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# IED Unit 5 key terms Crossword 



## Across

2. A solid composed of two congruent circles in parallel planes, their interiors, and all the line segments parallel to the axis with endpoints on the two circles.
3. A straight line passing from side to side through the center of a circle or sphere.
4. A triangle that contains only angles that are less than 90 degrees.
5. The amount of matter in an object or the quantity of the inertia of the object.
6. A triangle with one angle that is greater than 90 degrees.
7. A straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle or sphere.
8. The measure of mass density is a measure of mass per volume.
9. To draw a figure within another so that their boundaries touch but do not intersect.
10. 11. A triangle located round a polygon such as a circle.
1. The amount of rotation needed to bring one line or plane into coincidence with another, generally measured in radians or degrees.
2. A regular polygon with four equal sides and four 90 degree angles.
3. A four-sided polygon.
4. Any plane figure bounded by straight lines. 29. The squared dimensions of the exterior surface

## Down

1. $A 3 D$ point defining the geometric center of a solid.
2. A parallelogram with 90 degree angles. A square is also a rectangle.
3. A solid geometric figure whose two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilinear figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
4. A four-sided polygon with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.
5. A four-sided polygon.
6. A triangle that has a 90 degree angle.
7. A polygon with three sides.
8. A curve formed at the interior intersection between two or more surfaces.
9. The numerical value of the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
10. The amount of three-dimensional space occupied by an object or enclosed within a container.
11. 12. An imaginary line through a body, about which it rotates.
1. A round plane figure whose boundary consists of points equidistant from the center
2. A straight or curved line that intersects a circle or arc at one point only.
3. A shape generated by a point moving in a plane so that the sum of its distances from two other points (the foci) is constant and equal to the major axis
4. The number of square units required to cover a surface.
