Unit 5 Vocabulary

* **2-Dimensional:** A shape that only has two dimensions (such as width and height) and no thickness.
* **3-Dimensional:** An object that has height, width and depth (thickness), like any object in the real world.
* **Area:** The number of square units it takes to completely fill a space or surface.
* **Bases of a Prism:** The two faces formed by congruent polygons that lie in parallel planes, all of the other faces being parallelograms.
* **Cubic Units:** Volume of the solids is measured in Cubic Units.
* **Edge:** The intersection of a pair of faces in a three-dimensional figure.
* **Equilateral Triangle:** A [triangle](http://www.mathopenref.com/triangle.html) which has all three of its sides equal in length.
* **Face:** One of the polygons that makes up a polyhedron.
* **Fractional edge length:** The length of each edge of the cube is a fraction.
* **Isosceles Triangle:** A [triangle](http://www.mathopenref.com/triangle.html) which has two of its sides equal in length.
* **Kite:** A [quadrilateral](http://www.mathopenref.com/quadrilateral.html) with two distinct pairs of equal [adjacent sides](http://www.mathopenref.com/adjacentsides.html).  
  A kite-shaped figure.
* **Lateral Faces:** In a prism, a face that is not a base of the figure.
* **Net:** A two-dimensional figure that, when folded, forms the surfaces of a three-dimensional object.
* **Parallelogram:** A [quadrilateral](http://www.mathopenref.com/quadrilateral.html) with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.
* **Polygon:** A number of [coplanar](http://www.mathopenref.com/coplanar.html) line segments, each connected end to end to form a closed shape. A *regular polygon* has all sides equal and all [interior angles](http://www.mathopenref.com/polygoninteriorangles.html) equal. An *irregular polygon* sides are not all the same length nor does the interior angles have the same measure.
* **Polyhedron:** A 3-dimensional figure that has polygons as faces.
* **Prism:** A polyhedron with two parallel and congruent faces, called bases, and all other faces that are parallelograms.
* **Quadrilaterals:** Four [coplanar](http://www.mathopenref.com/coplanar.html) line segments linked end to end to create a closed figure.   
  A 4-sided [polygon](http://www.mathopenref.com/polygon.html).
* **Rectangle:** A 4-sided [polygon](http://www.mathopenref.com/polygon.html) where all [interior angles](http://www.mathopenref.com/polygoninteriorangles.html) are 90°.
* **Rectangular prism:** A solid (3-dimensional) object which has six faces that are rectangles.
* **Rhombus:** A [quadrilateral](http://www.mathopenref.com/quadrilateral.html) with all four sides equal in length.
* **Right Triangle:** A [triangle](http://www.mathopenref.com/triangle.html) where one of its [interior angles](http://www.mathopenref.com/polygoninteriorangles.html) is a [right angle](http://www.mathopenref.com/angleright.html) (90 degrees).
* **Right rectangular prism:** In a right prism, the lateral faces are each perpendicular to the bases.
* **Scalene Triangle:** A [triangle](http://www.mathopenref.com/triangle.html) where all three sides are different in length.
* **Square:** A quadrilateral that has four right angles and four equal sides.
* **Surface area:** The total area of the 2-dimensional surfaces that make up a 3-dimensional object.
* **Trapezoid:** A [quadrilateral](http://www.mathopenref.com/quadrilateral.html) which has one pair of parallel sides.
* **Triangles:** A closed figure consisting of three line segments linked end-to-end.   
  A 3-sided [polygon](http://www.mathopenref.com/polygon.html)
* **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](http://www.mathopenref.com/ray.html) or [line segments](http://www.mathopenref.com/linesegment.html)
* **Volume:** The amount of space occupied by an object.
* **Volume of a Prism**: The area of a base times the height. The number of cubic units to fill a prism.