

# Eureka Math Vocabulary 4<sup>th</sup> Grade

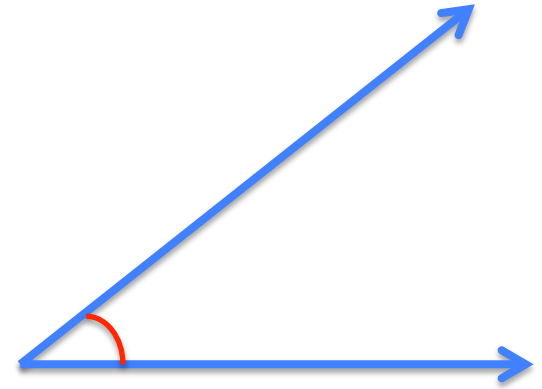
## Module 4

**Created by: Andrea McDonald**

Images: royalty free clip art & images by Andrea McDonald

# acute angle

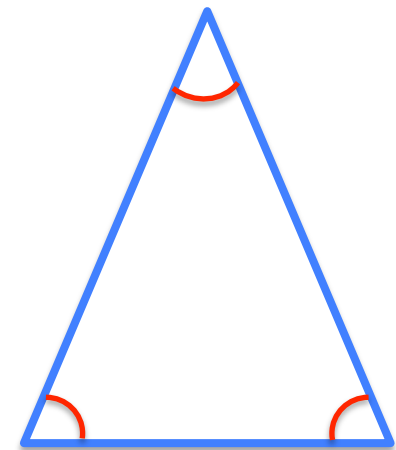
angle with a measure of less than  $90^\circ$



4

# acute triangle

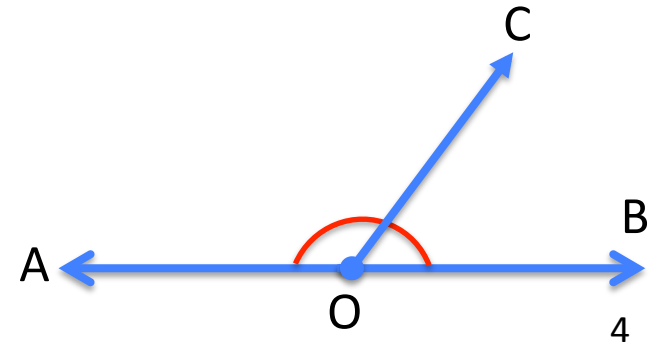
triangle with all interior angles measuring less than  $90^\circ$



4

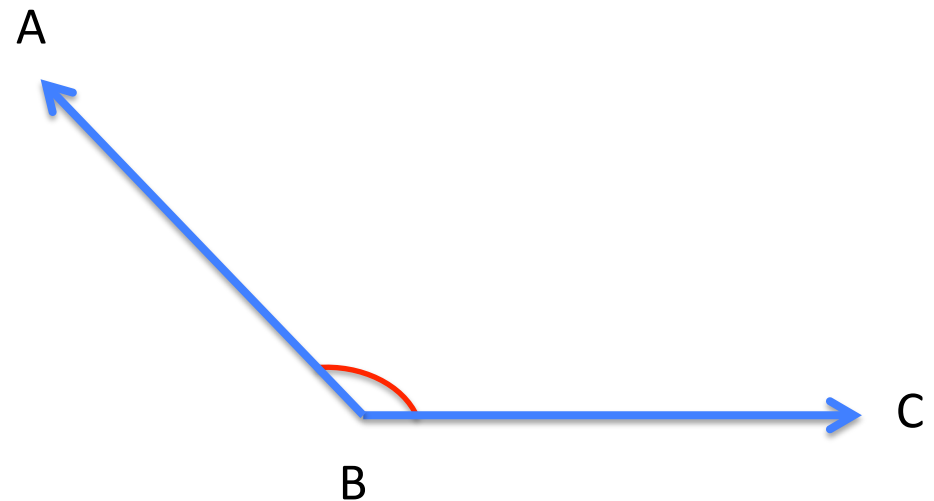
# adjacent angle

Two angles  $\angle AOC$  and  $\angle COB$ , with a common side  $OC$ , are *adjacent angles* if  $C$  is in the interior of  $\angle AOB$ .



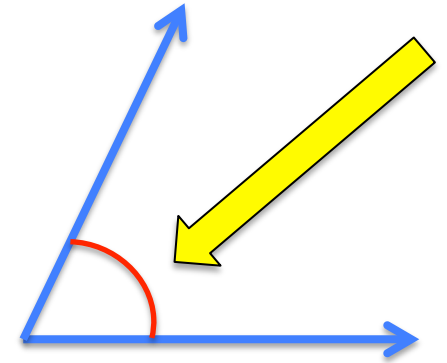
# angle

union of two different rays sharing a common vertex, e.g.,  $\angle ABC$



# arc

connected portion of a circle



4

# collinear

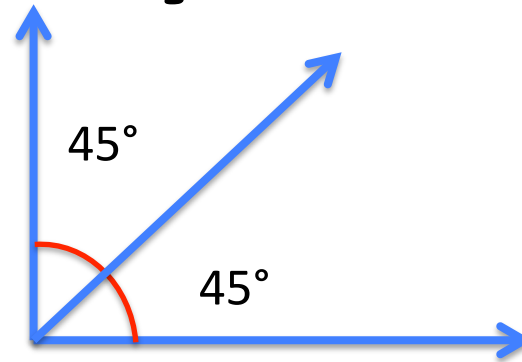


Three or more points are *collinear* if there is a line containing all of the points; otherwise, the points are *non-collinear*.

