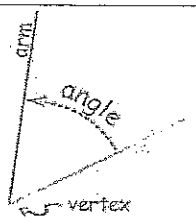
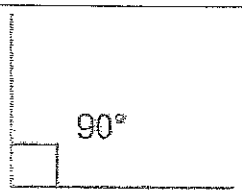
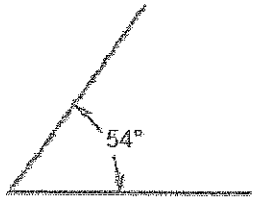
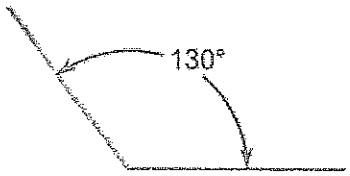
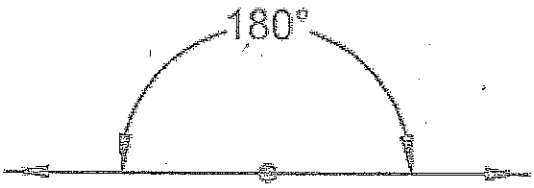
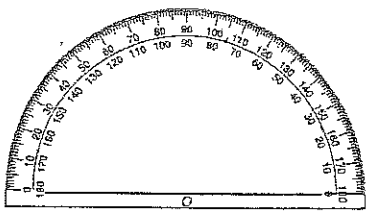
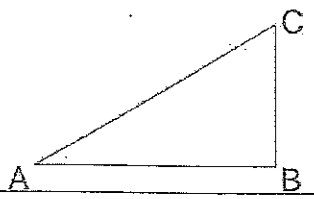
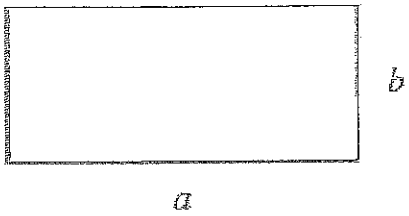
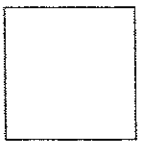
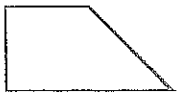
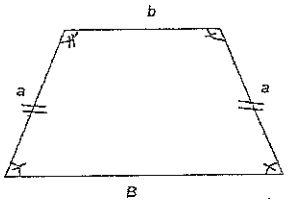
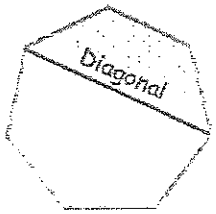
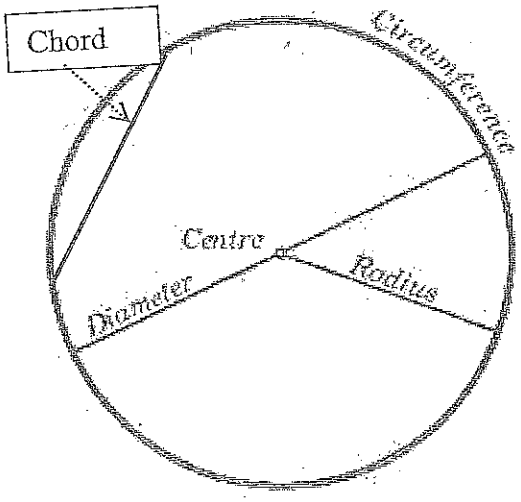
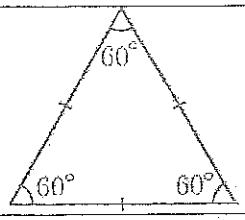
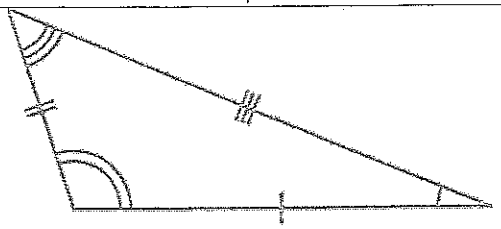
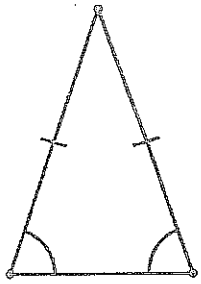
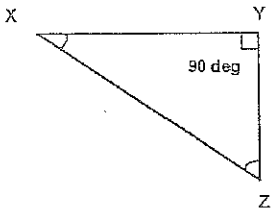
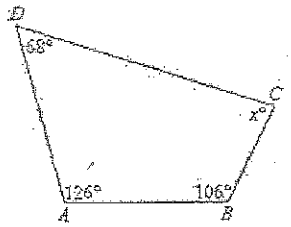
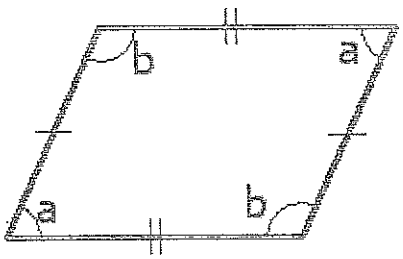
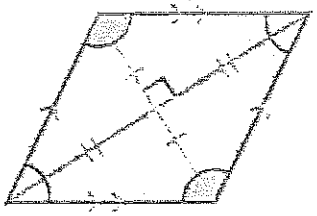
Day 1

