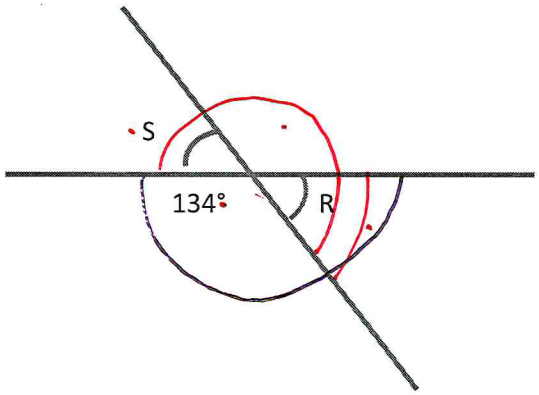
Without using a protractor:

a. Find the measure of R. R is 46 °

$180° - 134° = 46°$

$180 - 134 = 46$ $\quad 134 + 46 = 180$

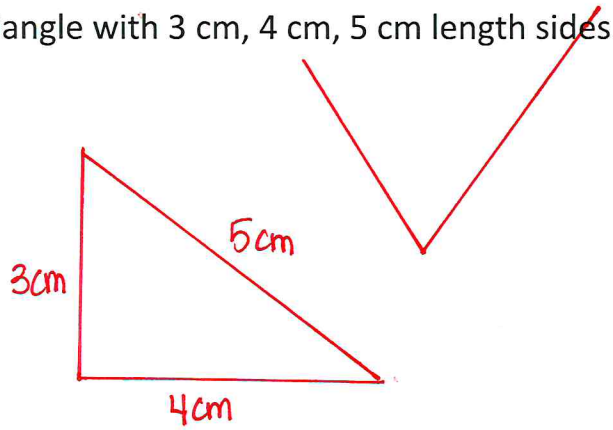


b. Once you find the measure of R, you would know the measure of S. Why is this? Can you explain using words or numbers?

If ∠R is 46° then ∠S is also 46° because adjacent angles are always equal.

5. Practice sketching (complete accuracy in drawing not required):

a. A triangle with 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm length sides.



How many lines of symmetry does your triangle have?

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What type of triangle did you draw? Name it by its sides:

Scalene

Name it by its angles:

right

6. Be sure you know what all of the quadrilateral figures are called and how to draw them. *Be able to identify lines of symmetry in any figure you draw*.

a. Use a separate piece of graph paper to practice drawing a square with 4 cm sides. 

b. Then draw a rectangle with 2 cm width and 4 cm length. 

c. Then draw a quadrilateral with 4 equal sides and no right angles.