

literature circle guide a wrinkle in time literat Ebook

literature circle guide a wrinkle in time literat offers an engaging and comprehensive approach for educators and students to explore Madeleine L'Engle's classic novel, *A Wrinkle in Time*. This guide aims to deepen understanding, foster critical thinking, and promote meaningful discussion through effective literature circle strategies. Whether you're teaching this beloved story for the first time or looking to enhance your current curriculum, this article provides valuable insights and practical tools to maximize the literary experience.

Understanding the Importance of Literature Circles for A Wrinkle in Time

Literature circles are student-centered discussions that encourage active participation, collaboration, and critical analysis. Applying this method to *A Wrinkle in Time* allows students to delve into its complex themes, characters, and symbolism in a more interactive and engaging manner.

Why Use Literature Circles for A Wrinkle in Time?

- **Promotes Deep Comprehension:** Students analyze intricate themes like good versus evil, the power of love, and the importance of individuality.
- **Enhances Critical Thinking:** Discussions challenge students to interpret symbolism, motives, and philosophical questions posed by the novel.
- **Fosters Collaborative Learning:** Students develop communication skills and learn from diverse perspectives within their groups.
- **Engages Reluctant Readers:** Interactive group work makes reading more accessible and enjoyable.

Setting Up Effective Literature Circles for A Wrinkle in Time

Creating successful literature circles involves thoughtful planning, clear roles, and fostering an environment where all students feel empowered to share their insights.

Preparing the Reading Assignments

- **Divide the Book:** Break *A Wrinkle in Time* into manageable sections, ensuring each group

reads a specific portion.

- **Provide Reading Guides:** Offer questions or prompts to guide comprehension and stimulate discussion.
- **Assign Roles:** Ensure each student has a specific role to promote accountability and diverse participation.

Common Literature Circle Roles

- **Discussion Director:** Develops questions to facilitate group conversation about the assigned reading.
- **Summarizer:** Provides a brief overview of the section, highlighting key events and ideas.
- **Vocabulary Enricher:** Identifies challenging words and discusses their meanings within context.
- **Connector:** Finds connections between the text and personal experiences, other texts, or the world.
- **Illustrator:** Creates visual representations of scenes, themes, or characters from the reading.

Discussion Topics and Questions for A Wrinkle in Time

Engaging discussions are vital for a meaningful literature circle experience. Here are some essential themes and questions to spark conversation:

Exploring Themes of Good vs. Evil

- How do Meg, Charles Wallace, and Calvin embody different aspects of good and evil?
- What does the novel suggest about the nature of evil and how to overcome it?
- Can evil be entirely defeated, or does the story imply it's a constant struggle?

Understanding the Power of Love and Faith

- In what ways does love influence the characters' decisions and actions?
- How does Mrs. Whatsit's statement, "Love is the only thing that can defeat the darkness," resonate with the story?
- What role does faith—both in oneself and in others—play throughout the novel?

Analyzing Symbolism and Literary Devices

- What does the tesseract symbolize in the story?
- How do the characters' names and the creatures they encounter add symbolic meaning?
- What literary devices does L'Engle use to create mood and tension?

Assessing Student Understanding and Engagement

Effective assessment strategies help determine whether the literature circle approach enhances student learning.

Using Journals and Reflection

- Have students keep reading journals to record questions, connections, and reflections.
- Encourage weekly summaries to track comprehension and personal insights.

Group Presentations and Projects

- Assign group presentations where students share their discussions and insights.
- Incorporate creative projects such as character diaries, storyboards, or dramatizations.

Individual and Group Quizzes

- Use quizzes to assess comprehension of plot details, themes, and vocabulary.
- Include discussion-based questions to evaluate critical thinking skills.

Adapting the Literature Circle for Different Learning Environments

Flexibility is key to successful implementation, whether in traditional classrooms, homeschool settings, or virtual learning environments.

In-Class Implementation

- Allocate specific times during the week for literature circle meetings.
- Encourage peer feedback and collaborative problem-solving.
- Provide visual aids and discussion prompts to facilitate engagement.

Remote or Hybrid Learning

- Utilize online discussion boards and video conferencing tools for group meetings.
- Share digital resources such as e-books, videos, and interactive quizzes.
- Assign roles and responsibilities clearly, with regular check-ins to maintain accountability.

