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Module 8 Points, Lines, Angles, and Triangles
Lesson 1 Language of Geometry

## Lesson Objectives

- Identify points, lines, planes, rays, and segments.
- Define and identify an angle.
- Label parts of an angle: vertex, rays, interior, and exterior.


## Subtopic 1 Basic Terms of Geometry

Point

- Alocation
- Has no size
- Represented by a small dot
- Named with a capital letter
- Used to make all other geometric figures

Line

- An infinite set of points extending in opposite directions without end
- Named by two points on the line
OR
- Named by a lower-case letter

Points on the same line are collinear.

Plane

- A flat surface
- Extends infinitely in all directions
- Has no thickness
- Named by a capital italicized letter
- Named by three noncollinear points

Points and lines in the same plane are coplanar.
A line segment is a part of a line that has two endpoints.
A ray is a part of a line that has one endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction.


Write all the ways to name the line using symbols.

$$
\overleftrightarrow{R S} \text { or } \overleftrightarrow{S R}
$$

Write all the ways to name the plane.
Plane $M$ or plane $A B C$


Tell whether the statement is true or false.
A point's length can be measured.
False
A line is made up of two points.
False

## NAME

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## Subtopic 2 Angles

An angle is made up of two distinct rays that have a common endpoint.

- The two rays are the sides of the angle.
- The common endpoint is the vertex.
- An angle can be named by its vertex.
- An angle can be named using three points: a point on one side, the vertex, and a point on the other side.
- The vertex is always the middle letter.
- An angle can be named using a number.

An angle separates a plane into three parts:

- Points that make up the angle
- Points in the interior of the angle
- Points in the exterior of the angle

Name the vertex and sides of the angle.
Vertex: $M$
Sides: $\overrightarrow{M N}, \overrightarrow{M R}$


Tell whether each point shown lies on the angle, in the angle's interior, or in the angle's exterior.

On the angle: $T, M, B$
Interior: $\boldsymbol{R}, \boldsymbol{L}$
Exterior: G, $\boldsymbol{Q}$


