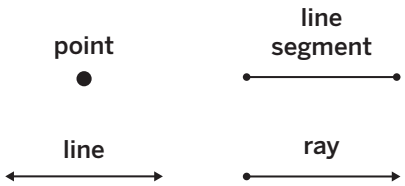
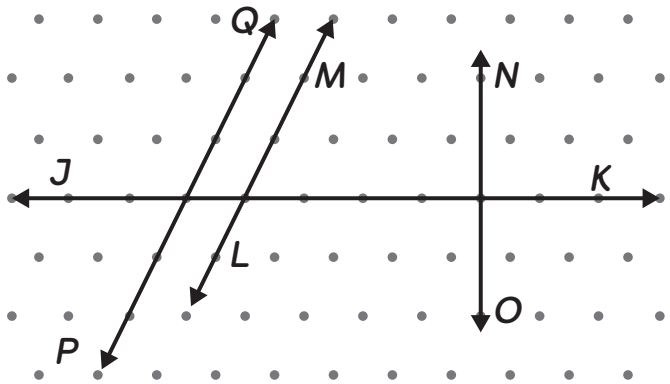
## In this sub-unit . . .

- We learned that *points*, **lines**, **line segments**, and **rays** are geometric figures.




- We identified parallel, **intersecting**, and **perpendicular** lines.

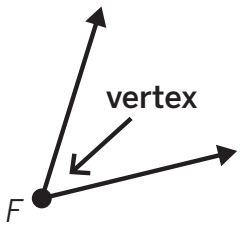



***Math tip:*** If lines do not visibly cross, extend the lines to see if they intersect.

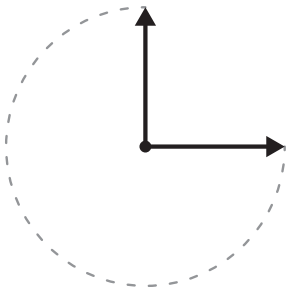
- We saw examples of geometric figures in real-world contexts.

## In this sub-unit . . .

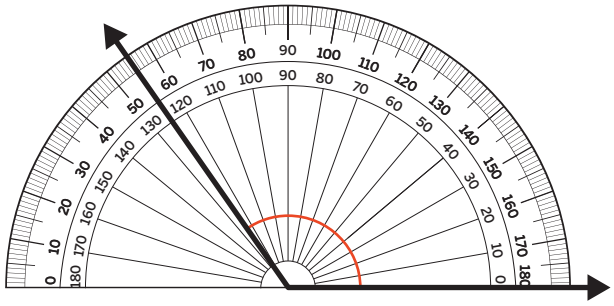
- We learned that **angles** are formed by 2 rays that share an endpoint, called a vertex, and represent a fractional cut out of a circle.




angle *F*



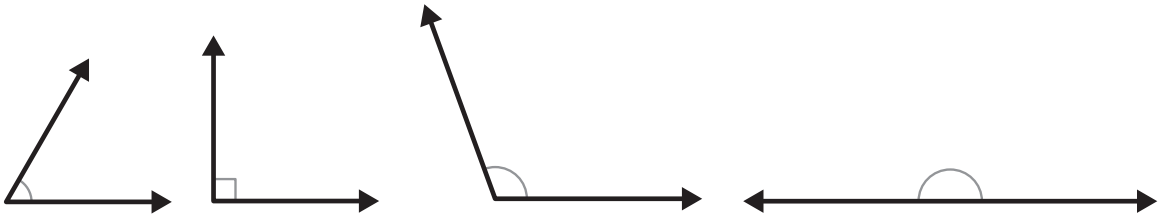
- We used **protractors** to draw and precisely measure the size of angles, in **degrees**.



The angle is 125°.

***Math tip:*** Make sure you use the set of numbers counting up from the 0 at the first ray.

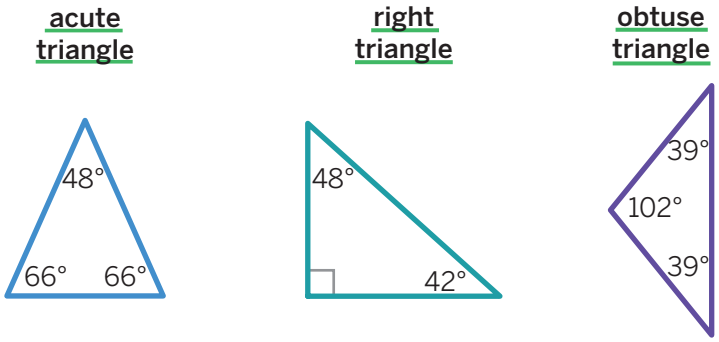
- We classified angles by their size.



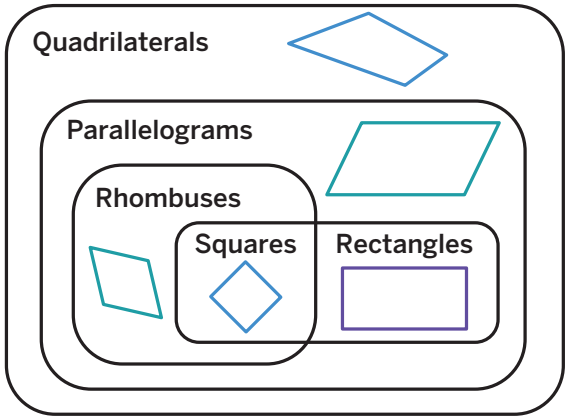
# Sub-Unit 3 | Summary

## In this sub-unit . . .

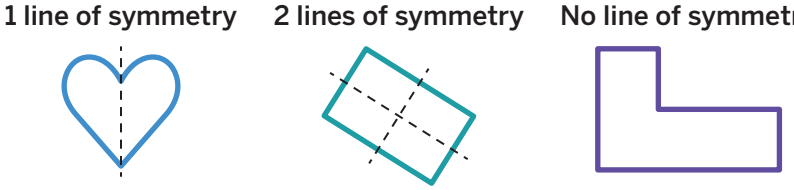
- We classified triangles by their angle measures.




- We classified quadrilaterals by their angle size and whether they have parallel or perpendicular sides.




- We learned that a **line of symmetry** divides a figure into 2 parts that are mirror reflections of one another.




***Math tip:*** You can fold a figure on a line of symmetry or use grid paper to check if a figure is symmetrical.