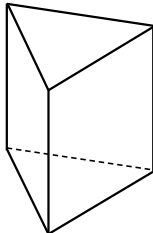
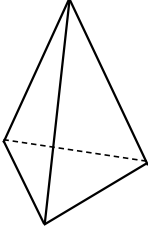
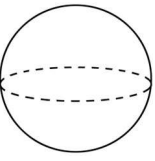
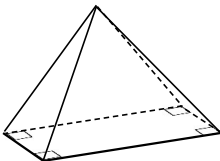
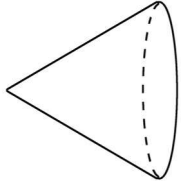
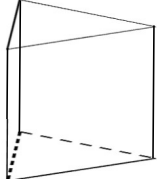
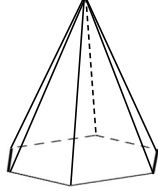
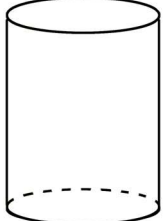
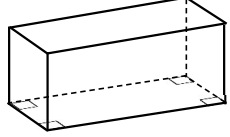
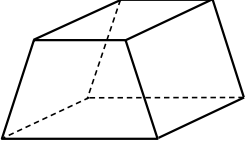
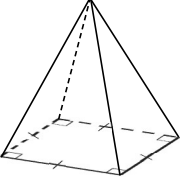
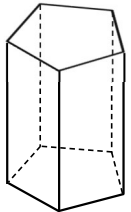
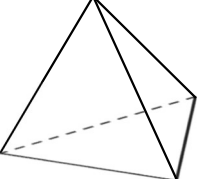
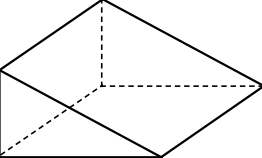
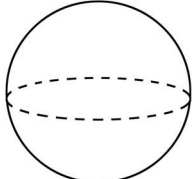


CLASSIFYING 3D FIGURES

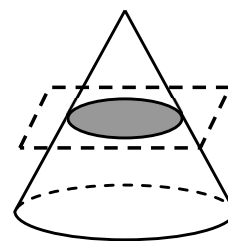
<p>PRISM</p> <p>A solid with two bases that are congruent and parallel.</p> <p>This figure is a triangular prism because the bases are triangles.</p>		<p>PYRAMID</p> <p>A solid with one base and sides that meet at a point.</p> <p>This figure is a triangular pyramid because the base is a triangle.</p>	
<p>CYLINDER</p> <p>A prism with circular bases.</p>	<p>CONE</p> <p>A pyramid with a circular base.</p>	<p>SPHERE</p> <p>A solid in which each point is equidistant from a center point.</p>	

Directions: Classify each solid. Highlight the base(s)!

<p>1.</p> 	<p>2.</p> 	<p>3.</p> 
<p>4.</p> 	<p>5.</p> 	<p>6.</p> 
<p>7.</p> 	<p>8.</p> 	<p>9.</p> 
<p>10.</p> 	<p>11.</p> 	<p>12.</p> 

SLICING 3D FIGURES

When you slice a 3D figure, the cross section will be a two-dimensional plane figure. For example, when a cone is sliced parallel to its base as shown to the right, the cross-section that results is a _____.



Given each figure and a cut line, draw a diagram of the cross-section from a top-side view, then name the figure.

<p>13.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>	<p>14.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>	<p>16.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>	<p>18.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>	<p>20.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>	<p>22.</p>	<p>Cross-Section:</p>