4

# complementary angles

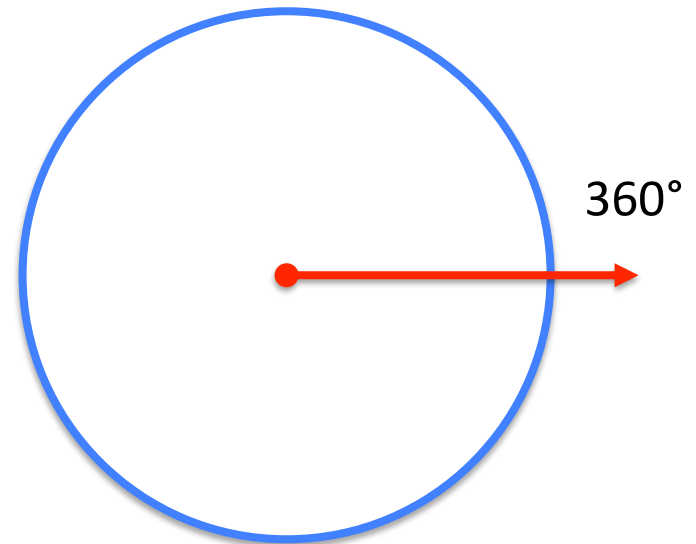
two angles with a sum of  $90^\circ$



4

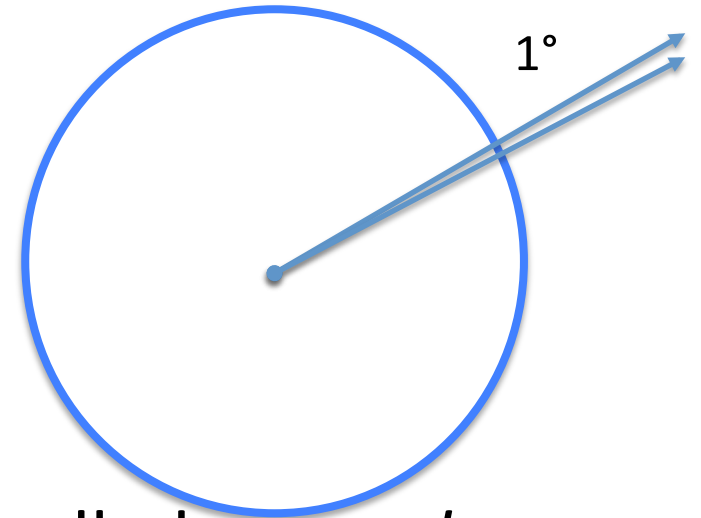
# degree

Subdivide the length  
around a circle into 360  
arcs of equal length.



4

# degree measure of an angle

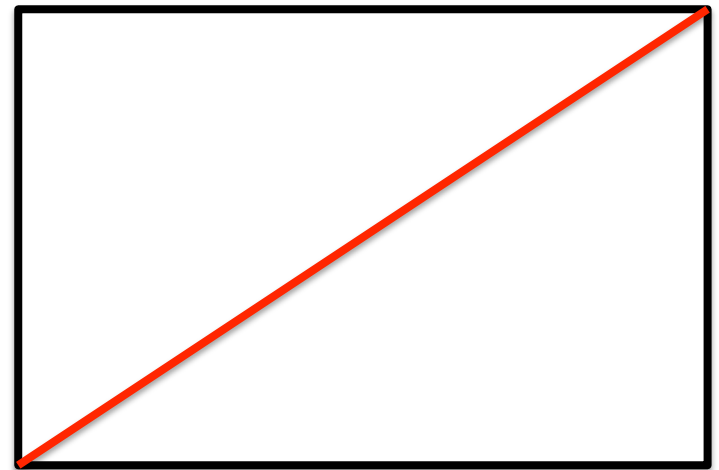


A central angle for any of these arcs is called a *one-degree angle* and is said to have an angle measure of  $1^\circ$ .

4

# diagonal

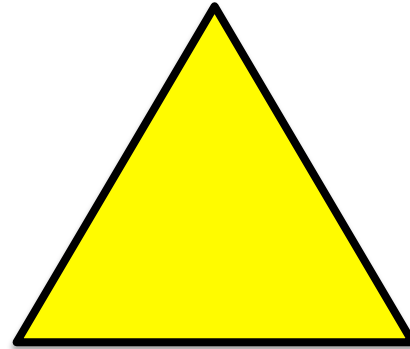
Straight lines joining two opposite corners of a straight-sided shape



4

# equilateral triangle

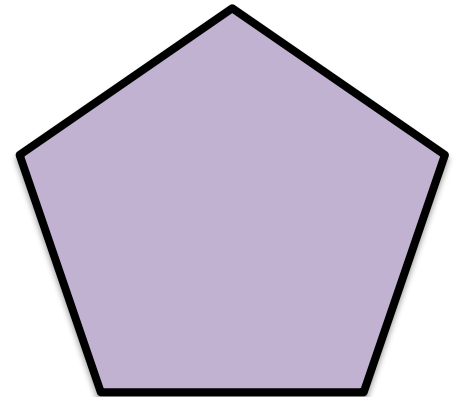
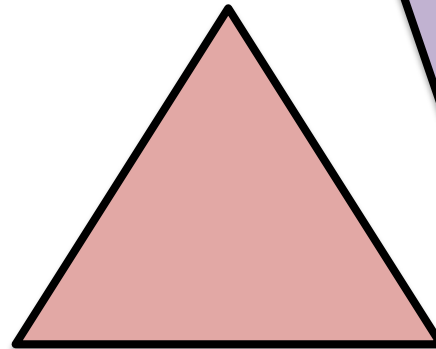
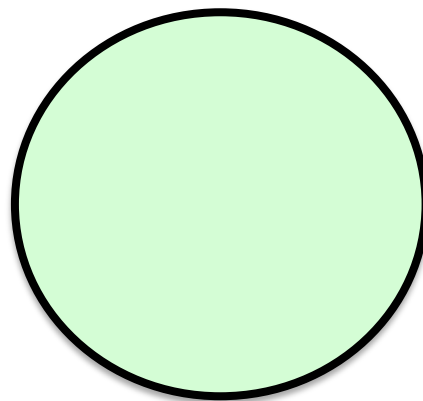
Triangle with three equal sides



