

### 1 Point

### 2 Line

### 3 Plane

### 4 Line Segment

### 5 Ray

an exact location

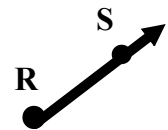
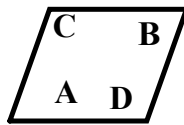
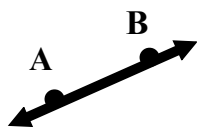
a straight path that extends without end in opposite directions

a flat surface that extends without end in all directions

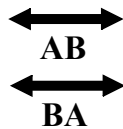
made up of two endpoints and all the points between

has one endpoint and continues without end in other direction

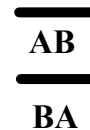
P ●



Point P



Plane ABC



RS

order matters  
1st letter is endpoint;  
arrow points to right on symbol

[Examples](#)

[Examples](#)

[Examples](#)

[Examples](#)

[Examples](#)

★ Brain Pop - Angles ★  
**6** Angle

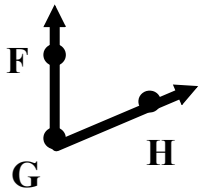
**7** Vertex

**8** Acute Angle

**9** Right Angle

**10** Obtuse Angle

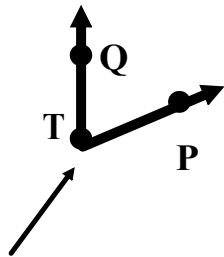
formed by two rays with a common endpoint



$\angle FGH$   
 or  
 $\angle HGF$   
 (vertex must be in middle)

[Examples](#)

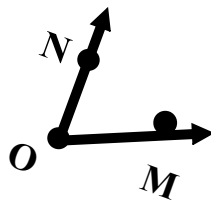
a common end point of two rays



Vertex T

[Examples](#)

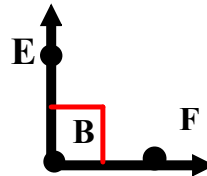
an angle measuring less than  $90^\circ$



$\angle NOM$   
 or  
 $\angle MON$   
 (vertex must be in middle)

[Examples](#)

an angle measuring exactly  $90^\circ$



$\angle EBF$   
 or  
 $\angle FBE$   
 (vertex must be in middle)

[Examples](#)

an angle measuring more than  $90^\circ$



$\angle VUW$   
 or  
 $\angle WUV$   
 (vertex must be in middle)

[Examples](#)

### 11 Straight Angle

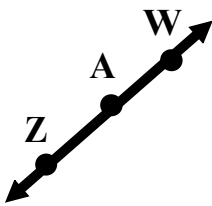
### 12 Congruent

### 13 Vertical Angles

### 14 Adjacent Angles

### 15 Complementary Angles

An angle measuring exactly  $180^\circ$



$\angle ZAW$   
or  
 $\angle WAZ$

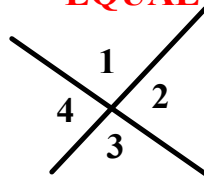
(vertex must be in middle)

[Examples](#)

angles that have the same measure

[Examples](#)

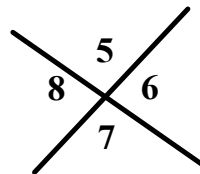
angles that are formed opposite of each other when two lines intersect and they are **EQUAL**



$\angle 1$  &  $\angle 3$   
 $\angle 4$  &  $\angle 2$

[Examples](#)

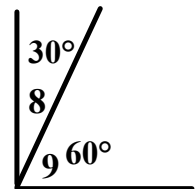
angles that are side by side and have a common vertex and ray **usually supplementary**



$\angle 8$  &  $\angle 5$   
 $\angle 7$  &  $\angle 6$   
 $\angle 5$  &  $\angle 6$

[Examples](#)

two angles that add up to  $90^\circ$



$\angle 8$  &  $\angle 9$   
are complementary

[Examples](#)

**Supplementary**  
**16 Angles**

**Parallel**  
**17 Lines**

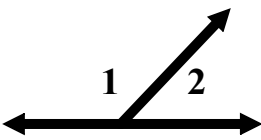
**Perpendicular**  
**18 Lines**

**Skew**  
**19 Lines**

**20 Acute Triangle**

two angles that add up to  $180^\circ$

v



$\angle 1$  &  $\angle 2$

[Examples](#)

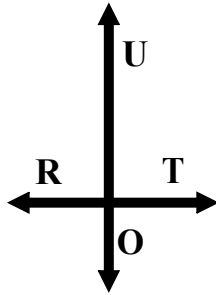
lines on the same plane that never intersect



$\overleftrightarrow{BA} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{CD}$

[Examples](#)

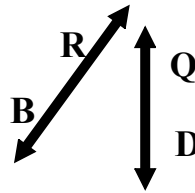
Lines that intersect right angles  $90^\circ$



$\overleftrightarrow{RT} \perp \overleftrightarrow{OU}$

[Examples](#)

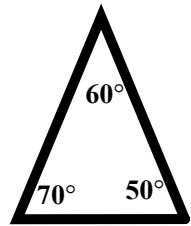
lines on a different plane they are not parallel and will never intersect



$\overleftrightarrow{BR}$  &  $\overleftrightarrow{QT}$  are skew

[Examples](#)

A triangle with only acute angles



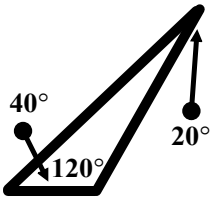
This is an acute triangle  
(all angles of triangle are acute)

[Examples](#)