Additional Resources for A Wrinkle in Time Literature Circles

Enhance your teaching toolkit with these supplementary materials:

- **Discussion Guides:** Downloadable PDFs with questions and activities aligned with the novel.
- **Creative Project Ideas:** Templates for character diaries, story maps, and artistic representations.
- **Lesson Plans:** Structured plans that incorporate literature circles with standards-based objectives.
- **Online Forums:** Platforms for virtual book clubs and ongoing discussions.

Conclusion: Embracing the Power of Literature Circles in A Wrinkle in Time

Implementing a **literature circle guide a wrinkle in time literat** can transform the way students engage with Madeleine L'Engle's timeless novel. By fostering discussion, critical analysis, and collaboration, educators can help students uncover the profound themes woven throughout the story. Whether in the classroom or remote learning settings, these strategies create a dynamic and enriching literary experience that encourages students to think deeply about the novel's messages and their own interpretations. Embrace this approach to inspire a love of reading, develop essential literacy skills, and cultivate thoughtful, engaged readers who appreciate the enduring power of literature.

Literature Circle Guide: A Comprehensive Exploration of A Wrinkle in Time Literature Circles

Introduction: Unlocking the Power of Literature Circles in Teaching A Wrinkle in Time

In the realm of literature education, engaging students in meaningful, collaborative reading experiences remains a cornerstone for fostering critical thinking and deep comprehension. Among various instructional strategies, literature circles have emerged as a dynamic, student-centered approach that encourages active participation and ownership of the reading process. When paired with an iconic novel like Madeleine L'Engle's *A Wrinkle in Time*, literature circles offer educators an invaluable tool to explore complex themes, character development, and literary devices in a way that resonates with young readers.

This article provides an in-depth guide to implementing literature circles centered around *A Wrinkle*

in Time, examining their structure, benefits, and practical tips for educators. Whether you're a seasoned teacher or new to literature circles, this guide aims to elevate your instructional strategies and deepen students' engagement with one of science fiction's most enduring classics.

The Significance of A Wrinkle in Time in Literature Circles

Before diving into the mechanics of literature circles, it's essential to understand why A Wrinkle in Time serves as an excellent choice for this pedagogical approach.

Rich Themes and Literary Elements

Madeleine L'Engle's A Wrinkle in Time explores themes such as good versus evil, the power of love, faith, and the importance of individuality. Its complex characters and imaginative plot provide fertile ground for discussion and analysis. The novel also employs literary devices like symbolism, allegory, and foreshadowing, which can be unpacked effectively through collaborative discussion.

Accessible Yet Thought-Provoking

While targeted towards middle-grade readers, the novel's layered themes challenge students to think critically about moral dilemmas, scientific concepts, and philosophical questions. Literature circles allow students to grapple with these ideas collectively, fostering a deeper understanding.

Cross-Disciplinary Connections

The novel's incorporation of science and fantasy makes it ideal for cross-curricular exploration, connecting literature with science, ethics, and philosophy—perfect for interdisciplinary teaching.

Understanding Literature Circles: An Overview

Literature circles are small, student-led discussion groups that analyze a book through roles assigned to each participant. Unlike traditional teacher-led discussions, literature circles empower students to take ownership of their learning, analyze texts critically, and develop communication skills.

Core Components of Literature Circles

- Role Assignments: Each member assumes a specific role (e.g., Discussion Director, Literary Luminary, Word Wizard).
- Small Groups: Typically 4-6 students per group to facilitate intimate discussions.
- Guided Questions or Tasks: Prompts tailored to each role to guide analysis.

- Flexible Scheduling: Regular meetings during or outside class time.
- Student Responsibility: Students prepare in advance and lead discussions.

Benefits of Literature Circles in Teaching A Wrinkle in Time

- Promotes active engagement with complex themes.
- Enhances comprehension through peer explanation.
- Develops critical thinking and interpretive skills.
- Encourages diverse perspectives and respectful discussion.
- Builds a community of learners invested in the text.

Step-by-Step Guide to Implementing Literature Circles for A Wrinkle in Time

- Preparation and Planning

Select the Text Appropriately:

Ensure the edition of A Wrinkle in Time aligns with your students' reading levels. Consider providing supplemental materials or background information on Madeleine L'Engle and the novel's historical context.

