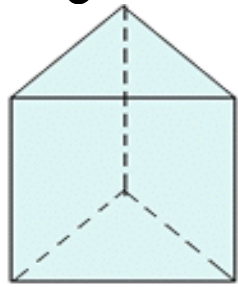


Unit 4

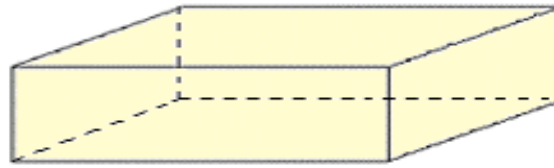
Vocabulary

and Big Ideas

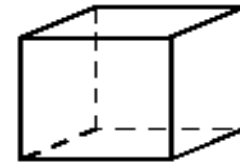
**Prism** - a solid figure with two congruent parallel bases.



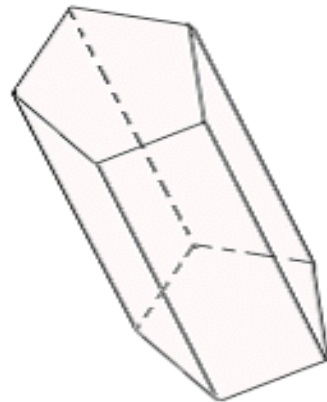
**Triangular Prism**



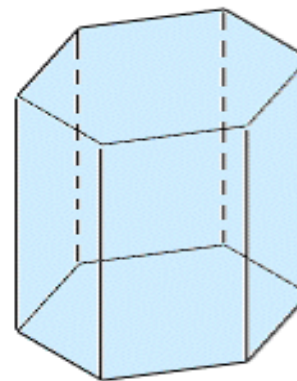
**Rectangular Prism**



**Cube**



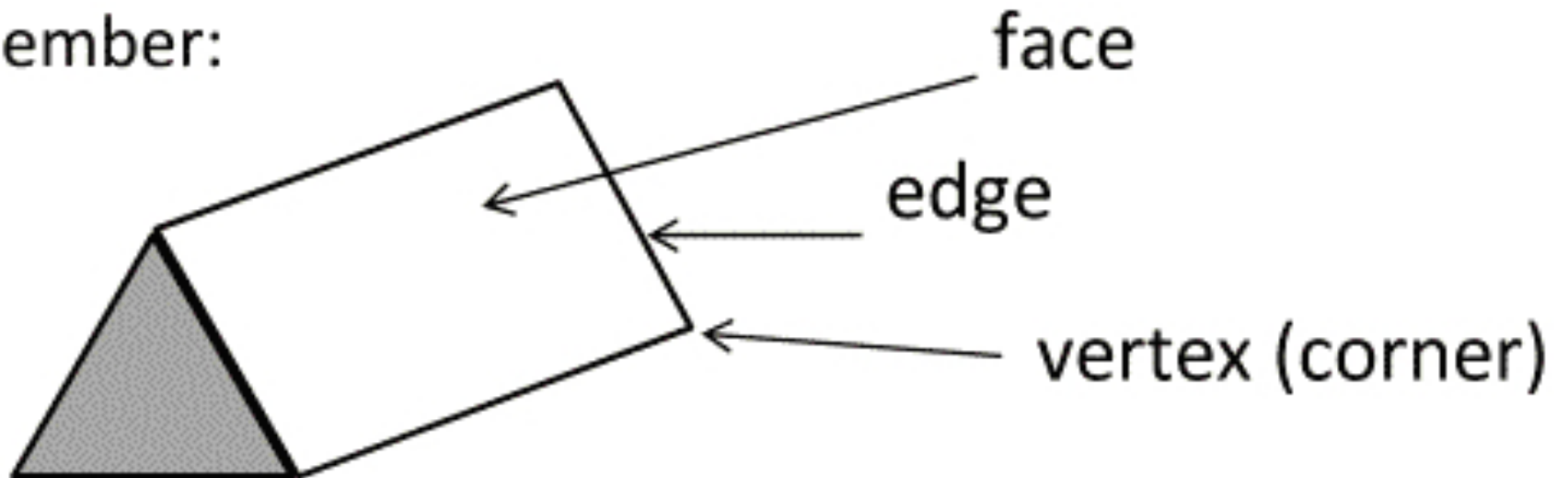
**Pentagonal Prism**



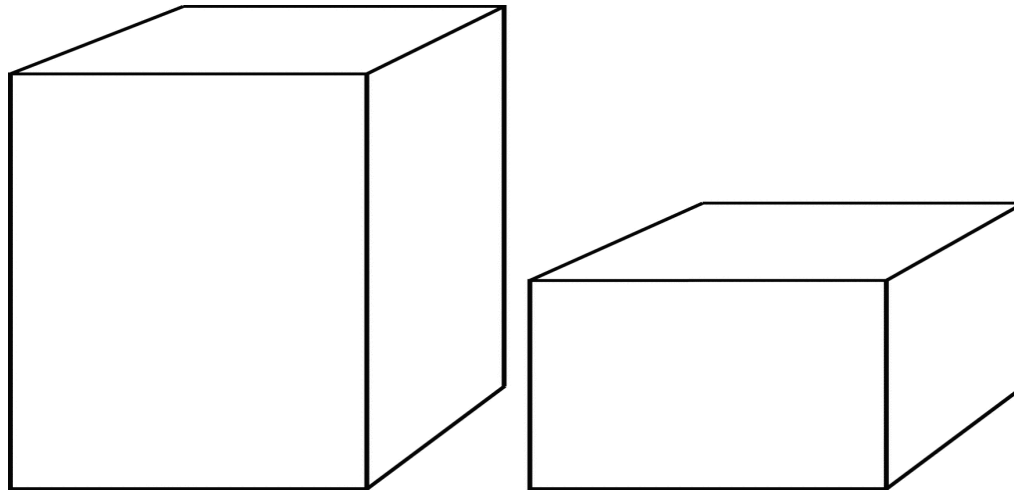
