2-D shape – a shape that has only length and width

angle- is formed by rays that share an endpoint

closed shape – it begins and ends at the same point.

he**x**agon – a polygon with si**x** sides.

line segment – part of a line that includes two points, called endpoints, and all of the points between them.

octagon – a polygon with eight sides and eight angles

open shape – a shape that does not begin and end at the same point

**parallel lines** (I put **parallelogram** on our foldable) – line in the same plan that never cross and are always the same distance apart

pentagon -  a polygon with 5 sides and 5 angles

plane shape – a shape in a plane that is formed by curves, line segments, or both

polygon – a closed plane shape with straight sides that are line segments

**quadrilateral –** a polygon with four sides and 4 angles

**rectangle –** a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, two pairs of sides of equal length, and four right angles

**rhombus –** a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and four sides of equal length

right angle – an angle that forms a square corner

side – a straight line segment in a polygon

**square** – a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, four sides of equal length, and four rights angles

**trapezoid** – a quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides

triangle – a polygon with three sides and three angles

Venn Diagram – a diagram that shows relationships among sets of things

Vertex – the point at which two rays of an angle or two (or more) line segments meet in a plane shape or where three or more edges meet in a solid shape