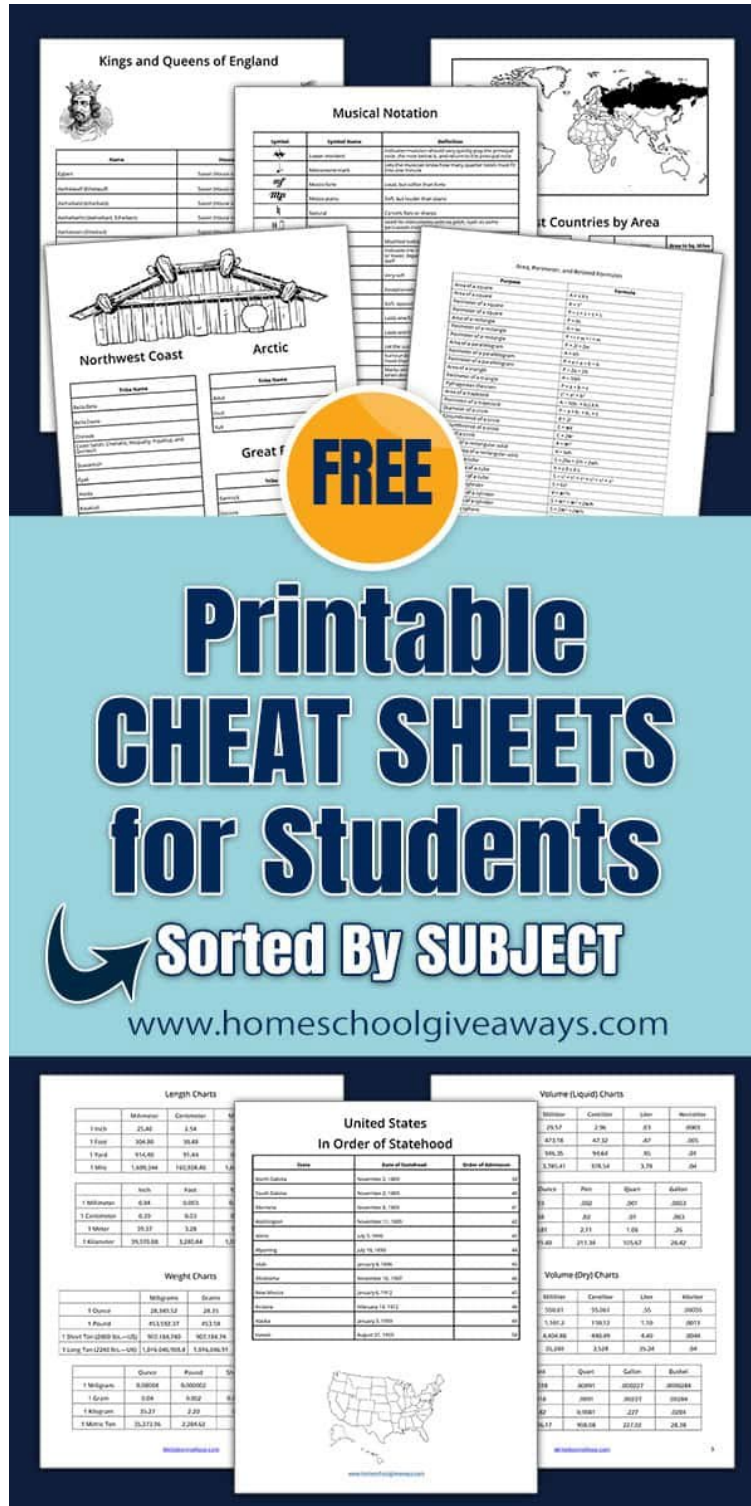


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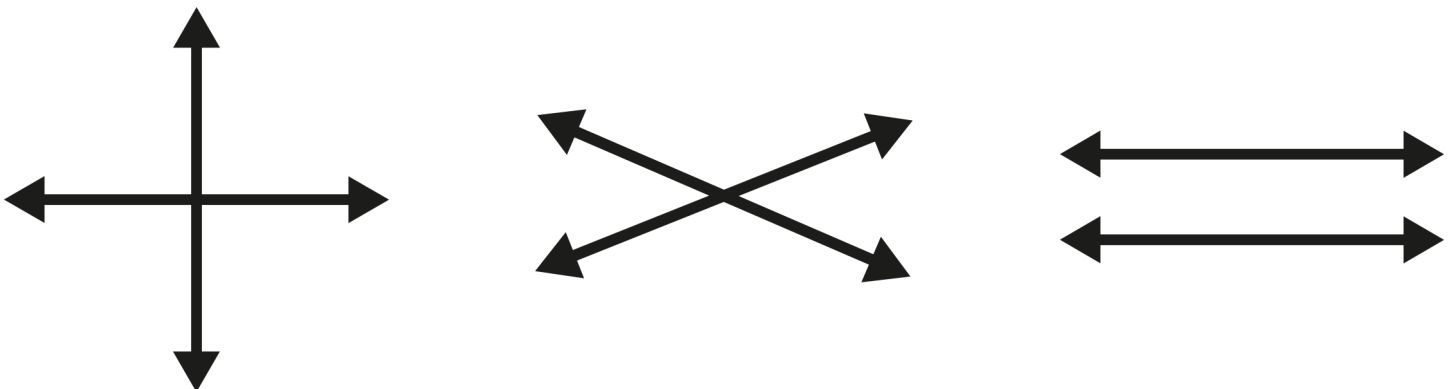
# Points and Lines