Determine Group Size and Roles:

Organize students into small groups (ideally 4-6 members). Assign roles that target different analytical skills.

Create Role Descriptions:

Develop clear, detailed descriptions for each role, such as:

- Discussion Director: Prepares questions to guide group discussion.
- Literary Luminary: Finds and explains significant passages.
- Word Wizard: Identifies interesting or challenging words.
- Connector: Relates the text to personal experiences, other texts, or current events.
- Summarizer: Provides brief summaries of assigned sections.
- Questioner: Asks questions about the text to stimulate discussion.

Design Supporting Materials:

Provide worksheets or guidelines for each role, including question prompts and space for notes.

- Introducing the Concept to Students

Explain the purpose and structure of literature circles. Emphasize the collaborative nature and the importance of active preparation. Model a mini-discussion to demonstrate expectations.

- Assigning Roles and Reading Schedules

Assign roles randomly or based on student interests and strengths. Establish a reading schedule, dividing the novel into manageable sections aligned with chapter divisions or thematic units.

- Conducting Literature Circle Meetings

Set regular meeting times, either during class or as homework. During meetings, students fulfill their roles, share insights, and facilitate discussions. Teachers act as facilitators, providing guidance and monitoring participation.

- Reflection and Assessment

After completing the novel, guide students in reflecting on their learning experiences. Use journals, self-assessments, or rubrics to evaluate participation, understanding, and analytical skills.

Practical Tips and Recommendations

- Foster a Respectful Environment: Encourage students to listen actively and value diverse opinions.
- Rotate Roles: To develop multiple skills, rotate roles across different discussion sessions.
- Use Supplementary Materials: Incorporate visual aids, author interviews, or adaptations to enrich understanding.
- Integrate Creative Activities: Invite students to create projects like character diaries, alternative endings, or thematic posters.
- Assess Formatively: Provide ongoing feedback to support growth and engagement.

Extending the Literature Circle Experience: Deepening Engagement with A Wrinkle in Time

Beyond basic discussions, consider these extensions to deepen student understanding:

- Research Projects: Investigate scientific concepts presented in the novel, such as tesseract or astrophysics.
- Thematic Essays: Write essays exploring themes like the nature of evil or the power of love.
- Comparative Analyses: Compare A Wrinkle in Time with other science fiction or fantasy works.
- Creative Responses: Write alternative chapters, compose poems inspired by the story, or produce dramatic readings.

Challenges and Solutions in Implementing Literature Circles

While highly effective, literature circles may pose challenges such as uneven participation or confusion over roles. Here are common issues and solutions:

Issue	Solution
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Students Dominating Discussions	Set clear expectations; assign roles requiring input from all members.
Lack of Preparation	Schedule regular check-ins; use accountability logs.
Role Confusion	Provide detailed role descriptions; model role activities.
Time Management	Establish clear timelines; limit discussion durations.

Final Thoughts: Why A Wrinkle in Time and Literature Circles Make a Powerful Pair

Implementing a literature circle guide centered around A Wrinkle in Time transforms the reading experience from passive to participatory. It fosters a community of curious, critical thinkers who analyze literary elements, explore profound themes, and connect the story to broader ideas. The collaborative nature of literature circles aligns well with the novel’s messages about love, courage, and the importance of individual perspective—core values that educators aim to cultivate.

In conclusion, this comprehensive guide aims to equip educators with the tools and insights needed to effectively incorporate literature circles into their teaching of A Wrinkle in Time. By doing so, teachers not only enhance comprehension and engagement but also nurture a lifelong appreciation for literature’s power to inspire, challenge, and transform.

