

RHOMBOID: a quadrilateral which has its opposite sides equal and parallel, but none of its angles right angles.

TRAPEZIUM: a plane figure having four straight sides, no two of which are parallel.

POLYGON: a plane figure having many sides. A regular polygon is one in which all the sides are equal.

PENTAGON: a plane figure having five straight sides. A regular pentagon is one in which all the sides are equal.

HEXAGON: a figure having six straight sides. A regular hexagon is one whose sides are equal.

OCTAGON: a figure having eight sides; a regular octagon has eight equal sides.

CIRCLE: a plane figure bounded by an evenly-curved line called its circumference.

SEMICIRCLE: half a circle.

ELLIPSE: a plane figure having a regular curved outline and a long and a short diameter. It is like a flattened circle; a plane figure bounded by a curve, every point of which is at the same combined distance from two points within, called the foci.

OVAL: a plane figure longer one way than the other, bounded by curves that are symmetric as regards an axis.

TREFOIL: a triangular ornament with three leaf-like parts.

QUATREFOIL: a curvilinear figure of four leaf-like parts. It is much used in Christian art, and is there symbolic.

BASE: the part upon which a solid or a plane figure is assumed to rest. The ends of a prism are called its bases, though obviously it can rest upon but one at a time.

AXIS: an imaginary straight line passing through the centre of a solid or of a plane figure, and upon which it is assumed to revolve.

APEX: the part of the blade of a leaf opposite the leaf-stalk.

ALTITUDE: height.

DIAMETER: a real or imaginary straight line passing through the centre of a figure, terminating in its boundary, and dividing it into two equal and corresponding parts. The diameter of a straight-line figure connects the centres of the opposite sides.

DIAGONAL: a real or imaginary straight line connecting angles of a figure that are not adjacent.

CIRCUMFERENCE: the line bounding a circle. It is so curved that every point is equally distant from a point within the circle called its centre.

RADIUS: half a diameter of a circle; a line from the centre to the circumference of a circle.

ARC: any portion of the circumference of a circle or other curve.

BISECT: to divide into two equal parts.

TRISECT: to divide into three equal parts.