

Name _____

point

Lesson 8-1

line

Lesson 8-1

plane

Lesson 8-1

line segment

Lesson 8-1

ray

Lesson 8-1

parallel lines

Lesson 8-1



line

A straight path of points that goes on forever in two directions.

**point**

An exact location in space.

line segment

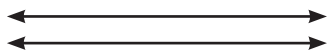
A part of a line with two endpoints.

**plane**

An endless flat surface.

parallel lines

In a plane, lines that never cross and stay the same distance apart.

**ray**

Part of a line that has one endpoint and extends forever in one direction.



Name _____

**intersecting
lines**

Lesson 8-1

**perpendicular
lines**

Lesson 8-1

angle

Lesson 8-2

vertex

Lesson 8-2

protractor

Lesson 8-2

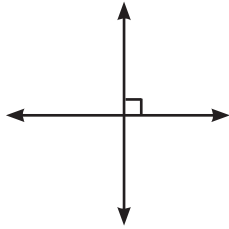
degree (°)

Lesson 8-2



perpendicular lines

Intersecting lines that intersect to form square corners or right angles.

**intersecting lines**

Lines that pass through the same point.

vertex

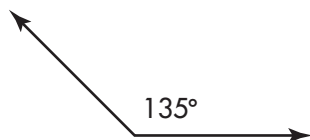
The common endpoint of the two rays in an angle.

angle

Two rays that have the same endpoint.

degree (°)

A unit of measure for angles.

**protractor**

An instrument used to measure and draw angles.



Name _____

acute angle

Lesson 8-2

right angle

Lesson 8-2

obtuse angle

Lesson 8-2

straight angle

Lesson 8-2

polygon

Lesson 8-3

**regular
polygon**

Lesson 8-3



right angle

An angle whose measure is 90° .

acute angle

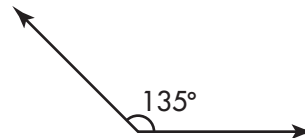
An angle whose measure is between 0° and 90° .

straight angle

An angle measuring 180° .

obtuse angle

An angle whose measure is between 90° and 180° .

**regular polygon**

A polygon that has sides of equal length and angles of equal measure.

polygon

A closed plane figure made up of line segments.



Name _____

triangle

Lesson 8-3

quadrilateral

Lesson 8-3

pentagon

Lesson 8-3

hexagon

Lesson 8-3

octagon

Lesson 8-3

**equilateral
triangle**

Lesson 8-4



Name _____

quadrilateral

A polygon with 4 sides.

triangle

A polygon with 3 sides.

hexagon

A polygon with 6 sides.

pentagon

A polygon with 5 sides.

equilateral triangle

A triangle whose sides
all have the same length.

octagon

A polygon with 8 sides.



Name _____

**isosceles
triangle**

Lesson 8-4

**scalene
triangle**

Lesson 8-4

**right
triangle**

Lesson 8-4

**acute
triangle**

Lesson 8-4

**obtuse
triangle**

Lesson 8-4

parallelogram

Lesson 8-5



scalene triangle

A triangle in which no sides have the same length.

isosceles triangle

A triangle with two sides of the same length.

acute triangle

A triangle whose angles are all acute angles.

right triangle

A triangle in which one angle is a right angle.

parallelogram

A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.

obtuse triangle

A triangle in which one angle is an obtuse angle.



Name _____

trapezoid

Lesson 8-5

rectangle

Lesson 8-5

rhombus

Lesson 8-5

square

Lesson 8-5



Name _____

rectangle

A parallelogram with four right angles.

trapezoid

A quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides.



square

A rectangle with all sides the same length.

rhombus

A parallelogram with all sides the same length.



Name _____

generalization

Lesson 8-6



Name _____

generalization

A general statement.
Example: A generalization
about rectangles applies
to all rectangles.