Geometry

Name: _____

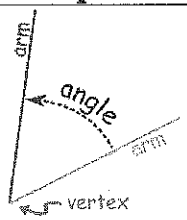
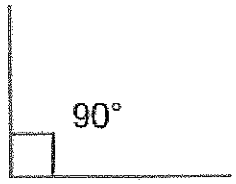
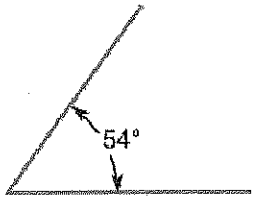
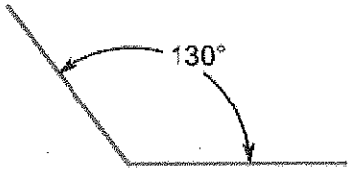
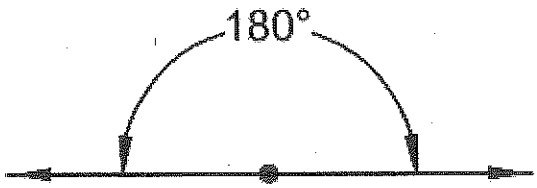
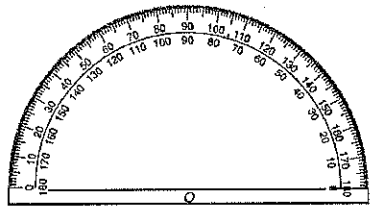
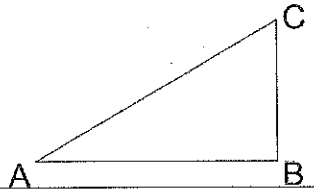
Word	Picture Representation	Description
Angle		An angle measures the amount (in degrees) of a turn.
Right Angle		An angle that is exactly 90°
Acute Angle		An angle that is < less than 90°
Obtuse Angle		An angle that is greater than 90 but less than 180
Straight Angle		An angle that is 180 degrees makes a straight line.
Protractor		A tool used to measure angles.
Triangle		• 3 sides • 3 angles • 3 vertices • Angles add to 180°

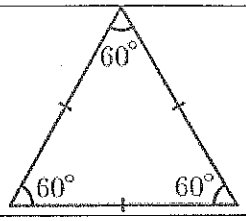
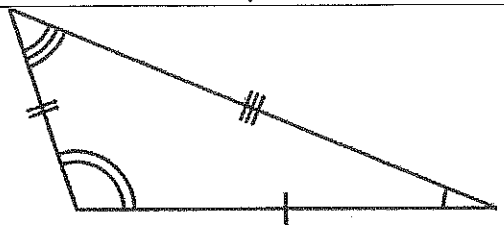
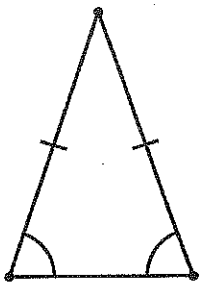
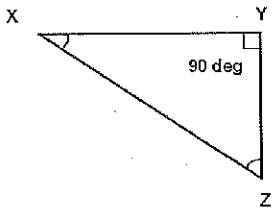
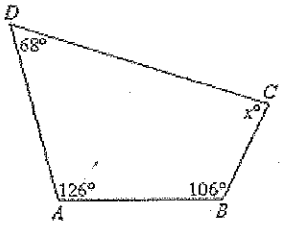
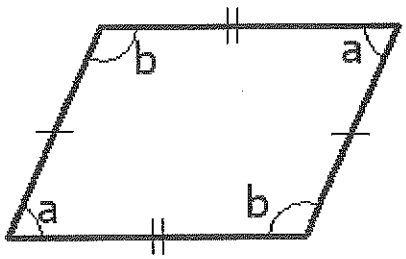
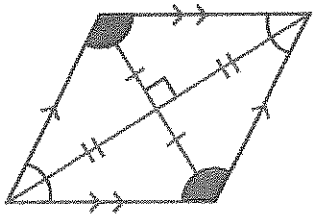
Rectangle		◦ A parallelogram with unique characteristics ◦ 4 right angles
Square		◦ A parallelogram ◦ A special rectangle in which all lengths are congruent
Trapezoid	 	◦ One set of parallel lines (called the bases) ◦ An isosceles trapezoid has two congruent legs
Diagonal		◦ A line segment that connects two vertices
Parts of a circle		~**Circumference:** distance around a circle (perimeter) ~**Diameter:** a straight line going through the center of a circle, connecting two points on the circumference. ~**Radius:** The length of a line segment from the center of a circle to the circumference. ~**Chord:** A straight line connecting two points on a circle.
Standards	~I will identify and describe the diameter, radius, chord, and circumference of a circle. ~I will measure and name angles: right, acute, obtuse, or straight. ~I will classify triangles as right, acute, obtuse, equilateral, scalene, or isosceles.	~I will use plane figures to develop definitions of plane figures. ~I will investigate and describe what happens when I combine or subdivide plane figures.

