

Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning

Abstraction refers to the process of simplifying complex geometric concepts and spatial reasoning skills to make them more accessible and easier to understand, allowing learners to focus on the essential features and patterns of Indigenous Geometry.

Acute angle is an angle whose measure is less than 90 degrees, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Additive perspective is a mathematical concept that refers to the way in which shapes and patterns can be combined to create new and more complex designs, and it is a key aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning.

Algorithm is a set of instructions that is used to solve a mathematical problem or to complete a task, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to break down complex problems into simpler and more manageable steps.

Analogy is a comparison between two or more things that are not alike but share some common characteristics, and it is a useful tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to identify and understand the relationships between different shapes and patterns.

Angle is a measure of the amount of rotation between two lines or planes, and it is a fundamental concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Anthropology is the study of human beings, including their behavior, customs, and culture, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Application refers to the practical use of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning in real-world contexts, such as architecture, engineering, and art, and it is an important aspect of the Global Certificate Course in Ethnomathematics Instruction.

Approximation is an estimate or close value of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is a useful tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to simplify complex problems and to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts.

Area is a measure of the amount of space inside a two-dimensional shape, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Art refers to the expression of human creativity and imagination through various forms, such as painting, sculpture, and music, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Assemblage is a collection of objects or shapes that are combined to create a new and more complex design, and it is a key aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Axis is an imaginary line that is used to define the orientation and position of a shape or object in space, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Base is the bottom or foundation of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Bilateral symmetry is a type of symmetry in which a shape or object can be divided into two identical halves, and it is a key aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Boundary is the edge or border of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Calculation is the process of using mathematical concepts and operations to solve a problem or to complete a task, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Cartography is the study and practice of creating maps, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Circle is a shape that is defined as the set of all points that are equidistant from a central point, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Classification is the process of grouping objects or shapes into categories based on their characteristics, and it is a key aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Cognitive refers to the mental processes that are involved in perception, attention, memory, and learning, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which learners understand and interact with mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Collaboration is the process of working together with others to achieve a common goal or to complete a task, and it is an important aspect of the Global Certificate Course in Ethnomathematics Instruction, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Community refers to a group of people who share a common identity or culture, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Compass is a tool that is used to measure direction and to navigate, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Complexity refers to the level of difficulty or intricacy of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Composition is the process of combining shapes or objects to create a new and more complex design, and it is a key aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their

understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Concept is an abstract idea or notion that is used to describe a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Concrete refers to a physical object or material that is used to represent a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Connectivity refers to the way in which shapes or objects are connected or related to each other, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Construction is the process of building or creating a shape or object using various materials and techniques, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Context refers to the situation or environment in which a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill is used or applied, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Contrast is the difference or distinction between two or more shapes or objects, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Convergence is the process of coming together or meeting at a point, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Coordinate is a set of numbers that is used to define the position of a point or shape in space, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Cross-cultural refers to the comparison or exchange of ideas and practices between different cultures, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Culture refers to the customs, traditions, and values of a particular group of people, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Curriculum is a plan or program of study that is used to guide instruction and learning, and it is an important aspect of the Global Certificate Course in Ethnomathematics Instruction, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Curve is a continuous and smooth shape that is defined by a set of points, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Declination is the angle between the equator and the position of a star or other celestial body, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Deduction is the process of using logical reasoning to arrive at a conclusion or to solve a problem, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their

understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Depth is the measure of the distance or thickness of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Design is the process of creating or planning a shape or object, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Diagonal is a line that connects two opposite corners of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Dimension is a measure of the size or extent of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Direction is the way in which a shape or object is oriented or facing, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Discrete refers to a set of separate or distinct objects or shapes, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Distance is the measure of the space or interval between two points or shapes, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Duality is the quality of having two distinct or opposite parts or aspects, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Edge is the boundary or border of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Element is a basic or fundamental part of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Emphasis is the focus or attention that is given to a particular aspect or feature of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Environment refers to the natural or built surroundings in which a shape or object is found, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Equation is a statement that expresses the equality of two mathematical expressions, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Estimation is the process of making an educated guess or approximation of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is a useful tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows

learners to simplify complex problems and to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts.

Ethnomathematics is the study of the mathematical concepts and practices of different cultures, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Evaluation is the process of assessing or judging the quality or value of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of the Global Certificate Course in Ethnomathematics

Instruction, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Expansion is the process of increasing or enlarging a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Experience refers to the practical or hands-on knowledge and understanding of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Experimentation is the process of testing or trying out a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Exterior is the outside or outer part of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Facet is a flat surface or side of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Figure is a shape or object that is defined by a set of points or lines, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Flexibility is the ability to adapt or change a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Focus is the central or main point of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Form is the shape or structure of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Formula is a mathematical expression that is used to describe a relationship or pattern, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Fraction is a way of expressing a part of a whole as a ratio of two numbers, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Framework is a set of rules or principles that are used to guide instruction and learning, and it is an