4

# figure

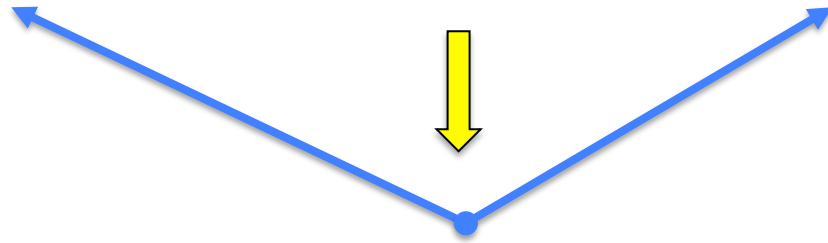
set of points in  
the plane



4

# interior of an angle

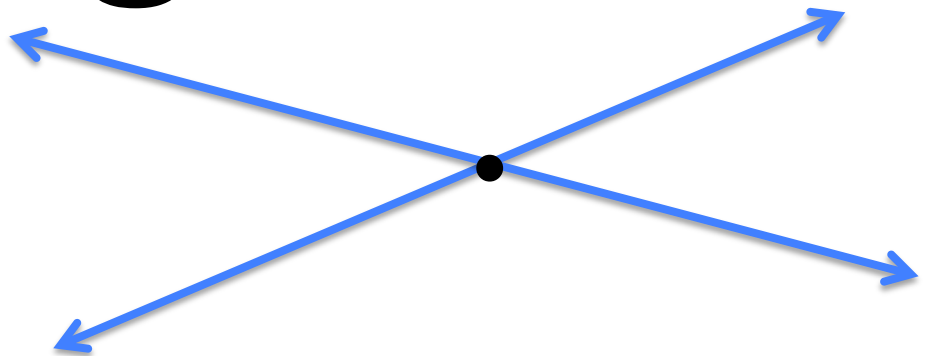
the convex region defined by an angle



4

# intersecting lines

lines that contain at least one point in common

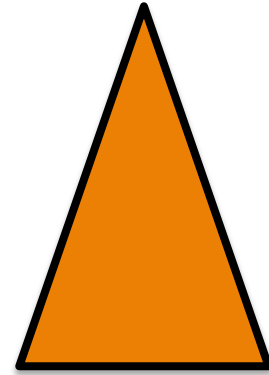


4



# isosceles triangle

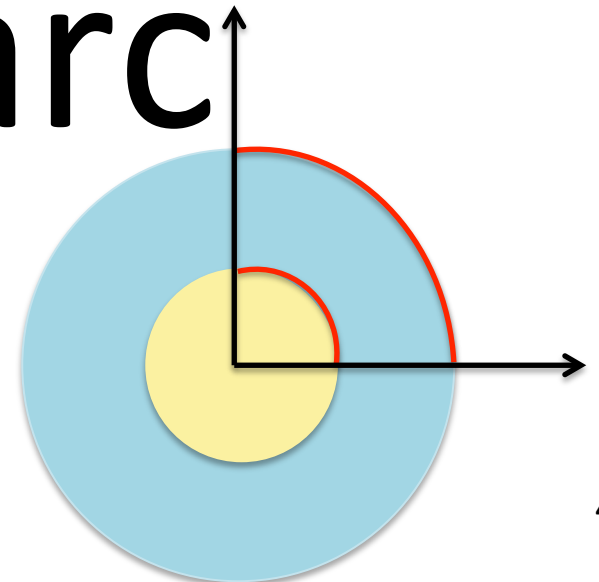
triangle with at least two equal sides



4

# length of an arc

circular distance around the arc



4

# line

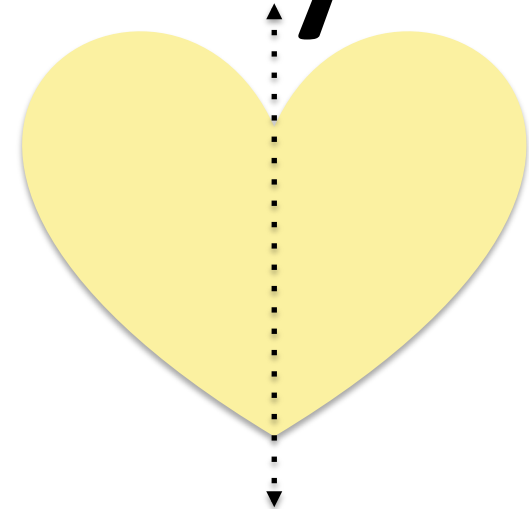


