

Straight Line:

A line that extends indefinitely in both directions and does not curve.



Curved line:

A curved line is a type of line that does not follow a straight path



Ray:

A part of a line that has one endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction.



Line Segment:

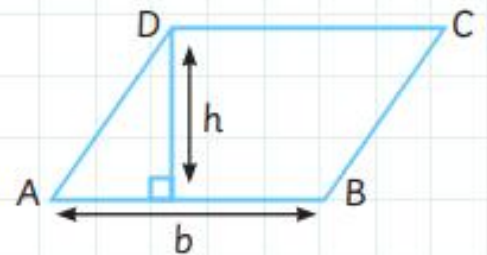
A part of a line that has two endpoints.



Parallel Lines:


Lines in the same plane that do not intersect. They remain equidistant from each other at all points.

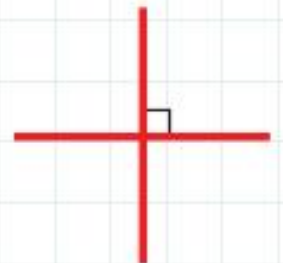
 For example, AD is parallel to CB.



Perpendicular Lines:

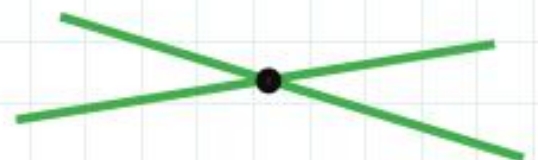
Lines that intersect at a right angle (90 degrees).

 For example, h (height) is perpendicular to b (base).



Intersecting Lines:

Lines that cross or meet at a common point.



This is how we read fractions:



$\frac{1}{2}$: half / one half



$\frac{1}{5}$: one fifth



$\frac{1}{3}$: a third/ one third



$\frac{2}{3}$: two thirds




$\frac{1}{4}$: a quarter/ one quarter



$\frac{3}{7}$: three sevenths

Math equations


We read basic math equations as below:



Addition

$$2 + 3 = 5$$


Two plus three equals five



Subtraction

$$8 - 4 = 2$$


Eight minus four equals two.



Multiplication

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

Two times three equals six.
Two multiplied by three equals six.



Division

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

Four divided by two equals two.

This is how we read mathematical equations.

$$2^5 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$$

Two to the power of five equals thirty two.

$4^2 = 8$: Four squared equals eight

$4^3 = 64$: Four cubed equals sixty four

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

The square root of nine is three.