

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Module 8 Points, Lines, Angles, and Triangles  
Lesson 2 Angle Classifications and Line Relationships

### Lesson Objectives

- Identify parallel, perpendicular, and intersecting lines.
- Identify, draw, and measure congruent, adjacent, obtuse, acute, right, and straight angles.
- Use benchmark angles to estimate the measure of angles (e.g. 45 degrees, 90 degrees, 120 degrees, and 180 degrees).

### Subtopic 1 Angle Classification

Every angle has a unique measure greater than \_\_\_\_\_ but less than or equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

A  $90^\circ$  angle is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

A straight angle has a measure of \_\_\_\_\_.

An angle with a measure greater than  $0^\circ$  but less than  $90^\circ$  is an \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

An angle with a measure greater than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$  is an \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

Two angles are \_\_\_\_\_ if they have the same \_\_\_\_\_.

**Classify the angle and estimate the angle's measure.**

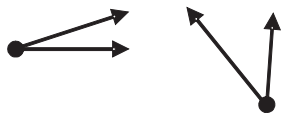
1



2



**3** Determine whether the angles are congruent.



**Subtopic 2**    **Line Relationships**

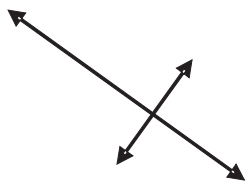
Two geometric figures \_\_\_\_\_ if they have points in common.

Two lines are \_\_\_\_\_ if they form a right angle.

Two lines are \_\_\_\_\_ if they lie in the same plane and do not intersect.

**Describe these lines.**

**4**



**5**

