

XXXII. A RHOMBUS has *all its sides equal*, but its angles are *not* right angles.

The word RHOMBUS is derived from a Greek noun, pronounced RHOMBOS; a term applied to a parallelogram with equal sides, not having its angles right angles.

The Rhombus may be formed by placing two equilateral triangles of the same size together, *base to base*.



XXXIII. A RHOMBOID has its *opposite sides equal* to each other, but all its sides are not equal, nor its angles right angles.

RHOMBOID means *having the shape or form of a rhombus*, from RHOMBOS and EIDOS, a Greek noun so pronounced, meaning *shape*.



XXXIV. All other *four-sided figures* besides these are called TRAPEZIUMS.

TRAPEZIUM, from the Greek noun TRA-PE-ZI-ON, a *small table*.

SECTION 4. SUPPLEMENTARY. *Def. XXXV—etc.*

XXXV. PARALLEL STRAIGHT LINES are such as are in the same plane, and which, being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet.

The term PARALLEL is derived from two Greek words, pronounced PARRAAL-LEE-LA, which means *by the side of each other*.

Parallel lines will run on side by side for any distance without approaching closer to each other, always preserving exactly the same space between them. The ruled lines of a sheet of music paper, and the printed lines of this book, are *parallel straight lines*; but the iron rails of a railway, which may be laid in a curved or serpentine course, are *parallel lines*. Mark the difference between LINES and STRAIGHT LINES; PARALLEL LINES and PARALLEL STRAIGHT LINES.

The term PARALLELOGRAM can be applied in common to the SQUARE, OBLONG, RHOMBUS, and RHOMBOID.

From this we infer that a PARALLELOGRAM is a *four-sided figure*, of which the *opposite sides* are *parallel*, the *opposite sides* and *angles* of the figure are also *equal* to one another.

The straight line which joins the opposite angles of a parallelogram is termed its DIAMETER.

The term PARALLELOGRAM is taken from a Greek noun, pro-