Geometry

Grade 5

Vocabulary Words
Your Student Will Learn

Order Pairs: A pair of numbers where order is important, for example, (4,6) is different to (6,4). Often used to indicate on a coordinate plane, graph or map.

Coordinate Plane: A plane containing two perpendicular axes (x and y) intersecting at a point called the origin (0,0).

Two-Dimensional: A measure in two directions, such as length and width.

Angles: The figure formed when two rays or line segments share the same endpoint.

Point: An exact position or location.

Line: A straight path extending in both directions with no endpoints.

Line Segment: A part of a line that includes two points, called endpoints, and all the points between them.

Perpendicular Lines: Lines that intersect to form right angles.

Parallel Lines: Lines in a plane that never intersect.

Base: A side of a polygon or a face of a solid figure by which the figure is measured or named.

Quadrilateral: A polygon with four sides.

Parallelogram: A quadrilateral (4-sided figure) that has both pairs of opposite sides equal and parallel. Example: all rhombi, (plural for rhombus). Squares and rectangles are parallelograms.

Regular Polygons: A polygon that has all equal sides or equal angles.

Irregular Polygons: A polygon that does not have all sides equal or all angles equal.

Rectangle: A quadrilateral with four right angles and two pairs or opposite equal parallel sides.

Square: A quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles, opposite sides that are parallel, two diagonals that bisect at right angles, and four lines of symmetry.

Triangle: A polygon with three angles and three sides.

Rhombus: A parallelogram with four equal sides and equal opposite angles.

Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with one pair of paral-

What Your Student Will Learn:

♦ Graph ordered pairs

♦ Graph ordered pairs to solve problems

♦ Understand sub-categories of two-dimensional figures

♦ Classify two-dimensional figures based on attributes

Everyday Activities
You Can Do At Home:

♦ Name two-dimensional figures and find examples at home.

♦ Draw different polygons within a piece of triangle grid paper, or use combinations of triangles to create other polygons.

♦ Make flash cards of different geometric figures and their properties.

♦ Identify, describe, and different household objects as two-dimensional figures.

♦ Use a compass or a computer to draw geometric figures.