Point	where any two lines intersect
Line	where any two surfaces intersect; it goes on indefinitely
Line segment	part of a line that is identified by two end points
Ray	part of a line that goes indefinitely in one direction but stops at a point in the other direction
Perpendicular	lines that form a right angle
Intersecting	lines that cross each other
Parallel	lines that are the same distance apart and will never intersect

Left to right: line, line segment, and ray



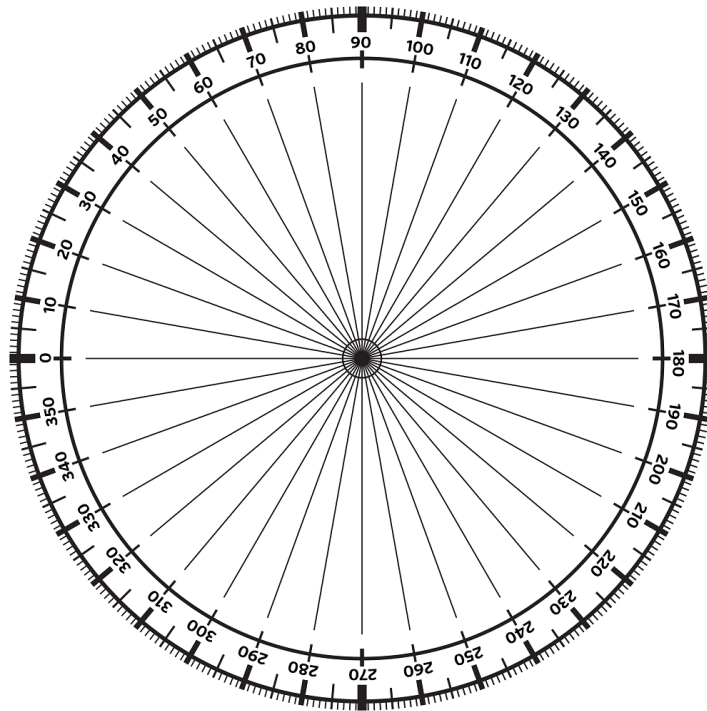
Left to right: perpendicular lines, intersecting lines, and parallel lines



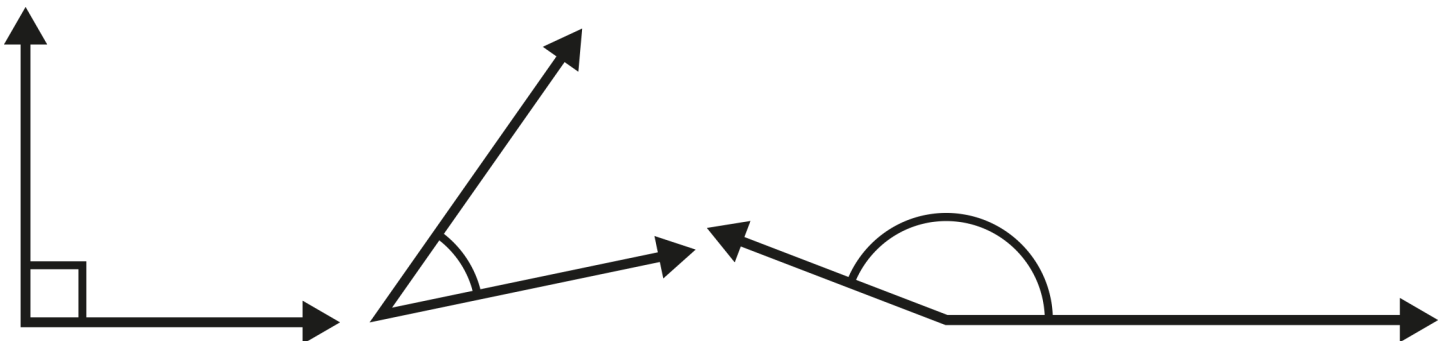
# Degrees and Angles

Degree	one of the 360 equal parts a circle can be divided into
Angle	a figure formed by two lines that meet at the same end point
Right angle	an angle that measures $90^\circ$
Acute angle	an angle that measures less than $90^\circ$
Obtuse angle	an angle that measures more than $90^\circ$ but less than $180^\circ$

