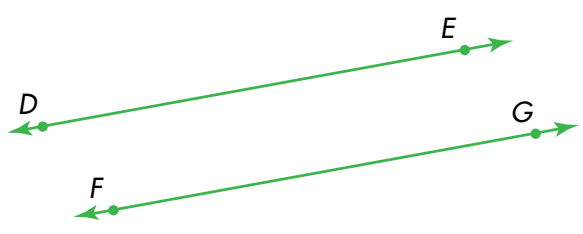


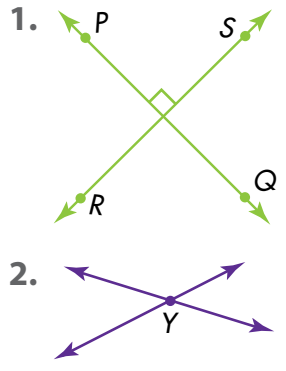
Set A pages 821–826

Pairs of lines are given special names: parallel, intersecting, or perpendicular.



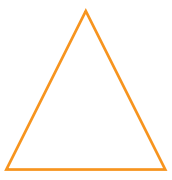
\overleftrightarrow{DE} and \overleftrightarrow{FG} are parallel lines.

Remember to use geometric terms when describing what is shown.



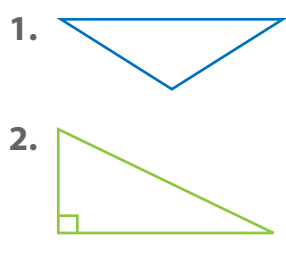
Set B pages 827–832

Triangles can be classified by their sides and angles.



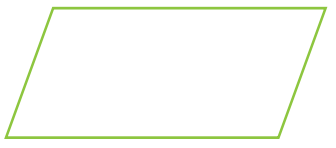
Two sides are the same length, and each angle measures less than a right angle. It is an isosceles, acute triangle.

Remember to classify each triangle by its sides and then by its angles.



Set C pages 833–838

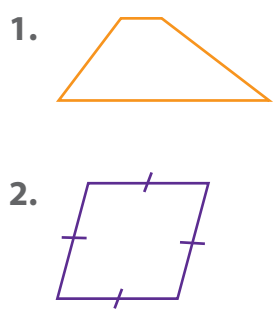
Name the quadrilateral.



Opposite sides are parallel. There are no right angles. All sides are not the same length. It is a parallelogram.

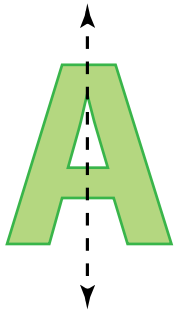
Remember that a quadrilateral can be a rectangle, square, trapezoid, parallelogram, or rhombus.

Write all the names possible for each quadrilateral.



Set D pages 839–844

How many lines of symmetry does the figure have?



Fold the figure along the dashed line. The two halves are equal and fit one on top of the other. The figure is line symmetric.

It has 1 line of symmetry.

Remember that figures can have many lines of symmetry.

Draw and tell how many lines of symmetry for each figure.

1.



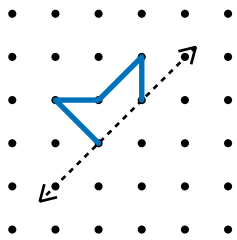
2.



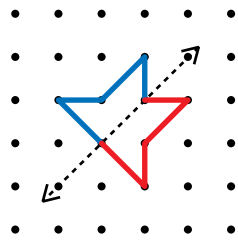
Set E pages 845–850

Complete a design with line symmetry.

Draw a line of symmetry for the shape.



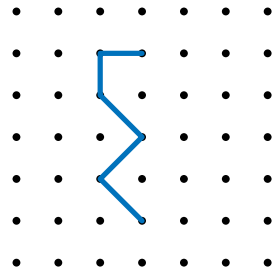
Complete the design on the opposite side of the line of symmetry.



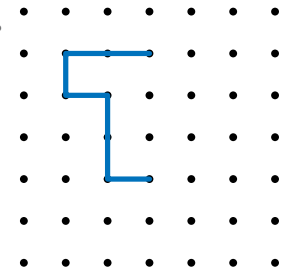
Remember, for a figure to be line symmetric, it must have a line of symmetry.

Draw a line of symmetry and complete the designs.

1.



2.



Set F pages 851–856

Think about these questions to help you **critique the reasoning** of others.

Thinking Habits

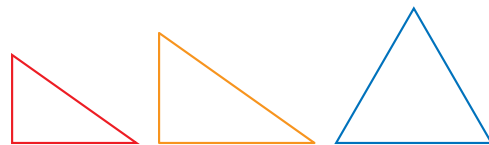
*Be a good thinker!
These questions can help you.*

- What questions can I ask to understand other people's thinking?
- Are there mistakes in other people's thinking?
- Can I improve other people's thinking?



Remember that it only takes one example to show the statement is false.

Derek says, "All triangles have 1 right angle."



1. Use the figures above to critique Derek's statement.
2. What kinds of triangles do **NOT** have right angles?