QuestionAnswer What is the main theme of 'A Wrinkle in Time' discussed in literature circles? The main themes include the battle between good and evil, the power of love and friendship, and the importance of individual courage and faith. How can literature circles enhance understanding of 'A Wrinkle in Time'? Literature circles encourage students to engage in discussions, share different perspectives, and analyze character development, deepening their comprehension of the novel's themes and messages. What roles are typically assigned in a 'A Wrinkle in Time' literature circle? Common roles include the discussion director, summarizer, connector, vocabulary enricher, and illustrator, each helping students explore different aspects of the book. How does 'A Wrinkle in Time' address the concept of good versus evil? The novel portrays evil through the dark force of IT and the Black Thing, contrasted with the protagonists' efforts to fight darkness with love, courage, and the power of individual choice. What are some discussion questions for 'A Wrinkle in Time' in a literature circle? Sample questions include: How do Meg's personal struggles influence her actions? What is the significance of the tesseract? How do the characters demonstrate bravery and kindness? How can teachers use a literature circle guide to facilitate discussions on 'A Wrinkle in Time'? Teachers can provide structured roles, guiding questions, and reflection prompts based on the guide to foster meaningful conversations and critical thinking among students. What are some common challenges students face when discussing 'A Wrinkle in Time' in literature circles? Students may struggle with abstract concepts like tesseracts or understanding the novel's allegorical elements, but guided discussions and supporting texts can help clarify these ideas. How does 'A Wrinkle in Time' relate to contemporary issues, making it relevant for literature circles? The novel's themes of fighting darkness, valuing individuality, and standing up for what is right resonate with current social issues, encouraging students to connect literature to real-world contexts. What are some creative activities students can do in literature circles after reading 'A Wrinkle in Time'? Students can create visual art representing the novel's themes, write alternate endings, perform dramatic readings, or develop projects that explore the novel's moral lessons.

Related keywords: literature circles, A Wrinkle in Time, Madeleine L'Engle, book discussion guide, young adult literature, science fiction, classroom activities, book club, literary analysis, teaching resources

GEOMETRY REVIEW SHEET CIRCLE VOCABULARY CENTRAL AND

geometry review sheet circle vocabulary central and understanding the fundamental concepts and vocabulary related to circles is essential for mastering geometry. Circles are one of the most intriguing shapes in mathematics, characterized by their perfect symmetry and unique properties. Whether you're a student preparing for an exam, a teacher designing lesson plans, or a math enthusiast looking to deepen your knowledge, a solid grasp of circle-related vocabulary is crucial. This review sheet aims to clarify key terms and concepts associated with circles, focusing on the

central ideas and their applications in geometry.

Fundamental Circle Vocabulary

Understanding the basic vocabulary related to circles forms the foundation for more advanced topics. Here are some of the most important terms to know:

Circle

A circle is a set of all points in a plane that are equidistant from a fixed point called the center. The distance from the center to any point on the circle is called the radius.

Center

The fixed point inside the circle from which all points on the circle are equally distant. The center is often labeled as O.

Radius

A line segment connecting the center of the circle to any point on the circle. All radii in a circle are equal in length.

Diameter

A line segment passing through the center and connecting two points on the circle. It is twice as long as the radius: $D = 2r$.

Chord

A line segment with both endpoints on the circle. A diameter is a special type of chord.

Arc

A portion of the circumference of a circle. Arcs are named by their endpoints, for example, AB.

Sector

A region bounded by two radii and an arc, resembling a "slice" of the circle.

Segment

A region bounded by a chord and the corresponding arc.

Circumference

The distance around the circle. It can be calculated using the formula: $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$.

Key Properties and Relationships

Understanding the properties and relationships between the various parts of a circle allows for problem-solving and geometric proofs.

Central and Inscribed Angles

- Central Angle: An angle whose vertex is at the center of the circle and whose sides intersect the circle. The measure of a central angle is equal to the measure of its intercepted arc.
- Inscribed Angle: An angle whose vertex is on the circle and whose sides intersect the circle. The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.

Arc Measures

- The measure of an arc is proportional to the central angle that intercepts it.
- For a full circle, the sum of the measures of all arcs equals 360° .

Relationship Between Chords, Secants, and Tangents

- Chord: A segment with both endpoints on the circle.
- Secant: A line that intersects the circle at two points.
- Tangent: A line that touches the circle at exactly one point, called the point of tangency.

Special Lines in Circles

Certain lines have specific properties that are vital in circle geometry.

Tangent Line

A line that touches the circle at exactly one point. The tangent is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of tangency.

Secant Line

A line that intersects the circle at two points, creating intersecting chords or segments.

Chord and Diameter Relationships

- The diameter bisects chords that are perpendicular to it.
- The longest chord in a circle is the diameter.