**Hexagonal Prism**

**Faces**- a flat surface of a three-dimensional figure.

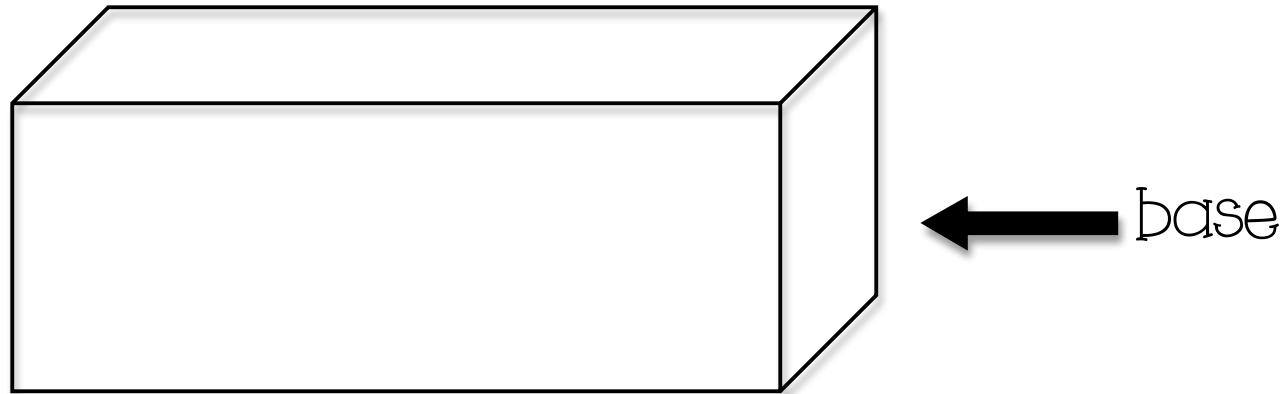
Remember:



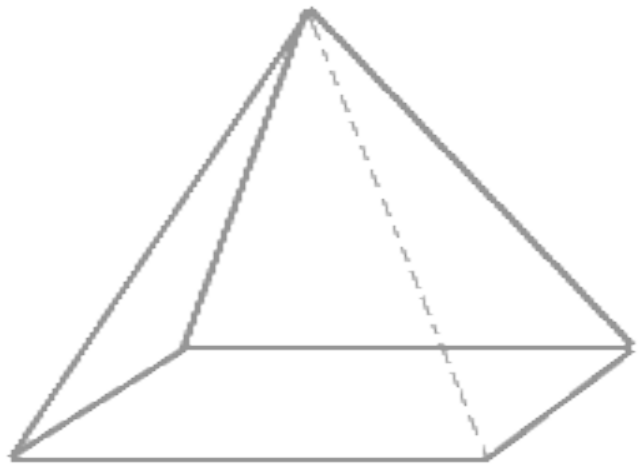
**Rectangular Prism**- a solid figure with two rectangular bases that are congruent and parallel.



**Bases**— For a prism, a base is one of the congruent parallel faces. For a pyramid, the base is the face that does not touch the vertex of the pyramid.