straight path with no thickness that extends in both directions without end

4

# line of symmetry

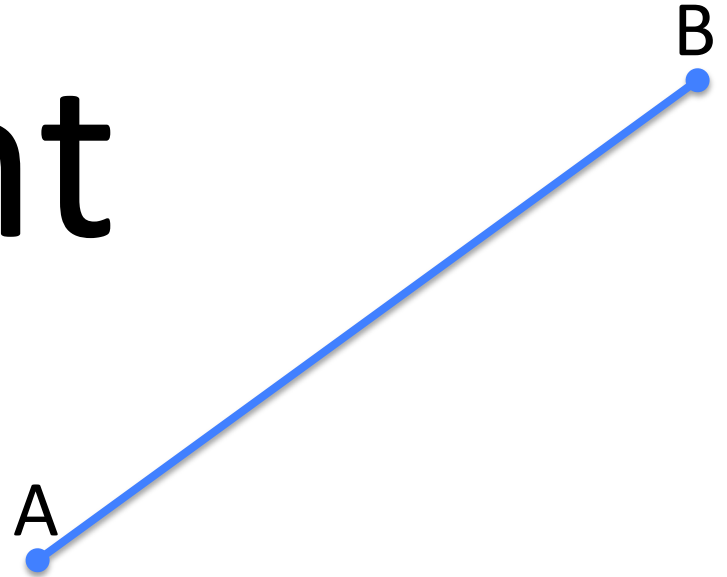
line through a figure such that when the figure is folded along the line, two halves are created that match up exactly



4

# line segment

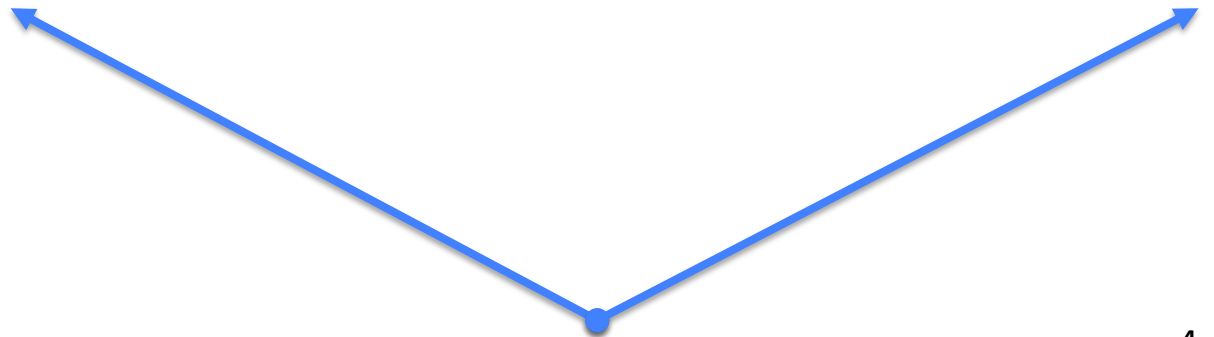
two points,  $A$  and  $B$ , together with  
the set of points on the line  $AB$   
between  $A$  and  $B$



4

# obtuse angle

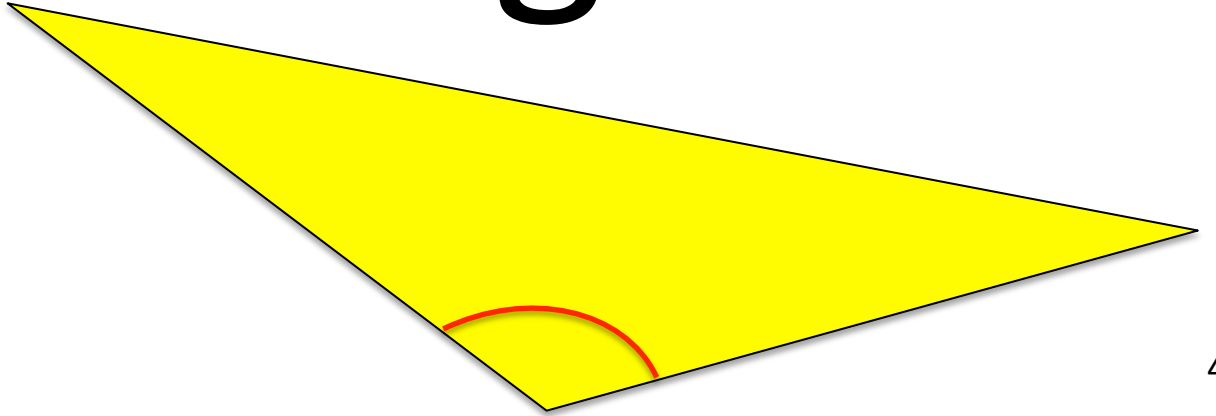
angle with a measure  
greater than  $90^\circ$ , but  
less than  $180^\circ$