Important Theorems and Formulas

Familiarity with key theorems helps in solving complex problems involving circles.

Thales' Theorem

If A, B, and C are points on a circle where AC is a diameter, then the angle ABC is a right angle.

Chord Distance Formula

The perpendicular distance from the center to a chord can be found using:

$$d = \sqrt{r^2 - \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2}$$

where d is the distance from the center, r is the radius, and c is the length of the chord.

Area of a Sector

The area of a sector with central angle θ (in degrees) is:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$$

Arc Length Formula

The length of an arc with central angle θ is:

$$\text{Arc Length} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$$

Applications and Problem-Solving Strategies

Applying these vocabulary terms and properties allows for effective problem-solving in various

contexts.

Identifying Key Components

When presented with a circle problem, first identify:

- The center
- The radii
- Any chords, secants, or tangents
- The angles involved

Using Theorems to Find Unknowns

Apply theorems such as:

- Central and inscribed angle relationships
- Thales' theorem
- Properties of tangents and radii

Calculating Lengths and Areas

Use the relevant formulas for circumference, area of sectors, and arc lengths based on given measurements.

Practice Problems for Reinforcement

To solidify understanding, here are some practice problems:

- Find the length of an arc if the central angle measures 60° in a circle with radius 10 units.
- Given a circle with diameter 14 cm, find the circumference and the area.
- In a circle, if an inscribed angle intercepts an arc of 80° , what is the measure of the inscribed angle?
- Determine the length of a chord if the distance from the center to the chord is 5 units, and the radius of the circle is 13 units.
- Prove that the tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius at the point of tangency.

Conclusion

Mastering the vocabulary associated with circles is a vital step in understanding and solving geometry problems. From basic components like the radius and diameter to more complex concepts like central and inscribed angles, a comprehensive grasp of these terms provides clarity and confidence. Regular practice, coupled with an understanding of the key theorems and formulas, will enhance your ability to analyze and solve a wide array of circle-related problems. Remember, the beauty of circle geometry lies in its symmetry and the elegant relationships between its parts?knowing the vocabulary unlocks the door to appreciating its full mathematical elegance.

Geometry Review Sheet Circle Vocabulary Central and

Understanding the fundamental vocabulary related to circles is essential for mastering geometry concepts. The terms surrounding circles?such as radii, diameters, chords, tangents, sectors, and arcs?form the building blocks of more complex geometric reasoning. In this review, we will explore the key vocabulary associated with circles, with a focus on the central concepts that underpin circle geometry, providing clarity and insight into their definitions, properties, and interrelationships.

Introduction to Circle Geometry Vocabulary

Circles are one of the most fundamental shapes in geometry, characterized by a set of points equidistant from a fixed point called the center. To describe and analyze circles effectively, mathematicians have developed a precise vocabulary. These terms help describe the relationships between different parts of a circle and are vital for solving problems related to area, circumference, angles, and more.

Key Terms and Definitions

Understanding the vocabulary associated with circles begins with familiarizing oneself with the core components. Here are the most essential terms:

Center

- The fixed point inside a circle from which every point on the circle is equidistant.
- Denoted as point O or C in diagrams.

Radius

- A segment drawn from the center of the circle to any point on the circle.
- All radii in a circle are equal in length.
- Commonly denoted as r .

Diameter

- A chord that passes through the center of the circle.
- The longest chord in the circle.
- Equals twice the radius ($d = 2r$).
- Denoted as d .

Chord

- A segment with both endpoints on the circle.
- Does not necessarily pass through the center.
- Examples include minor and major chords, depending on their length relative to the circle.

Secant

- A line that intersects the circle at two points.
- Extends infinitely in both directions.

Tangent

- A line that touches the circle at exactly one point.
- The point of contact is called the point of tangency.

Arc

- A portion of the circle's circumference.
- Defined by two endpoints on the circle.
- Can be classified as a minor arc (less than 180°) or a major arc (more than 180°).

Central Angle

- An angle whose vertex is at the center of the circle, with sides intersecting the circle.
- Measures the degree of the arc it intercepts.

Inscribed Angle

- An angle with its vertex on the circle and sides intersecting the circle.
- The intercepted arc is opposite the angle.