A circle showing  $360^\circ$



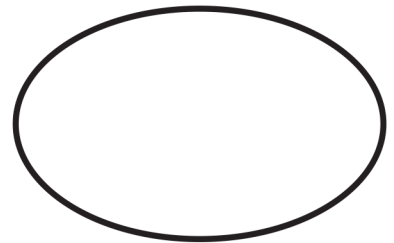
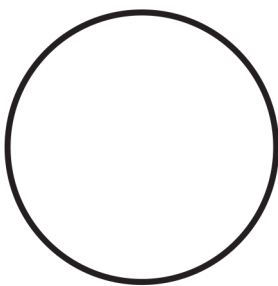
Left to right: right angle, acute angle, and obtuse angle



# Circles and Ovals

Circle	two-dimensional closed curve; all points on the curve are equally distant from the center
Semicircle	half of a circle
Oval	two-dimensional closed curve; all points on the curve are not the same distance from the center

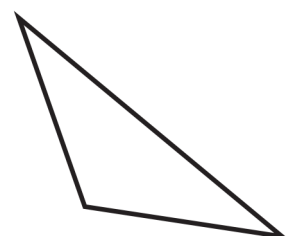
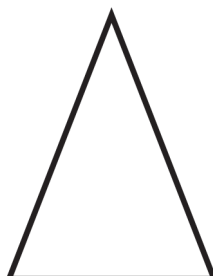
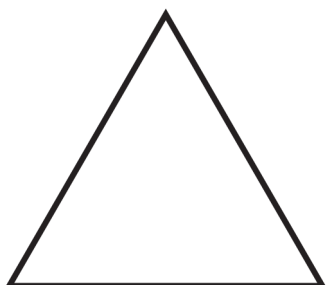
Left to right: circle, semicircle, and oval



# Triangles

Triangle	three-sided polygon in which the sum of the measurement of the angles is $180^\circ$
Equilateral triangle	triangle whose three sides are all the same length
Isosceles triangle	triangle that has at least two of its sides the same length
Scalene triangle	triangle that has no two sides the same length

Left to right: equilateral triangle, isosceles triangle, and scalene triangle

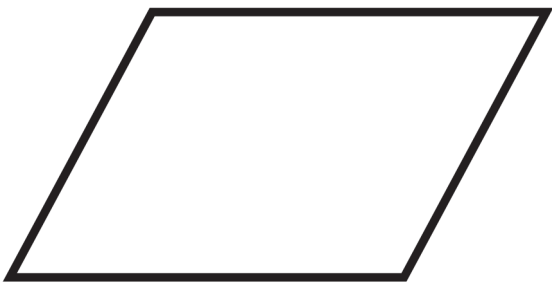


# Polygons and Quadrilaterals

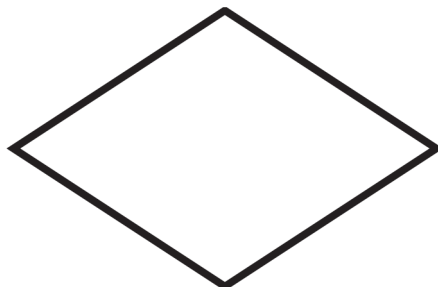
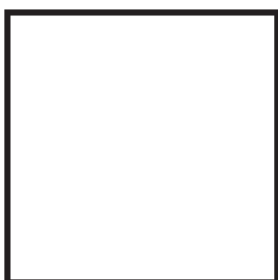
Polygon	a closed, two-dimensional figure made of three or more straight lines
Quadrilateral	a polygon having four straight sides
Parallelogram	quadrilateral with parallel sets of opposite sides
Rectangle	parallelogram with each set of opposite sides of equal length and forming right angles
Square	a quadrilateral with all sides of equal length that form four right angles
Rhombus	a parallelogram whose four sides are the same length
Trapezoid	a quadrilateral whose parallel sides are not the same length

All five shapes are polygons and quadrilaterals.