important aspect of the Global Certificate Course in Ethnomathematics Instruction, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Geometry is the study of shapes and their properties, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Graph is a visual representation of data or information, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Grid is a pattern of lines or shapes that are used to organize or structure a design, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Group is a set of objects or shapes that are combined or related to each other, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Harmony is the quality of being pleasing or aesthetically pleasing, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Hierarchy is a system of ranking or ordering objects or shapes, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Hypotenuse is the longest side of a right triangle, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Icon is a symbol or image that is used to represent a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Identity is the sense of self or belonging that is associated with a particular culture or group, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Image is a visual representation of a shape or object, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Inclusion is the process of incorporating or including different mathematical concepts or spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Index is a list or catalog of mathematical concepts or spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Indigenous refers to the native or original inhabitants of a particular region or country, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Inference is the process of drawing a conclusion or making an educated guess based on available

information, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Information is the knowledge or data that is used to understand or solve a problem, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Innovation is the process of creating or introducing new mathematical concepts or spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Insight is the understanding or awareness of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Instruction is the process of teaching or guiding learners in the development of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important aspect of the Global Certificate Course in Ethnomathematics Instruction, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Integration is the process of combining or incorporating different mathematical concepts or spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Intensity is the degree or level of a particular quality or characteristic, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Interface is the point or surface at which two or more shapes or objects meet or interact, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Interior is the inside or inner part of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Interpretation is the process of understanding or explaining a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Intersection is the point or area at which two or more shapes or objects meet or overlap, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Interval is a period of time or a measure of distance between two points or shapes, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Intricacy is the quality of being complex or detailed, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Intuition is the ability to acquire knowledge or understanding without conscious reasoning, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Investigation is the process of exploring or examining a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Isometry is a transformation that preserves the size and shape of a figure, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Iteration is the process of repeating or reapplying a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Juxtaposition is the act of placing two or more shapes or objects side by side, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Kinesthetic refers to the sense of movement or touch, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Knowledge is the understanding or awareness of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Landscape is the natural or built environment that surrounds a shape or object, and it is an important context for understanding Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it provides insights into the ways in which different cultures understand and interact with their environment.

Length is the measure of the distance or extent of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Level is the height or elevation of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Line is a set of points that extends infinitely in two directions, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Location is the position or place of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Logic is the study of reasoning and argumentation, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Magnitude is the size or extent of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Manipulation is the act of handling or controlling a shape or object, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Map is a visual representation of a geographic area or territory, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Material is the substance or matter that makes up a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Matrix is a set of numbers or values that are arranged in a grid or table, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Measurement is the process of assigning a numerical value to a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Mental is the ability to think or reason about mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Method is a procedure or technique that is used to solve a problem or to complete a task, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Metric is a system of measurement that is based on the meter as a unit of length, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Model is a representation or simulation of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Motion is the act of moving or changing position, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Motif is a recurring or repeated pattern or design, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Movement is the act of changing position or location, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Multiplicity is the quality of being multiple or having many parts, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Narrative is a story or account that is used to describe a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Navigation is the act of finding one's way or determining a course, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Network is a set of interconnected shapes or objects, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Node is a point or connection in a network or system, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Normal is a line or vector that is perpendicular to a surface, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Notation is a system of symbols or marks that are used to represent mathematical concepts or spatial reasoning skills, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Number is a mathematical concept that is used to represent quantity or magnitude, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Numeracy is the ability to understand and work with numbers, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Object is a thing or entity that has a distinct shape or form, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Oblique is a line or angle that is not perpendicular or parallel, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Observation is the act of noticing or perceiving a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Orientation is the position or direction of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Origin is the starting point or reference point of a coordinate system, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Orthogonal is a line or vector that is perpendicular to another line or vector, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Outcome is the result or consequence of a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Overlap is the act of two or more shapes or objects covering or sharing the same space, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Paradigm is a model or framework that is used to understand or explain a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Parallel is a line or vector that never intersects or meets another line or vector, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Pattern is a repeated or recurring design or motif, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Perception is the process of becoming aware of or noticing a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Perimeter is the distance or length around the edge of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Perspective is the way in which a shape or object is viewed or represented, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Plane is a flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Point is a location or position in space, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Polygon is a shape that is defined by a set of points or vertices, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Position is the location or placement of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Practice is the act of repeating or applying a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Precision is the quality of being exact or accurate, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Prediction is the act of forecasting or anticipating a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Presentation is the act of showing or displaying a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Principle is a fundamental or underlying concept or rule, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous

Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Problem is a question or challenge that requires a mathematical concept or spatial reasoning skill to solve, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Procedure is a set of steps or instructions that are used to solve a problem or to complete a task, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Process is a series of steps or actions that are used to solve a problem or to complete a task, and it is an important aspect of Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Projection is the act of representing or displaying a shape or object on a surface, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Proof is a logical or mathematical argument that is used to demonstrate the validity of a concept or theorem, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Property is a characteristic or attribute of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Proportion is the relationship or ratio between two or more quantities or sizes, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Prototype is a preliminary or initial version of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Proxy is a substitute or representative of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Quadrant is a quarter or division of a circle or other shape, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Quality is a characteristic or attribute of a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Quantification is the process of assigning a numerical value to a shape or object, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Quantum is a discrete or smallest unit of a quantity or magnitude, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it is used to describe the shapes and structures found in nature and in the built environment.

Query is a question or request for information, and it is an important tool in Indigenous Geometry and

Spatial Reasoning, as it allows learners to develop their understanding of mathematical concepts and spatial reasoning skills.

Radius is the distance from the center of a circle to the edge, and it is an important concept in Indigenous Geometry and Spatial Reasoning, as it