Sector

- A "slice" of the circle, formed by two radii and the connecting arc.
- Similar to a wedge-shaped region.

Segment

- A region bounded by a chord and the arc it subtends.
- Can be thought of as a "slice" of the circle, excluding the central angle.

Deep Dive into Circle Vocabulary: Properties and Relationships

Understanding how these components relate is crucial for geometric proofs and problem-solving.

The Relationship between Radius, Diameter, and Circumference

- The radius (r) is fundamental; all radii are equal.
- The diameter (d) is twice the radius: $d = 2r$.
- The circumference (C) of a circle is calculated as $C = 2\pi r$, or πd .

Chords and Their Properties

- Perpendicular bisectors: The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the circle's center.
- Equal chords: Chords equidistant from the center are equal in length.
- Longest chord: The diameter is the longest chord.

Angles in Circles

- Central angles: Measure the intercepted arc directly; an angle at the center.
- Inscribed angles: Measure half the intercepted arc; important in proving circle theorems.
- Angles formed by tangents and chords: The measure of such an angle equals half the measure of the intercepted arc.

Arcs and Their Measures

- The measure of a minor arc equals the measure of its central angle.
- The measure of a major arc is greater than 180° .
- The measure of a semicircular arc (half the circle) is 180° .

Sectors and Segments

- The area of a sector is proportional to its central angle: $\text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$.
- A segment's area can be found by subtracting the area of the triangle formed by the radii from the sector's area.

Special Lines and Their Significance

Certain lines and points are crucial for understanding circle properties.

Tangent Lines

- Touch the circle at only one point.
- Are perpendicular to the radius at the point of tangency.
- Play a key role in circle theorems, such as the tangent-chord theorem.

Secants and External Points

- When a secant line passes outside the circle, it forms two segments with the circle.
- The power of a point theorem relates secants and tangents intersecting outside the circle.

Points of Tangency and Contact

- The unique point where a tangent touches the circle.
- The basis for many angle and length theorems involving tangents.

Common Theorems and Their Vocabulary Connections

The vocabulary is often used to state and prove fundamental circle theorems:

- Theorem 1: The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.
- Theorem 2: Tangent line perpendicular to the radius at point of tangency.
- Theorem 3: Chords equidistant from the center are equal in length.
- Theorem 4: The angles between a tangent and a chord are equal to the inscribed angles subtended by the same arc.

Practical Applications and Problem-Solving Strategies

When approaching circle problems, correctly identifying and utilizing the vocabulary terms can streamline reasoning:

- Recognize whether a line is a tangent, secant, or chord.
- Identify central and inscribed angles and their intercepted arcs.
- Use properties of equal chords and radii to find unknown lengths.
- Apply sector and segment formulas when calculating areas.
- Leverage the relationships between angles and arcs to set up equations.

Mastering the vocabulary of circle geometry is indispensable for students and enthusiasts aiming to deepen their understanding of this fundamental shape. By internalizing terms like radius, diameter, chord, tangent, arc, sector, and their related properties, learners can unlock a wealth of geometric truths and solve complex problems with confidence. As with any mathematical domain, language shapes understanding?so developing a robust "circle vocabulary" lays a solid foundation for future explorations in geometry and beyond.

Remember: Visual diagrams are invaluable. Always accompany these terms with sketches to enhance comprehension and retention. Whether you're reviewing for a test or exploring advanced topics, a strong grasp of circle vocabulary is your gateway to geometric mastery.

Question What is the definition of a circle's radius? The radius of a circle is the distance from the center of the circle to any point on its circumference. What does the term 'central angle' mean in circle geometry? A central angle is an angle whose vertex is at the center of the circle and whose sides intersect the circle at two points. How is a diameter related to the circle's radius? A diameter is twice the length of the radius; it passes through the circle's center and touches two points on the circumference. What is the meaning of 'circle vocabulary' in geometry? Circle vocabulary includes terms like radius, diameter, circumference, arc, chord, central angle, and sector, which describe different parts and properties of a circle. Why is understanding central angles important in circle geometry? Understanding central angles helps in calculating the measures of arcs, sectors, and in solving problems related to circle segments and their properties.

Related keywords: circle, radius, diameter, circumference, chord, arc, tangent, secant, central

angle, vocabulary

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