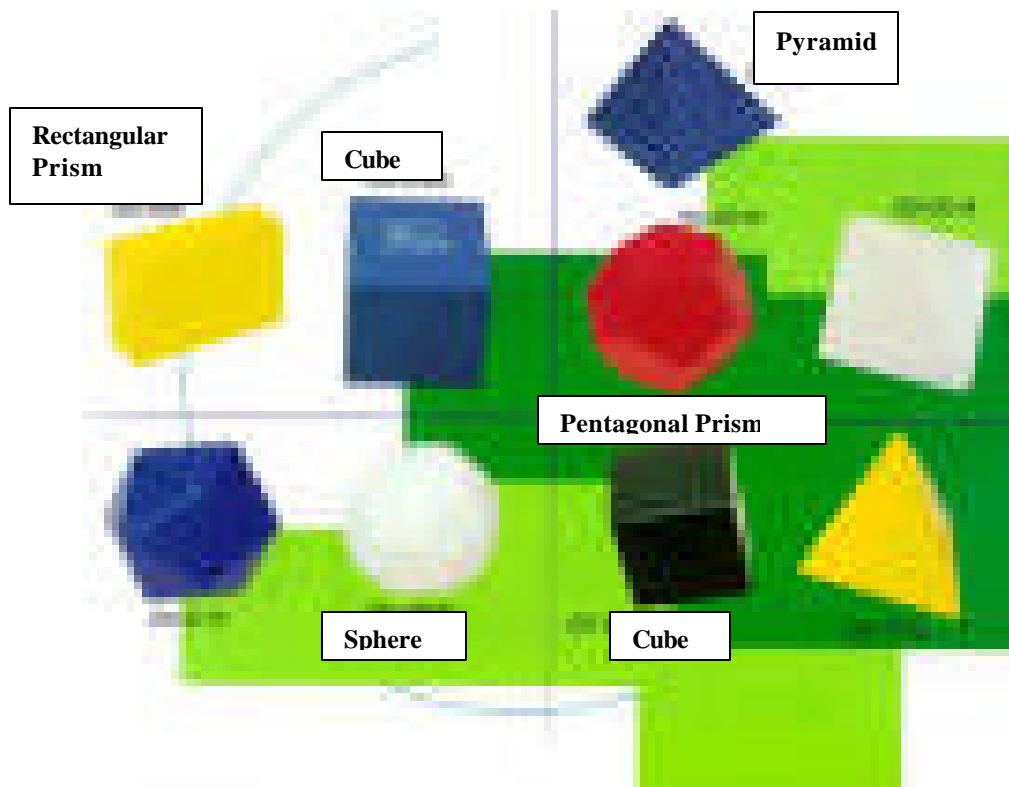


Geometry in the Twenty-First Century



Rectangular Prism- a three-dimensional form that resembles a rectangle on the base and ascends upward directly

Cube - a three-dimensional form that has equivalent measurements on every side and angle (resembling a square)

Pentagonal Prism- a three-dimensional form that has a five-sided base and ascends upward directly

Pyramid- a three-dimensional form that has a polygonal base and triangular sides that meet in a common vertex

Sphere - a three-dimensional round body

Geometric shapes are visible in many areas of science, history, math, and even literature. Some places to find these examples will be (in the eighth grade version of the Science Explorer science book): the bottom cylinder of a space telescope on page 265, the prism of Figure 9 on page 244, and finally the cube which represents a body of water on Figure 21 on page 189.

Anything that has a possible diagram or illustration can and probably does include geometry and specifically, geometric forms. Many hobbies and subjects such as art and all types of building require visuals such as three-dimensional shapes. Even something as common as playing baseball includes use of spheres and pentagonal prisms (the ball and the bases). Although most people do not recognize the significance of geometric shapes, they are all around us. Even the computer I am typing on right now is covered in rectangular prisms; in fact both the screen and the keyboard are 3D shapes. Without the concept of geometry, the world would not be because the earth itself is a sphere! Therefore I conclude that geometric shapes are very important.