Left to right: parallelogram and rectangle



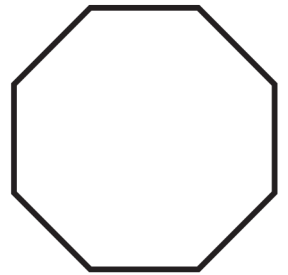
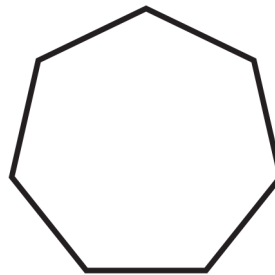
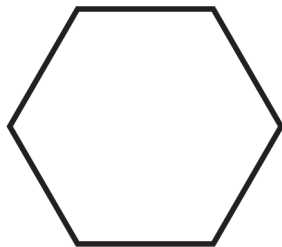
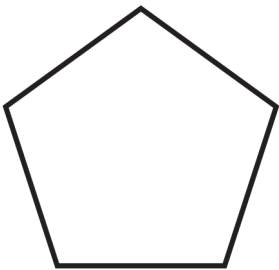
Left to right: square, rhombus, and trapezoid



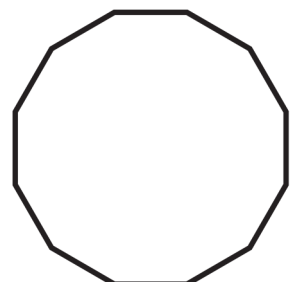
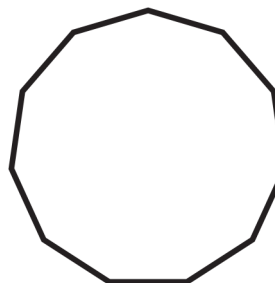
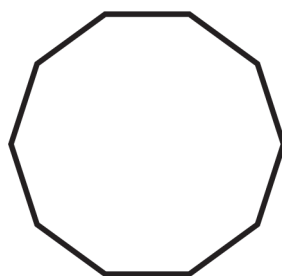
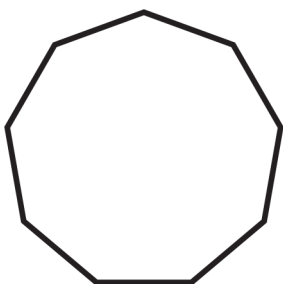
# More Polygons

Pentagon	a polygon having five straight sides
Hexagon	a polygon having six straight sides
Heptagon	a polygon having seven straight sides
Octagon	a polygon having eight straight sides
Nonagon	a polygon having nine straight sides
Decagon	a polygon having ten straight sides
Hendecagon	a polygon having eleven straight sides
Dodecagon	a polygon having twelve straight sides

Left to right: pentagon, hexagon, heptagon, and octagon



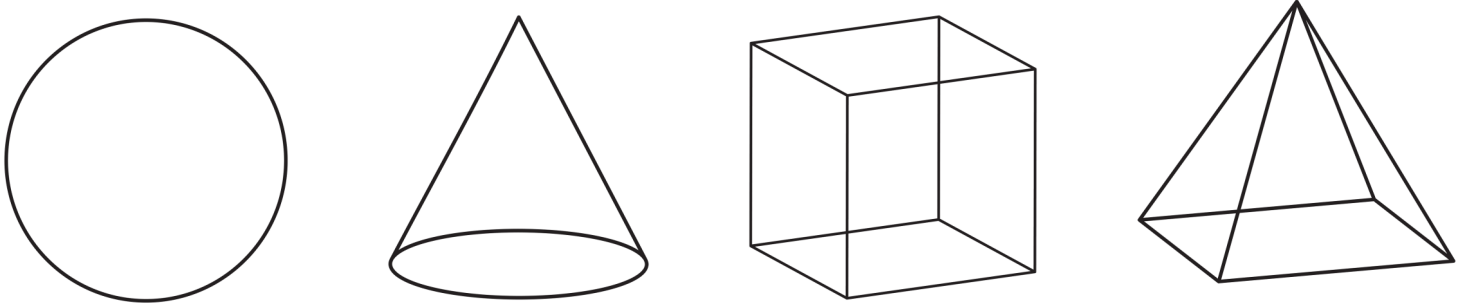
Left to right: nonagon, decagon, hendecagon, and dodecagon



# Solid Shapes

Sphere	a solid shaped like a ball; a three-dimensional circle, where all points on the outside are the same distance
Cone	a solid with a base surrounded by a closed curve and with sides that all reach to the same point
Cube	a solid made of six equal squares
Pyramid	a pyramid has a polygon at its base and three or more triangular-shaped sides

Left to right: sphere, cone, cube, and pyramid



## Prisms

Prism	a prism is made of two parallel bases along with three or more sides; can be described by the shape of their sides
Triangular prism	a prism whose two parallel bases are triangles
Rectangular prism	a prism whose two parallel bases are rectangles
Pentagonal prism	a prism whose two parallel bases are pentagons

Left to right: triangular prism, rectangular prism, and pentagonal prism

