Vocabulary: Surface and Lateral Areas of
Prisms and Cylinders



**Vocabulary**

**Right cylinder**

**lateral surface**

**height**

**base**

* Cylinder – a three-dimensional figure with two congruent, circular bases in parallel planes and a curved lateral surface.
* The *lateral surface* connects the two bases.
* A cylinder that is straight up and down (the bases sit directly above one another) is *right*.

**Oblique cylinder**

**height**

* A cylinder that is skewed (tilted to one side) is *oblique*.
* Height (of a cylinder or prism) – the perpendicular distance between the two planes in which the bases lie.
* Lateral area – the sum of areas of the lateral surfaces of a three-dimensional figure.
* Net – a two-dimensional pattern of a three-dimensional figure that can be folded to form the figure.
* Prism – a three-dimensional figure with two congruent, polygonal bases in parallel planes and other faces that are parallelograms.
* The bases of a prism determine its type.

**base**

**height**

**face**

**Right rectangular prism**

* For example, the figure to the right with rectangles for bases is a *rectangular prism*, and the one with triangles for bases is a *triangular prism*.
* A prism that is straight up and down (the bases sit directly above one another) is *right*.
* A prism that is skewed (tilted to one side) is *oblique*.

**Oblique triangular prism**

**height**

* A prism with six congruent square faces is a *cube*.
* The parallelograms that connect the bases are *lateral faces.*
* Surface area – the sum of areas of all faces and curved surfaces of a three-dimensional figure.