
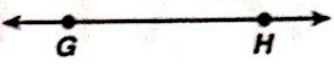

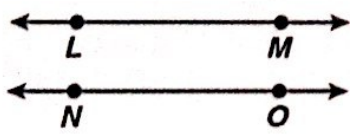
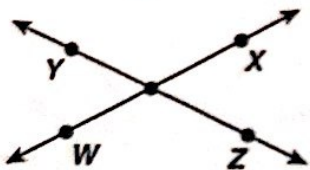
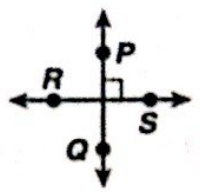
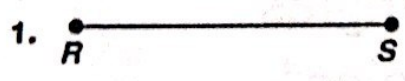


Due Wednesday!

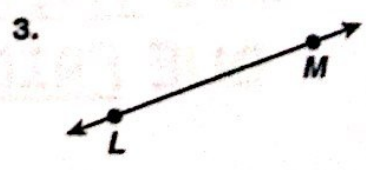
Points, Lines, and Line Segments

<p>Write H, but say and read point H.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>A point identifies a location in space.</p>	<p>Write \overleftrightarrow{GH} or \overleftrightarrow{HG}, but say and read line GH or line HG.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>A line extends forever in either direction.</p>	<p>Write \overline{PQ} or \overline{QP}, but say and read line segment PQ or line segment QP.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>A line segment is a part of a line that has a beginning and an end.</p>
<p>Parallel lines are always the same distance apart. The symbol \parallel means "is parallel to." $\overleftrightarrow{LM} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{NO}$</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div>	<p>Intersecting lines cross each other.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div>	<p>Perpendicular lines form a right angle. The symbol for perpendicular lines is \perp. $\overleftrightarrow{PQ} \perp \overleftrightarrow{RS}$</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div>

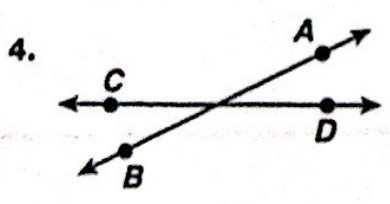
Use words and symbols to name each figure.

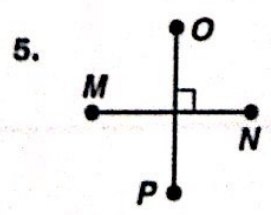


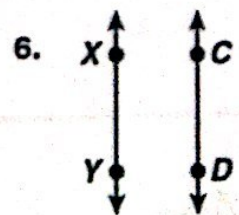




Write *parallel*, *intersecting*, or *perpendicular* to describe the relationship between each pair of angles.

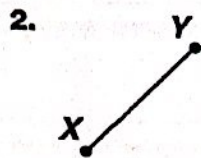




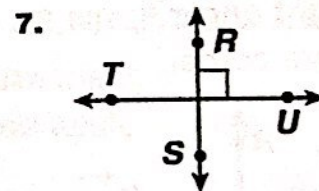
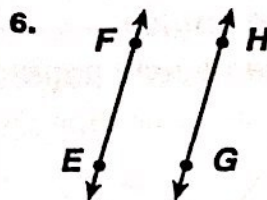
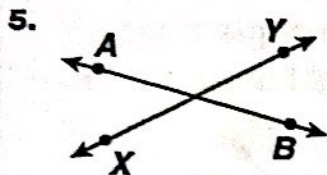


Points, Lines, and Line Segments

Use words and symbols to name each figure.



Write *parallel*, *intersecting*, or *perpendicular* to best describe the relationship between each pair of lines.



Draw an example of each.

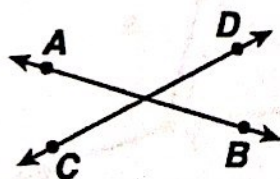
8. horizontal line XY

9. parallel lines \overleftrightarrow{AB} and \overleftrightarrow{CD}

10. line segment MN

Test Prep

11. Which best describes the lines \overleftrightarrow{AB} and \overleftrightarrow{CD} ?



12. Can two lines intersect and be perpendicular? Draw a picture to explain.

A parallel

C point

B intersecting

D perpendicular

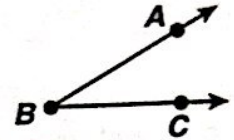
Rays and Angles

A ray is the part of a line which begins at a point and continues in one direction. \overrightarrow{EF} is read as ray EF



The sides of an angle are made up of rays.