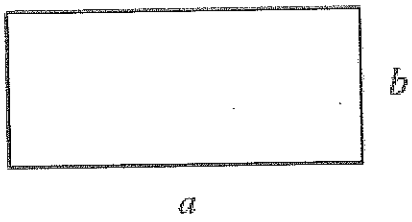
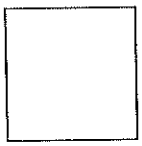
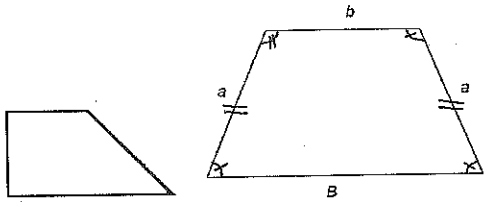
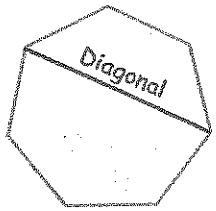
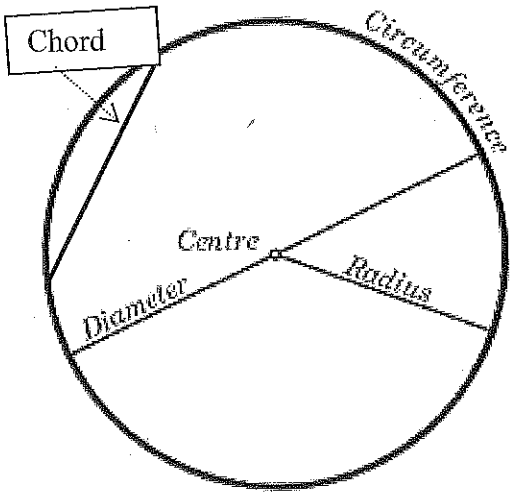
Equilateral triangle		◦ 3 congruent sides ◦ 3 congruent angles at 60°
Scalene triangle		◦ 3 different lengths of sides ◦ 3 different angles
Isosceles triangle		◦ 2 congruent lengths ◦ 2 congruent angles
Right Triangle		◦ Has a right angle
Quadrilateral		◦ A 4-sided figure ◦ Angles add to 360°
Parallelogram		◦ Opposite sides congruent ◦ Opposite angles congruent
Rhombus		◦ A parallelogram with all four sides congruent.

Geometría

Nombre: _____

Palabra	Representación en Figura	Descripción
Angulo		Un ángulo mide la cantidad (en grados) de un turno.
Angulo Recto		Un ángulo que es exactamente 90º
Angulo Agudo		Un ángulo que es <menor que 90º
Angulo Obtuso		Un ángulo que es mayor que 90 pero menor que 180
Angulo Recto		Un ángulo que es de 180 grados hace una línea recta.
Transportador		Herramienta que se usa para medir los ángulos
Triangulo		• 3 lados • 3 ángulos • 3 vértices • Los ángulos suman a180 º

Triangulo Equilateral		• 3 congruent sides • 3 congruent angles at 60 º
Triangulo Escaleno		• 3 diferentes largos en los lados • 3 ángulos diferentes
Triangulo Isósceles		• 2 longitudes congruentes • 2 ángulos congruentes
Triangulo Recto		• Tiene un ángulo recto
Cuadrilátero		• Una figura de 4 lados • El total de los ángulos suman 360 º
Paralelogramo		• Lados opuestos congruentes • Ángulos opuestos congruentes
Rombo		• Un paralelogramo con cuatro lados congruentes.

Rectángulo		• Un paralelogramo con características únicas • 4 ángulos rectos
Cuadrado		• Un paralelogramo • Un rectángulo especial en el que todas las longitudes son congruentes
Trapezoide		• Un conjunto de líneas paralelas (llamado las bases) • Un trapecio isósceles tiene dos piernas congruentes
Diagonal		• Un segmento de línea que conecta dos vértices
Partes del Circulo		~ **Circunferencia**: Distancia alrededor de un círculo (perímetro) ~ **Diámetro**: Línea recta que va a través del centro del círculo, conectando conecta dos puntos en la circunferencia. ~ **Radio**: La longitud de un segmento de línea desde el centro de un círculo a la circunferencia. ~ **Cuerda**: Una línea recta que conecta dos puntos en un círculo.
Estándar	~ Voy a identificar y describir el diámetro, radio, cuerda, y la circunferencia de un círculo. ~ Voy a medir y nombrar los ángulos: recto, agudo, obtuso o recto. ~ Voy a clasificar triángulos como recto, agudo, obtuso, equilátero, escaleno, o isósceles	~ Voy a utilizar figuras planas para desarrollar definiciones de las figuras planas. ~ Voy a investigar y describir lo que sucede cuando combino o subdivide figuras planas.