4

# obtuse triangle

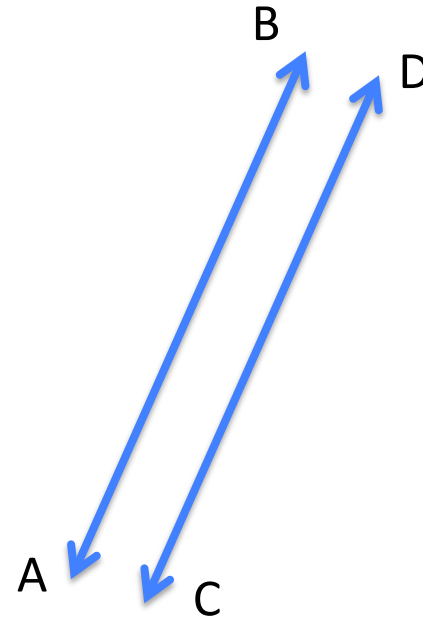
triangle with an interior obtuse angle



4

# parallel

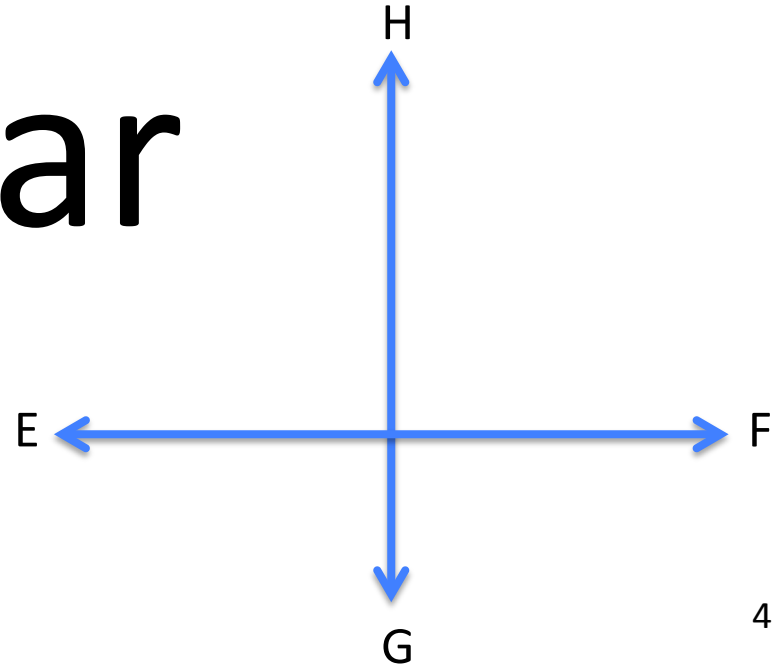
two lines in a plane that do not intersect, e.g.,  $AB \parallel CD$



4

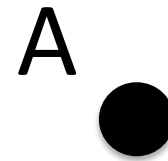
# perpendicular

two lines are *perpendicular* if they intersect, and any of the angles formed between the lines is a  $90^\circ$  angle, e.g.,  $EF \perp GH$



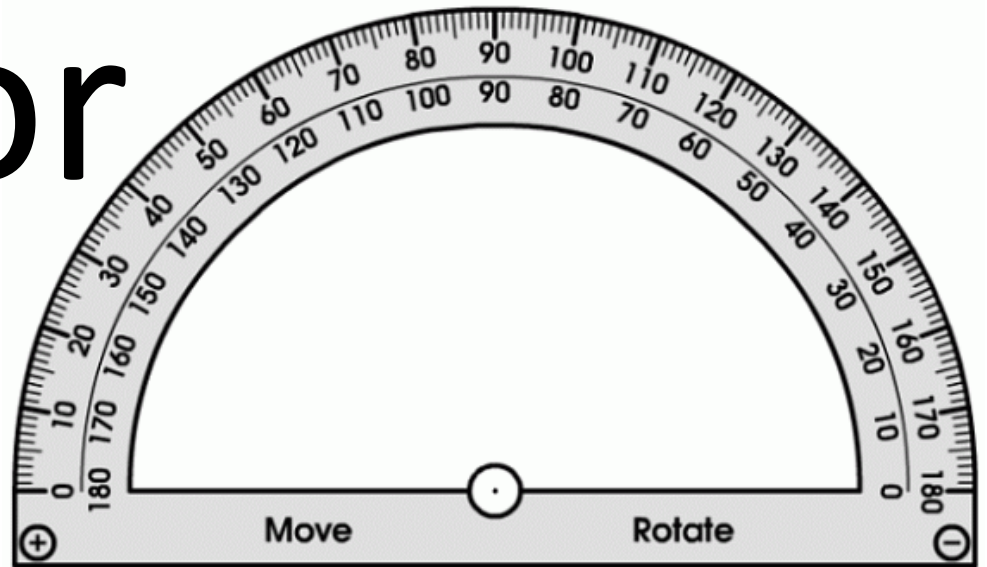
# point

precise location in the plane



# protractor

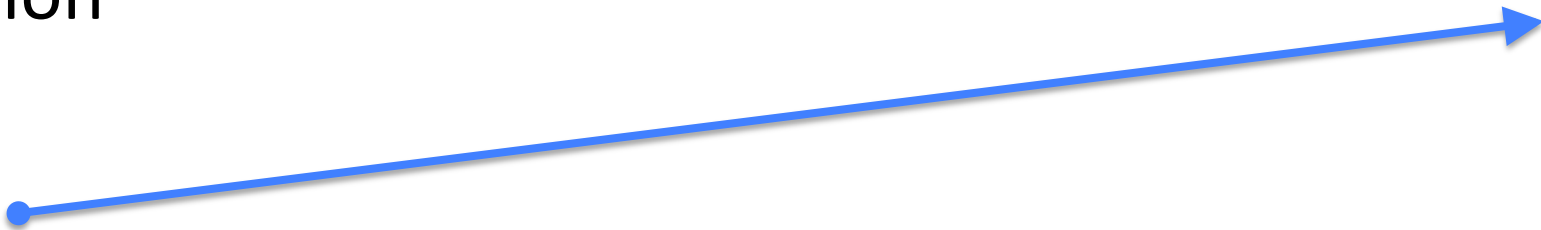
instrument used in  
measuring  
or sketching angles



