

# Geometry Part 1: Lines

## Open and closed shapes



### Open Shape

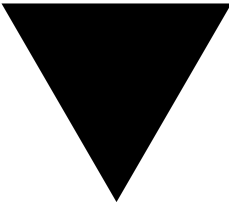
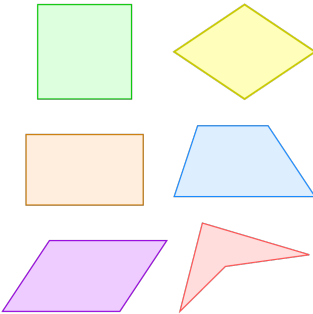
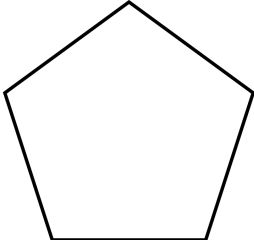
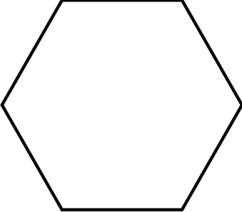
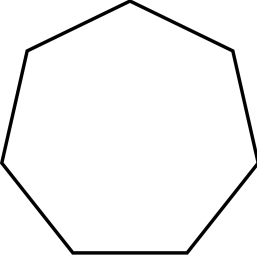
**NOT** all of the lines are connected

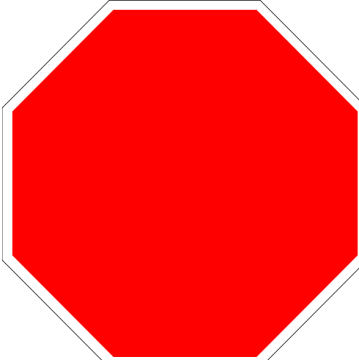
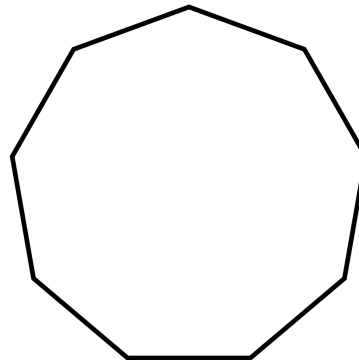
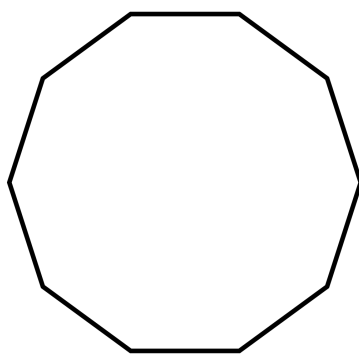


### Closed Shape


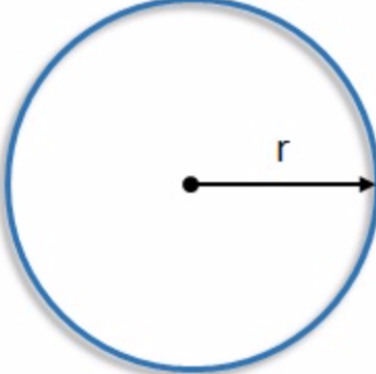
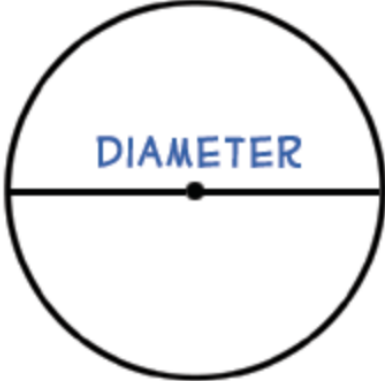
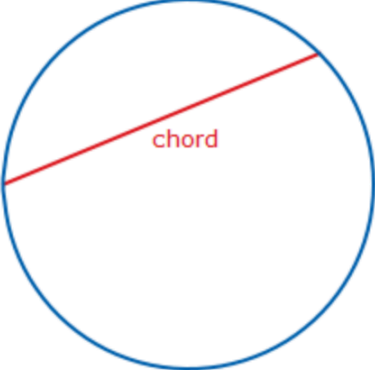
**ALL** of the lines are connected

**What is a polygon?**

	Shape name	# of sides
		
		
		
		
		

# Parts of a Circle

<p><b>Circumference</b></p> <p>The distance around circle (The circles Perimeter!)</p>	 <p>A diagram of a circle with a central black dot. A dashed blue line follows the outer edge of the circle, with arrows indicating a counter-clockwise direction. The word "CIRCUMFERENCE" is written in blue, uppercase letters along the top arc of the dashed line.</p>
<p><b>Radius</b></p> <p>The line that measures from center to the circumference</p>	 <p>A diagram of a circle with a central black dot. A solid black line segment extends from the center to the right edge of the circle. The letter "r" is written in black above the line segment.</p>
<p><b>Diameter</b></p> <p>The length of the line that goes through the center and touches two points of the circumference</p>	 <p>A diagram of a circle with a central black dot. A solid black line segment passes through the center, extending from the left edge to the right edge of the circle. The word "DIAMETER" is written in blue, uppercase letters above the line segment.</p>
<p><b>Chord</b></p> <p>A line that connects to two points of the circumference NOT through the center</p>	 <p>A diagram of a circle with a central black dot. A solid red line segment connects two points on the circumference, forming a chord. The word "chord" is written in red below the line segment.</p>

# Chapter 14, Lessons 1: Draw Points, Lines, and Rays

Learning Targets: I can draw and identify points, lines, line segments, and rays.

## Watch Me

1. A **point** is an \_\_\_\_\_ location that is represented by a \_\_\_\_\_.

Example	Name

2. A **line segment** is a part of a line between \_\_\_\_\_ endpoints.

Example	Name

3. A **line** is a \_\_\_\_\_ set of points that extends in opposite directions without \_\_\_\_\_.





Example	Name

4. A ray is a part of a line that has \_\_\_\_\_ endpoint and extends in one direction without ending.

Example	Name

We Try

Identify each figure

Draw Figure	What is it?	Name it
		
		
		
		

## Chapter 14, Lessons 2: Draw Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Learning Target: I can describe a figure using the words parallel, perpendicular, or intersecting.

### Watch me

You can describe lines, rays, and line segments by the way they cross each other or do not cross each other.

**Parallel lines** are always the same distance apart. They will \_\_\_\_\_ meet or cross each other.

Examples	
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**Intersecting lines** meet or \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

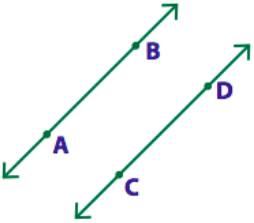
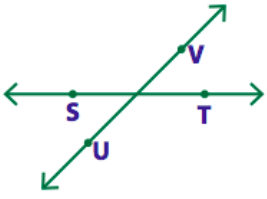
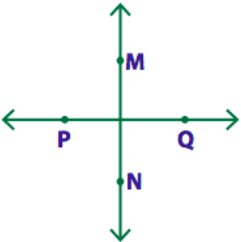
Examples	
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Perpendicular lines meet or cross each other to form \_\_\_\_\_ corners.

<p>Example</p>	
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**We Try**

Describe each figure using parallel, perpendicular, or intersecting.

Figure	What is it?	Name
		
		
		



Use the graphic to the right to find the following (if possible):

- 1) A Line \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) A Ray \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A Segment \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Parallel Lines \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Perpendicular Lines \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Intersecting Lines \_\_\_\_\_