★ Brain Pop - Types of Triangles ★

**21** Obtuse Triangle

A triangle with one obtuse and two acute angles

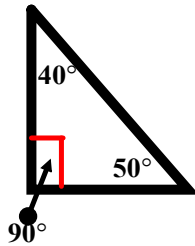


This is an obtuse triangle (one obtuse, two acute angles)

[Examples](#)

**22** Right Triangle

A triangle with one right angle and two acute triangles

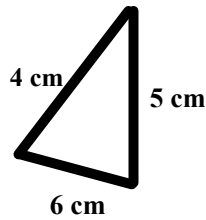


This is an right triangle (one right, two acute angles)

[Examples](#)

**23** Scalene Triangle

A triangle with no congruent sides

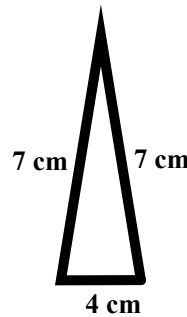


This is a Scalene triangle. (None of the sides have the same length)

[Examples](#)

**24** Isosceles Triangle

A triangle with two congruent sides

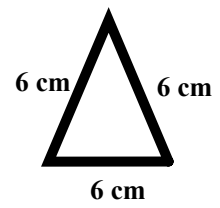


This is an isosceles triangle. (2 sides have the same length)

[Examples](#)

**25** Equilateral Triangle

A triangle with three congruent sides

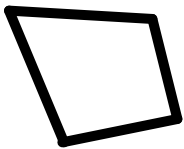


This is an equilateral triangle (all sides have same length)

[Examples](#)

**26**  
Quadrilateral

A plane figure with four sides and four angles

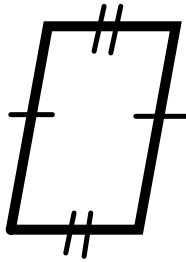


4 sided figure

[Examples](#)

**27**  
Parallelogram

opposite sides are parallel and congruent.  
opposite angles are congruent

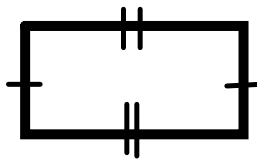


opposite sides are equal in length  
opposite angles are equal

[Examples](#)

**28**  
Rectangle

a parallelogram with four right angles  
opposite sides equal in length

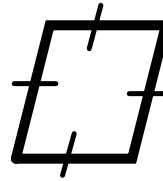


opposite sides equal in length  
all angles  $90^\circ$

[Examples](#)

**29**  
Rhombus

parallelogram with four congruent sides

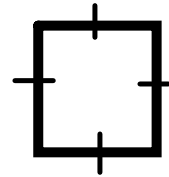


all sides equal in length

[Examples](#)

**30**  
Square

a rectangle with four congruent sides



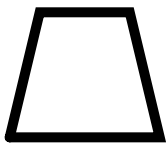
all sides are equal in length  
all angles  $90^\circ$

[Examples](#)

31 ★ Brain Pop - Polygons ★ 32 Polygon 33 Regular Polygon 34 Examples of Regular Polygons 35 Line of Symmetry

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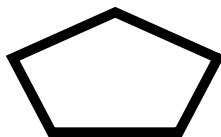
quadrilateral with exactly 2 parallel sides  
(may have one or two right angles)



2 parallel sides

[Examples](#)

a closed plane figure formed by three or more line segments  
**(smallest polygon is a triangle)**



enclosed figure with at least 3 sides

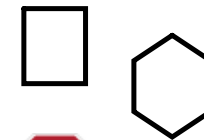
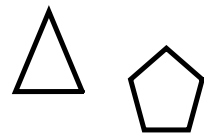
[Examples](#)

a polygon in which all sides are congruent and all angles are congruent



all sides and angles equal

[Examples](#)



all sides equal in length  
all angles are also equal

[Examples](#)

Line of Symmetry

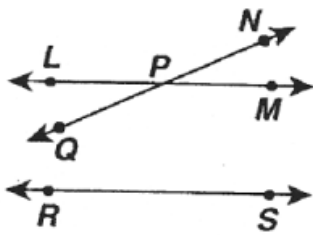
a figure can be folded in half the two parts are equal or match



[Examples](#)

**CHAPTER**  
**7**

**REVIEW**



1. Name two points

\_\_\_\_\_

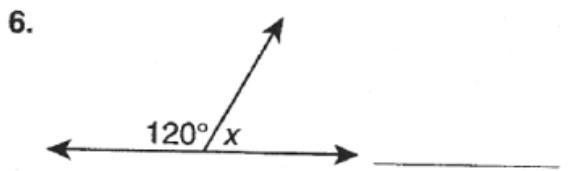
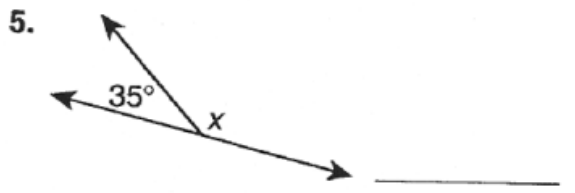
2. Name one line

\_\_\_\_\_

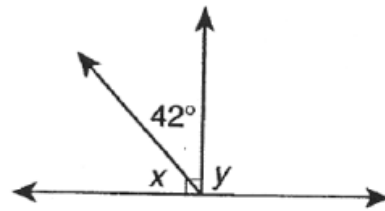
Use a protractor to measure each angle. Tell what type of angle it is.



Find each unknown angle measure.



Classify each pair of lines.



9. What is the measure of  $\angle x$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Is a figure with angle measures of  $40^\circ$ ,  $50^\circ$ , and  $90^\circ$  a triangle. If so, is it acute, right, or obtuse?

\_\_\_\_\_

Give the most descriptive name.