4

# ray

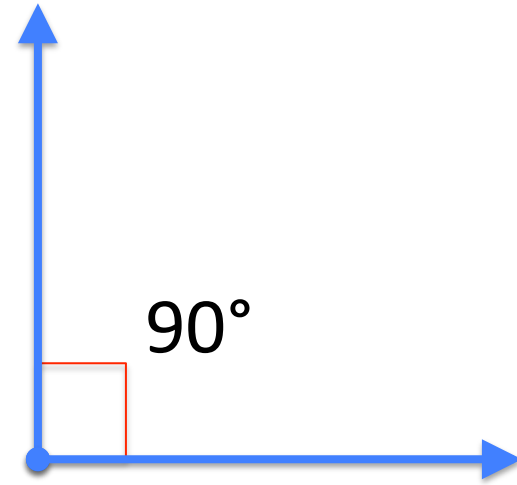
a line with an endpoint that extends infinitely in one direction



4

# right angle

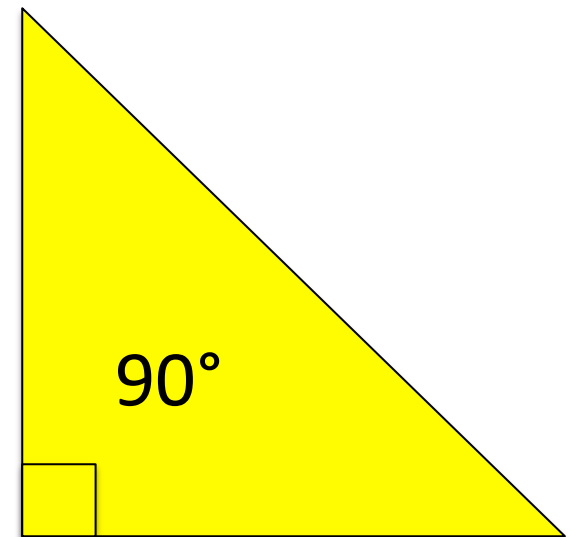
angle formed by perpendicular lines, measuring  $90^\circ$



4

# right triangle

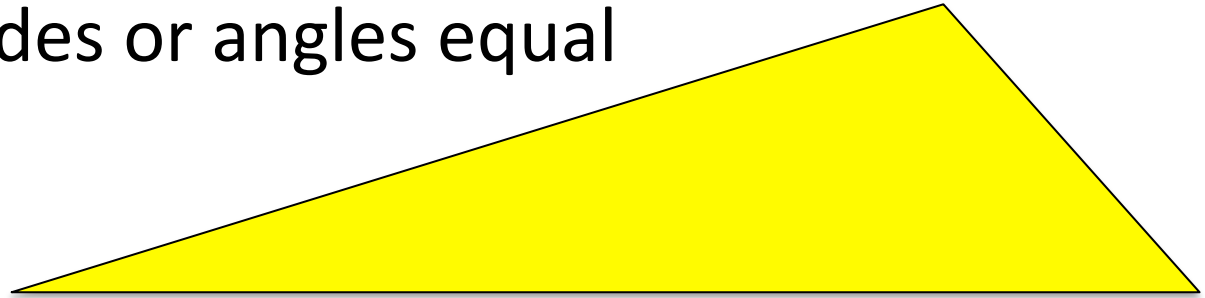
triangle that contains one  $90^\circ$  angle



