Chapter 12: Two-Dimensional Geometry

Circle- a figure with no sides and no vertices

Fourth of- one of four equal parts of a whole

Half of- one of two equal parts of a whole

Hexagon- a two-dimensional closed shape with 6 straight sides

Equal parts- parts of an object or a group that have been divided equally into pieces

Equal shares- parts of a whole that are the same size
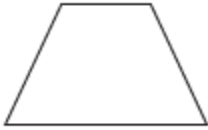
Fourths- four equal parts

Halves- two equal parts

Quarter of- one of four equal parts of a whole

Quarters- four equal parts or shares

Sides- the line segment that forms polygons

Trapezoid-

Unequal parts- parts of a whole that are not the same size

Unequal shares- parts of a whole that are not the same size

Rectangle- a figure with 4 sides and 4 square corners

Square- a figure with 4 sides that are the same length and 4 right angles

Triangle- a figure with three straight sides

Vertex- a corner of a figure

Vertices- the points where 2 more edges of a three-dimensional shape meet or where 2 sides of a polygon meet