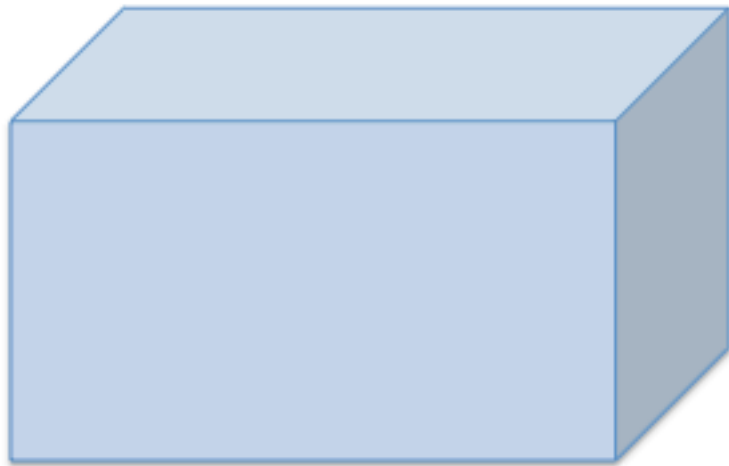
**Lateral faces**-a face that is not a base. Prisms have rectangular lateral faces and pyramids have triangular lateral faces.



Lateral face

# Surface Area

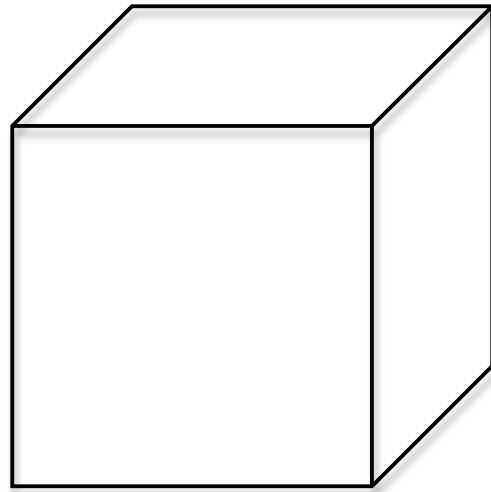
The area of each side of a 3D shape



**top + bottom**  
+  
**side 1 + side 2**  
+  
**front + back**

Remember:  $2(l \times w) + 2(w \times h) + 2(h \times l)$

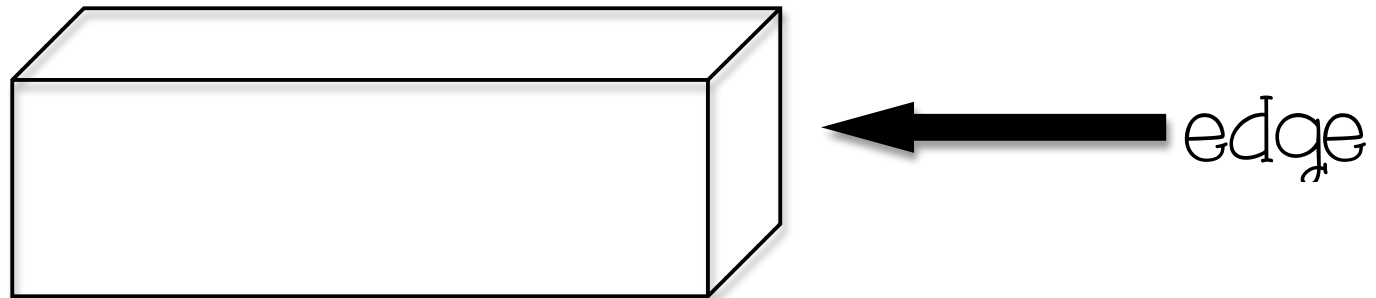
Cube - a rectangular prism with six congruent square faces.



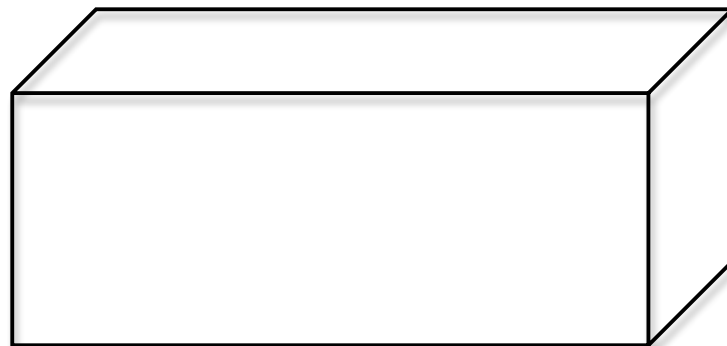


**Area**- The amount of surface covered or enclosed by a figure. Area is measured by finding the number of same size units of area required to cover the shape without gaps or overlaps.

**Edge** - The line segment where two faces meet in a three-dimensional figure.



**Vertex** - a point common to two sides of an angle or polygon, or three edges of a solid figure, typically a corner.



← Vertex