4

# scalene triangle

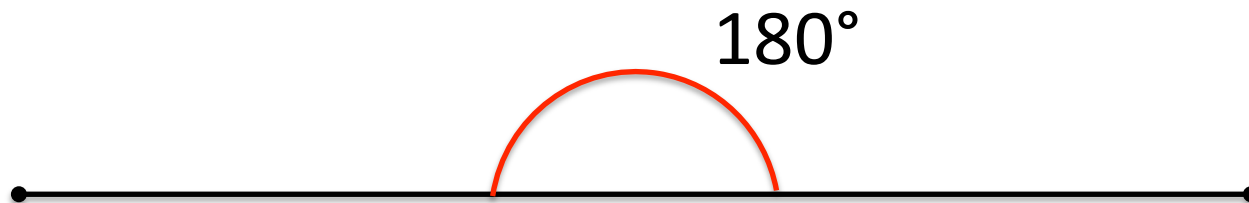
triangle with no sides or angles equal



4

# straight angle

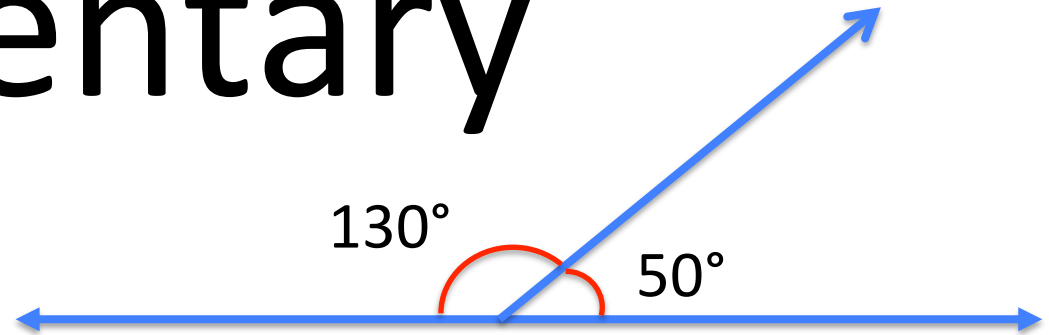
angle that measures  $180^\circ$



4



# supplementary angles



two angles with a sum of  $180^\circ$

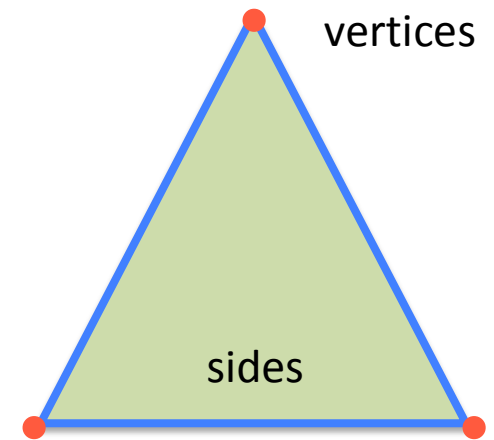
$$130^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$$

4

# triangle

a *triangle* consists of three non-collinear points and the three line segments

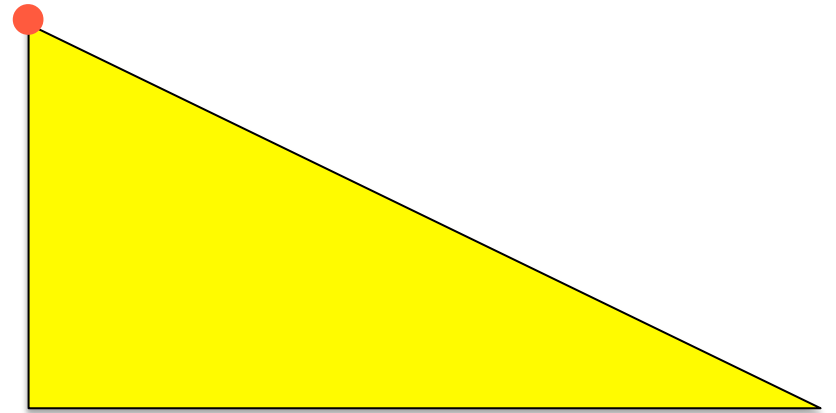
between them. The three segments are called the *sides* of the triangle, and the three points are called the *vertices*



4

# vertex

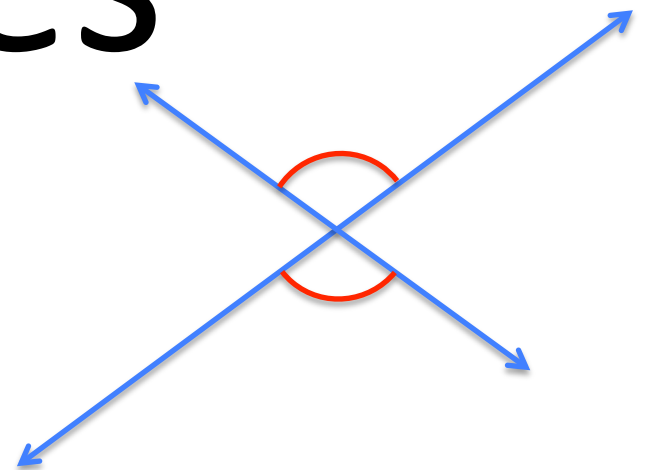
a point, often used to refer to the point where two lines meet, such as in an **angle** or the **corner** of a triangle



4

# vertical angles

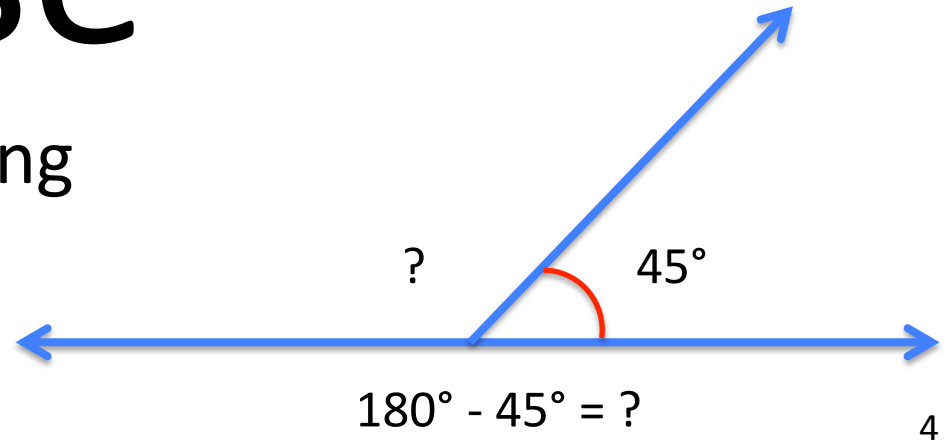
when two lines intersect, any two non-adjacent angles formed by those lines are called *vertical angles* or *vertically opposite angles*



4

# decompose

process of separating something into smaller components



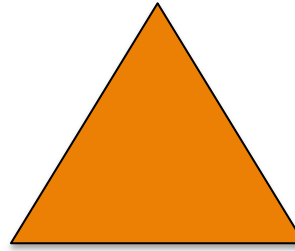
# parallelogram

quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides



# polygon

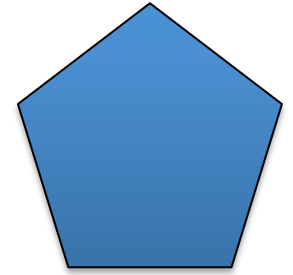
closed two-dimensional figure with straight sides



