

Definition

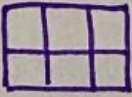
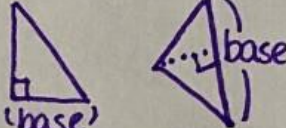
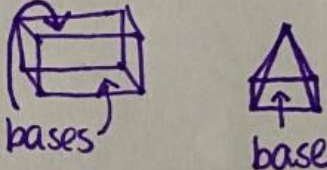
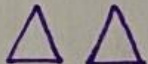

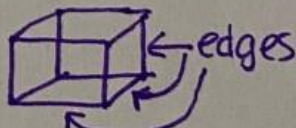
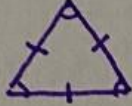
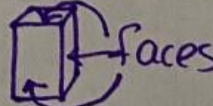
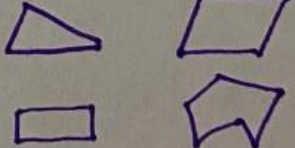
Characteristics


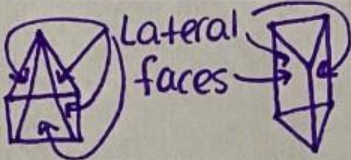
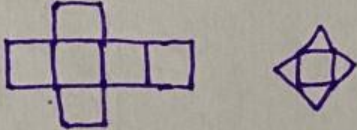
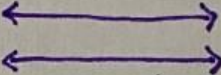
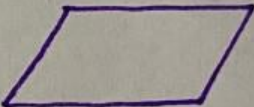
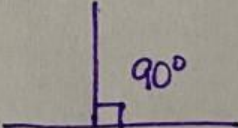
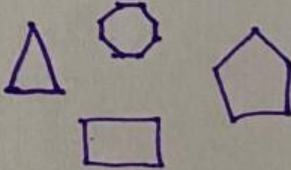

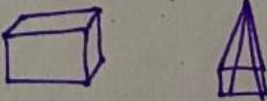
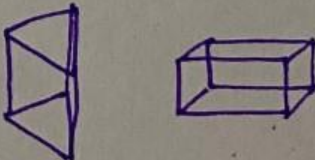



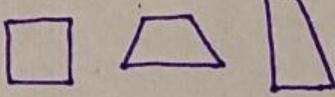
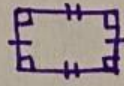
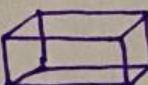
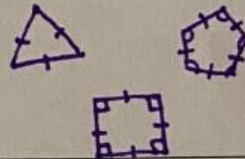
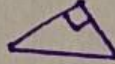

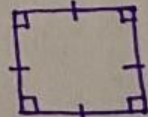

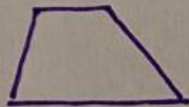
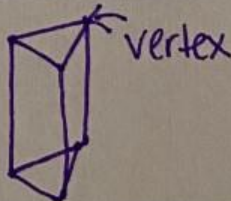
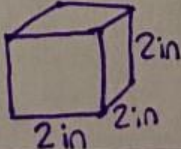
Examples

Non-Examples

## Unit 5 - Vocabulary

Term	Definition	Picture/Example
Area	The number of square units needed to cover a 2-dimensional shape	 <span style="margin-left: 20px;">Area = 6 sq. units</span>
Base (of a triangle)	The side of a triangle that is perpendicular to its height	
Base (of a 3D figure)	The face(s) from which the height is measured (sometimes thought of as the "top" or "bottom" of a shape)	
Congruent	Same size and shape	
Cubic Units	Units used to measure volume	 <span style="margin-left: 20px;">Volume = 12 cubic units</span>
Edge	The line segment where two faces of a polyhedron meet	
Equilateral Triangle	A triangle with 3 congruent sides and angles	
Face	A flat surface of a polyhedron	
Irregular Polygon	A polygon whose sides are NOT all congruent and angles are NOT all congruent	

<b>Isosceles Triangle</b>	A triangle with 2 congruent sides and angles	
<b>Lateral Faces</b>	On a polyhedron, these are flat surfaces that are not bases	
<b>Net</b>	An "unfolded," flat representation of a 3D figure	
<b>Parallel</b>	Lines that are the same distance apart and never intersect	
<b>Parallelogram</b>	A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides	
<b>Perpendicular</b>	At a right angle ( $90^\circ$ )	
<b>Polygon</b>	A closed 2-dimensional figure with straight sides	
<b>Irregular Polygon</b>	A polygon whose sides are NOT all congruent and angles are NOT all congruent	
<b>Polyhedron</b>	A 3D figure made only of polygons	
<b>Prism</b>	A polyhedron with 2 congruent bases and sides that are parallelograms	

<b>Pyramid</b>	A polyhedron with 1 base and sides that are triangles	
<b>Quadrilateral</b>	A 4-sided polygon	
<b>Rectangle</b>	A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides and 4 right angles	
<b>Rectangular Prism</b>	A prism with rectangular bases	
<b>Regular Polygon</b>	A polygon whose sides are all congruent and angles are all congruent	
<b>Right Triangle</b>	A triangle that has one right angle ( $90^\circ$ )	
<b>Scalene Triangle</b>	A triangle whose sides are 3 different lengths	
<b>Square</b>	A quadrilateral with 4 congruent sides and 4 right angles	
<b>Surface Area</b>	The total area of all surfaces of a 3D shape	 The surface area is 6 sq. units
<b>Trapezoid</b>	A quadrilateral that has exactly 1 pair of parallel sides	
<b>Vertex (vertices)</b>	On a polyhedron, a vertex is a "corner" where 3 or more edges meet	
<b>Volume</b>	The number of cubic units needed to fill a 3D figure	 The volume is $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$ cubic inches

Definition

a mathematical sentence containing an equal sign, showing 2 equivalent expressions

Characteristics

has an = sign  
2 equal expressions/values

# Equation

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

$$x + 8 = 17$$

$$3 \div 3 = 1$$

Examples

$$6x$$

$$2 + 9 - 3$$

$$4 + 3 > 6$$

Non-Examples

Definition

a fraction represents a part of the whole

Characteristics

$$\frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{numerator} \\ \text{(part)} \\ \text{denominator} \\ \text{(whole)} \end{array}$$

# Fraction

  $\frac{1}{4}$

  $\frac{5}{8}$

  $\frac{3}{4}$

Examples

$$0.28$$

$$3x$$

$$9.3$$

Non-Examples