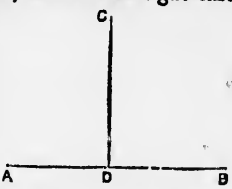
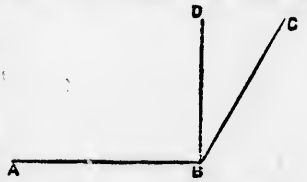
the angles is called a RIGHT ANGLE; and the straight line which stands on the other is called the PERPENDICULAR to it.



ADJACENT, *lying next to or neighbouring*, from the Latin preposition AD, *to* or *near to*, and JACERE, *to lie*, a verb. PERPENDICULAR, from the Latin noun PERPENDICULUM, *a plumb line*.

In the figure, CD is perpendicular to AB, and the angles ADC, BDC, are right angles adjacent or lying next to each other, formed by the perpendicular line CD standing on the straight line AB.

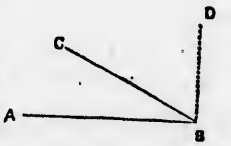
XI. An OBTUSE ANGLE is that which is *greater* than a right angle.



OBTUSE, from OBTUSUS, *blunted*, participle of the Latin verb OBTUNDERE, *to blunt*.

In the figure, the angle ABC is an obtuse angle; the opening formed by the inclination of the straight lines AB CB to each other, is greater than the inclination of the straight lines AB DB, forming the right angle ABD.

XII. An ACUTE ANGLE is that which is *less* than a right angle.



ACUTE, from ACUTUS, a Latin adjective, meaning *sharp* or *pointed*.

In the figure the angle ABC is an acute angle; the opening formed by the inclination of the straight lines AB CB to each other, is less than the inclination of the straight lines AB DB, forming the right angle ABD.

SECTION III. FIGURES. *Def.* XIII—XXXIV.

XIII. A TERM or BOUNDARY is the *extremity* of any thing.

TERM, from TERMA, a Greek noun, so pronounced, meaning *limit* or *extent*.

XIV. A FIGURE is that which is enclosed by one or more boundaries.

FIGURE, from FIGURA, a Latin noun, meaning *shape* or *form*. If the figure is enclosed by one or two lines, they must of necessity be curved; but if by more than two boundaries, they can then be straight lines.