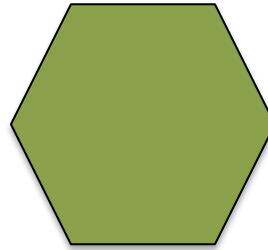
3-Triangle



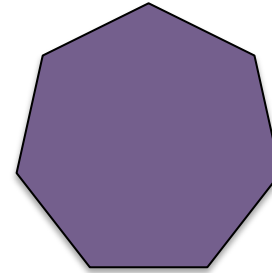
4 -Square



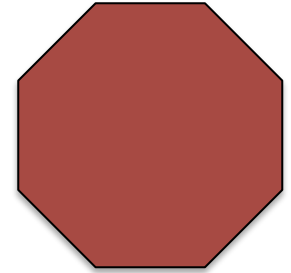
5 -Pentagon



6 -Hexagon



7 -Heptagon

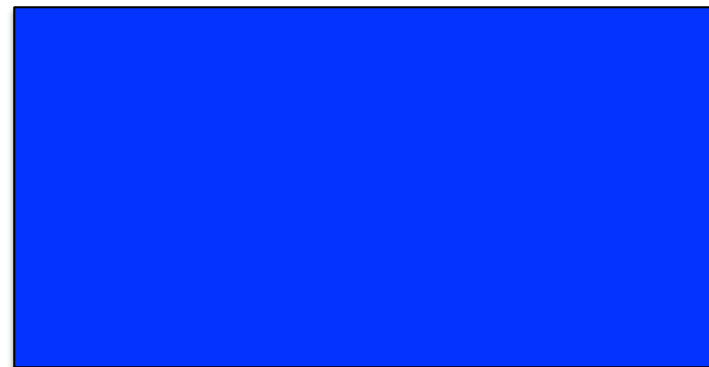


8 -Octagon

4

# quadrilateral

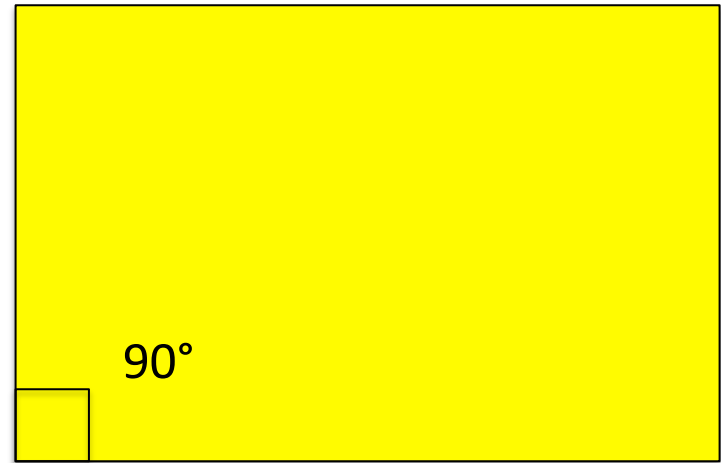
polygon with four sides



4

# rectangle

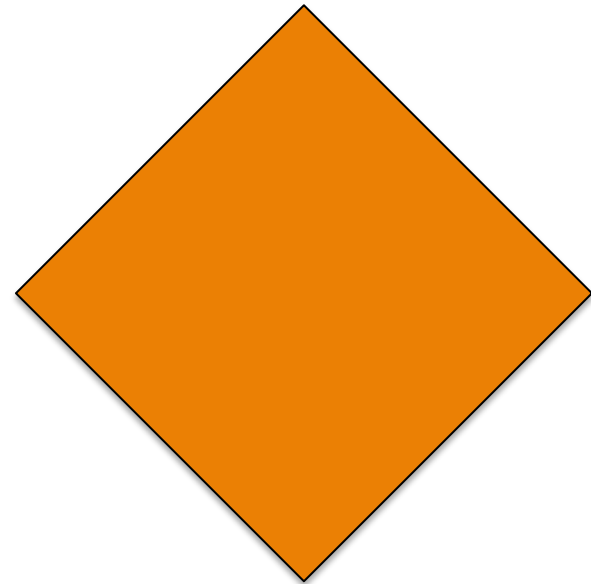
quadrilateral with four right angles



4

# rhombus

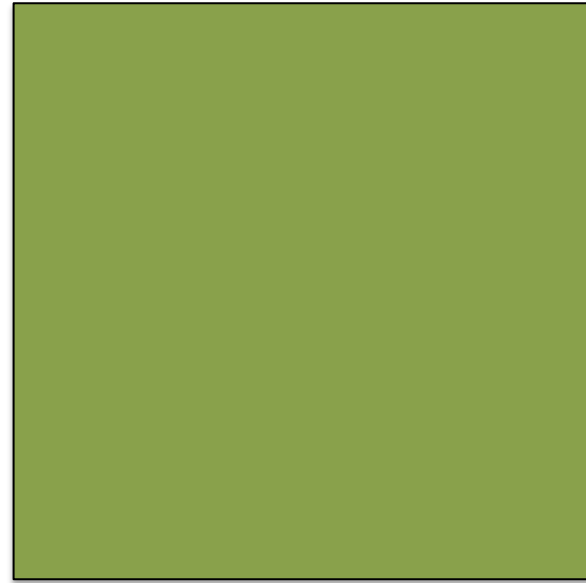
quadrilateral with all sides of equal length



4

# square

rectangle with all sides  
of equal length



4

# sum

result of **adding** two  
or more numbers

$$5 + 3 = 8$$

4

# trapezoid

quadrilateral with at least one pair of **parallel** sides

