

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: You need to complete the Geometry Shapes BAM page for math class. Divide a BAM page into a 5x4 grid of boxes (as seen below). In each box, you need to write down the definition of the shape and draw one example for each of the math terms/vocabulary words. Definitions for the math terms are below. This is **due Friday, November 11th.**

<p><b>Polygon:</b> an enclosed shape with all straight sides, 3 or more angles, 3 or more sides, and 3 or more vertices</p>	<p><b>Right Triangle:</b> 3 sides (one that is exactly <math>90^\circ</math>), 3 angles, and 3 vertices</p>	<p><b>Acute Triangle:</b> 3 sides, 3 angles that are all smaller than <math>90^\circ</math>, and 3 vertices</p>	<p><b>Obtuse Triangle:</b> 3 sides (one that is greater than <math>90^\circ</math>), 3 angles, and 3 vertices</p>
<p><b>Equilateral Triangle:</b> a triangle with all equal sides and equal angles (<math>60^\circ</math>)</p>	<p><b>Isosceles Triangle:</b> a triangle with only 2 equal sides and 2 equal angles</p>	<p><b>Scalene Triangle:</b> a triangle with no equal sides or equal angles</p>	<p><b>Regular Quadrilateral/Square:</b> a polygon with 4 sides, 4 angles, and 4 vertices, all sides are equal, and all angles are equal (<math>90^\circ</math>), 2 pairs of opposite sides that are parallel</p>
<p><b>Rhombus:</b> a quadrilateral with 4 sides all the same length, 2 pairs of opposite sides that are parallel, not all angles have to be equal</p>	<p><b>Parallelogram:</b> a quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite sides that are parallel and the same length, but not all sides have to be the same length</p>	<p><b>Trapezoid:</b> a quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides</p>	<p><b>Rectangle:</b> a polygon with 4 sides, 4 angles, and 4 vertices, two pairs of opposite sides that are parallel and the same length, and all angles are equal (<math>90^\circ</math>)</p>
<p><b>Pentagon:</b> a polygon with 5 sides, 5 angles, and 5 vertices, the sum of the interior angles always equals <math>540^\circ</math></p>	<p><b>Hexagon:</b> a polygon with 6 sides, 6 angles, and 6 vertices, the sum of the interior angles always equals <math>720^\circ</math></p>	<p><b>Octagon:</b> a polygon with 8 sides, 8 angles, and 8 vertices, the sum of the interior angles always equals <math>1080^\circ</math></p>	<p><b>Decagon:</b> a polygon with 10 sides, 10 angles, and 10 vertices, the sum of the interior angles always equals <math>1440^\circ</math></p>
<p><b>Supplementary Angles:</b> a pair of angles that add to make the sum of a straight line (<math>180^\circ</math>)</p>	<p><b>Perpendicular Lines:</b> (means "at right angles") a pair of lines that cross, or intersect, each other at a <math>90^\circ</math> angle</p>	<p><b>Intersecting Lines:</b> a pair of lines that cross, or intersect, each other at some point</p>	<p><b>Parallel Lines:</b> a pair of lines that continue on in either direction without ever intersecting</p>