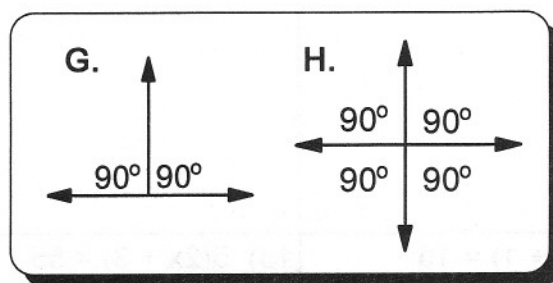
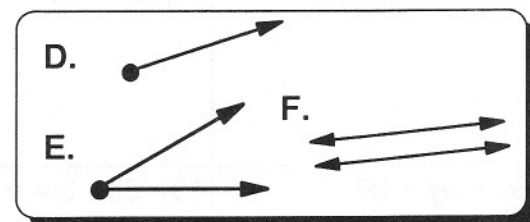
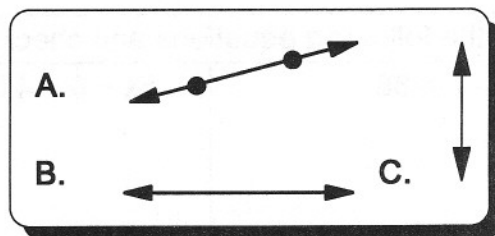


Unit 28 Lines and Angles

1. Definitions

- A. A **straight line segment** is the shortest distance between two points.
- B. A **horizontal line** is straight and level with the horizon.
- C. A **vertical line** is straight and perpendicular to the horizon.
- D. A **ray** is a line extending from a point. Two rays joined at a point form an **angle**.
- E. Each ray is a **side** of the angle. Their common point is called the **vertex**.
- F. **Parallel lines** are straight lines that never cross.
- G. Lines forming 90° angles are **perpendicular** to each other.
- H. A **degree** is used to measure the size of an angle. There are 360 degrees around a point.



2. Naming angles

<p>Acute Angle less than 90°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">45°</p>	<p>Right Angle 90°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">90°</p>	<p>Obtuse Angle more than 90°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">125°</p>	<p>Straight Angle 180°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">180°</p>
<p>Reflex Angle more than 180° and less than 360°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">220°</p>	<p>Adjacent Angles share a side (are next to each other)</p>	<p>Vertical (opposite) Angles are equal angles formed by intersecting straight lines</p>	
<p>Complementary Angles add to 90°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">60° 30°</p>		<p>Supplementary Angles add to 180°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">130° 50°</p>	