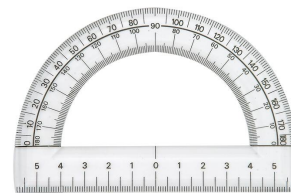


Angles and Geometry English Dictionary for Parents and Students - Gr 4-5

When we drive somewhere, we want to know how far. When we draw a line, we need to know how long. When we have two lines that meet, we want to know how open or closed they are. A protractor (un rapporteur) measures how open an angle is in degrees, ranging from 0 to 360 degrees.



Classification of Angles

If I don't move at all, I've gone 0cm. It's the same for an angle: if I don't turn at all, it's a 0 degree turn. We've heard of skateboarders doing a 360, that is a full turn all the way around. In between 0 and 360 are some important angles. Grade 4s need to know a right angle, exactly 90 degrees. If you build your house RIGHT, it won't fall down. Half a right angle is 45 degrees. They also need to know a straight angle, a straight line is a straight angle, 180 degrees. They then need to know if something is in between those two important kinds of angles. Grade 5s need to know all the angles below.

Acute Angle



Less than 90°

angle aigu

Right Angle



Exactly 90°

angle droit

Obtuse Angle



Greater than 90° but less than 180°

angle obtus

Straight Angle



Exactly 180°

angle plat

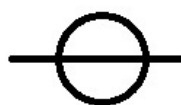
Reflex Angle



Greater than 180°

angle rentrant

Full Rotation



Exactly 360°

angle plein

Classification des lignes

perpendiculaire perpendicular		perfectly crossed, like a plus sign, or a right angle
parallèles parallel		perfectly lined up, will never touch
sécante		when two straight lines touch or cross

Les solides (3D forms):

DON'T MEMORIZE THE NUMBERS. JUST LEARN HOW TO COUNT THEM.

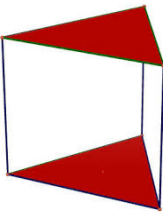
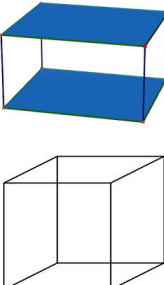
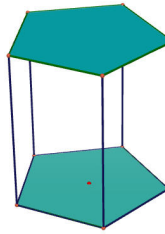
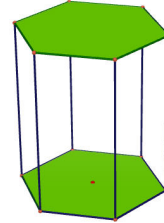
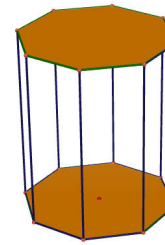
(or you might see some tricks to counting them)

FACE: If you can draw a **face** on it, it is a `face` (flat parts).

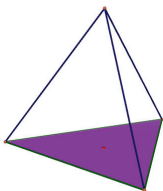
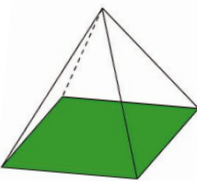
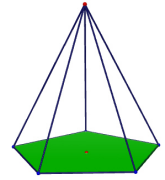
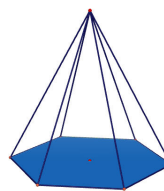
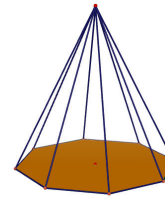
SOMMET: Like the summit of a mountain, it's the **points**.

ARÊTE: You have to arrêT before you fall off the **edge** of the earth.

Les prismes: (Ils ont une base, et la même forme en haut, comme il a grandi en haut)
Top and bottom are the same shape, it's like they grew up tall, or exploded into 3D.

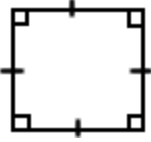
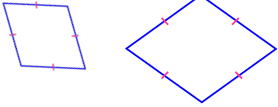
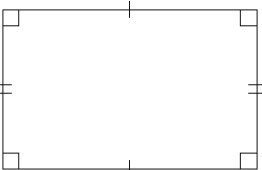
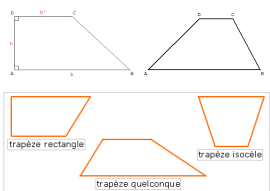
un prisme à base triangulaire  faces: 5 arêtes: 9 sommets: 6	un cube et un prisme rectangulaire  faces: 6 arêtes: 12 sommets: 8	un prisme à base pentagonal  faces: 7 arêtes: 15 sommets: 10	un prisme à base hexagonale  faces: 8 arêtes: 18 sommets: 12	un prisme à base octagonale  faces: 10 arêtes: 24 sommets: 16
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Les pyramides: (a un base, vont à un point en haut). Start with a bottom of a certain shape, then they go up to a point. They look like the pyramids of Egypt.

un pyramide à base triangulaire  faces: 4 arêtes: 6 sommets: 4	un pyramide à base carré  faces: 5 arêtes: 8 sommets: 5	un pyramide à base pentagonal  faces: 6 arêtes: 10 sommets: 6	un pyramide à base hexagonale  faces: 7 arêtes: 12 sommets: 7	un pyramide à base octagonale  faces: 9 arêtes: 16 sommets: 9
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REMEMBER, DON'T TRY TO MEMORIZE ALL THE NUMBERS, you can count them or find the pattern.

Classification of Quadrilaterals - for Grade 4s

un carré square (is also a special kind of rectangle)	 ALL THE SAME!	4 angles the same, all 90 4 sides the same length 2 pairs of parallel lines
un losange (rhombus)	 (a square falling over)	2 pairs of angles the same, no 90s 4 sides the same length 2 pairs of parallel lines
un rectangle (rectangle)		4 angles the same, all 90 2 pairs of sides the same length 2 pairs of parallel lines
un parallélogramme (parallelogram)	 (a rectangle falling over)	2 pairs of angles the same, no 90s 2 pairs of sides the same length 2 pairs of parallel lines
un trapèze (lots of different types, we will call them all a trapezoid)		angles are not important lengths are not important 1 pair of parallel lines