\overrightarrow{BA} and \overrightarrow{BC} make up the angle.



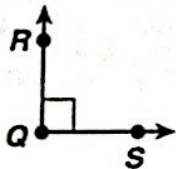
The common endpoint is the **vertex**.

B is the vertex of the angle.

When you name an angle, the vertex is always the middle letter.

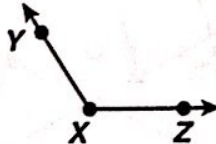
The angle is named $\angle ABC$, $\angle CBA$, or $\angle B$.

A **right angle** forms a square corner.



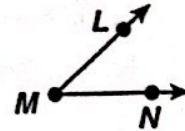
$\angle RQS$, $\angle SQR$, or $\angle Q$

An **obtuse angle** is greater than a right angle.



$\angle YXZ$, $\angle ZXY$, or $\angle X$

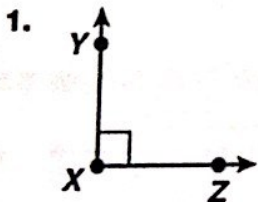
An **acute angle** is less than a right angle.



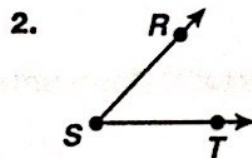
$\angle LMN$, $\angle NML$, or $\angle M$

✱Name each angle in three ways.

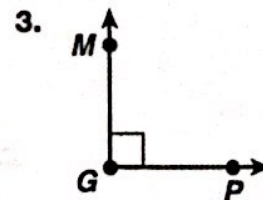
✱Then classify the angle as *obtuse*, *right*, or *straight*.



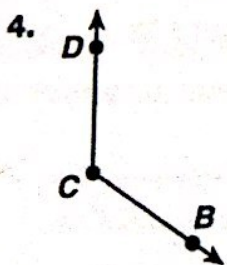
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



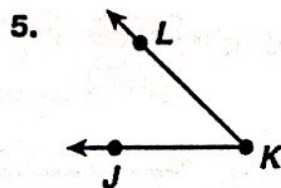
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



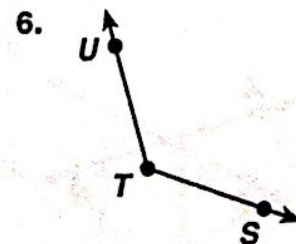
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



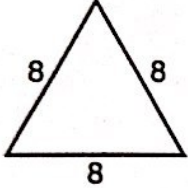
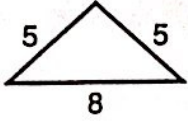
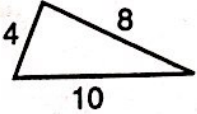
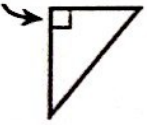
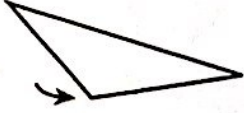
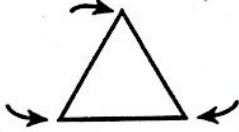
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

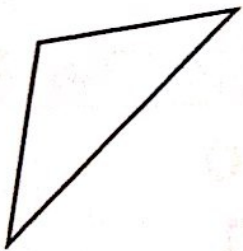
Classify Triangles

Triangles are classified by their sides and angles. You can use a ruler to measure the sides and a protractor to measure the angles.

<p>Equilateral triangle 3 equal sides</p> 	<p>Isosceles triangle At least two sides the same length</p> 	<p>Scalene triangle All sides different lengths</p> 
<p>Right triangle One right angle</p> 	<p>Obtuse triangle One obtuse angle</p> 	<p>Acute triangle Three acute angles</p> 

Classify each triangle as equilateral, isosceles, or scalene and as right, obtuse, or acute.

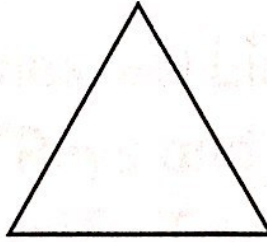
1.



2.



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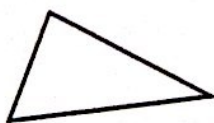
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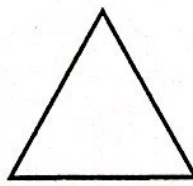
5.



6.



7.



8.

