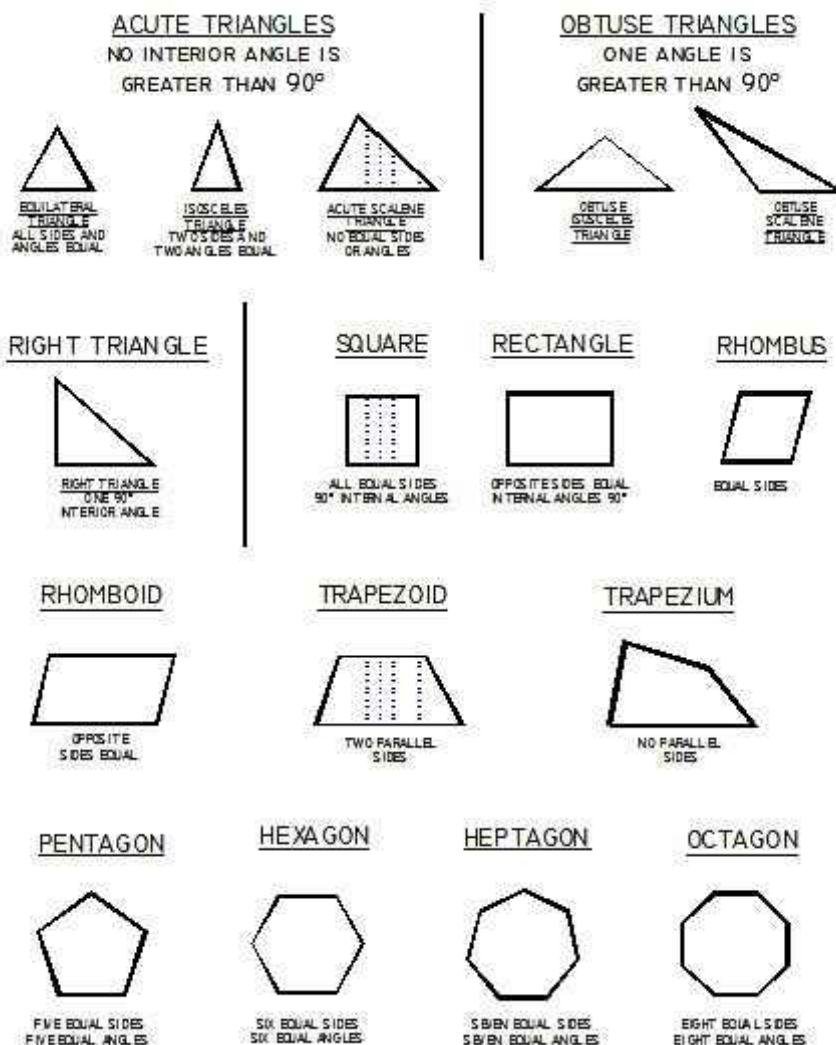


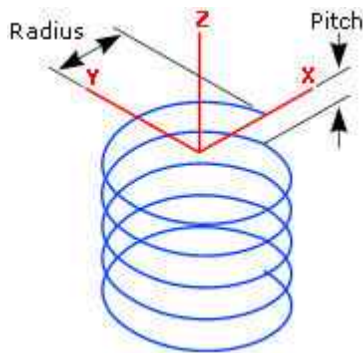
TERMS TO BE DEFINED OR IDENTIFIED FOR COMPETENCY 6:

- Dihedral angle
- True angle between planes
- Point of intersection
- Bisecting an angle
- Rectified length
- Skewed
- Oblique plane
- Helix
- Regular polygon
- Involute
- Quadrilateral
- Ellipse
- Hyperbola
- Parabola
- Eccentric circle
- Tangent
- Prism
- Cylinder

ITEMS TO BE REVIEWED for COMPETENCY 6:



- A dihedral angle is the true angle between two intersecting planes.
- A dihedral angle is found in the view in which both the intersecting planes appear as an edge.
- The point of intersection of a line and a plane is in the view where the plane appears as an edge.
- Laying out a curved surface as a straight line will give you the rectified length.
- When you take a point and rotate it around an axis while moving along the axis you will create a helix.

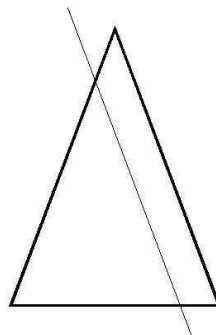


- A parabola is created when a plane intersects a right circular cone parallel to the side of the cone.
- A hyperbola is created when a plane intersects a right circular cone parallel to the center line of the cone.

SAMPLE REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. A plane intersecting a cone as shown creates what geometric shape? (MAD-CO6-G061)

- Parabola
- Ellipse
- Circle
- Hyperbola



2. A straight line that passes through a circle and intersects it at two different points is called a:
- Chord
 - Tangent
 - Perpendicular bisector
 - Vertex
3. Any polygon may be drawn if the number of sides and the distance across the flats is known.
- True
 - False
4. If a line from the center of a circle were to connect to a line at the point of tangency on the circle, the tangent line and the line from center circle would form a 90° angle.
- True
 - False