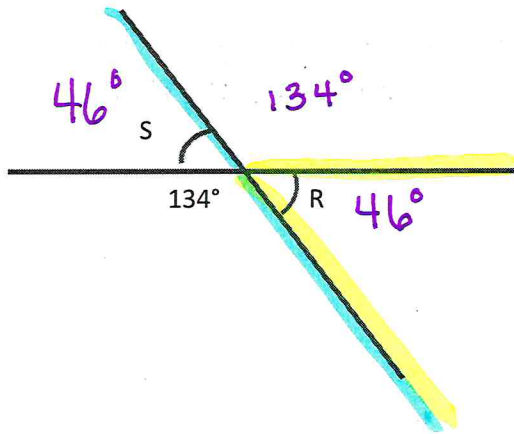


Without using a protractor:

a. Find the measure of R. R is 46°



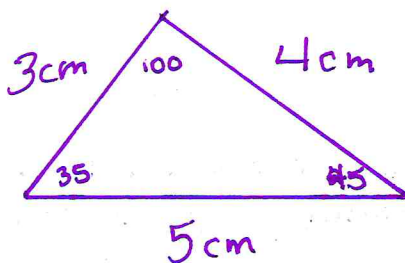
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\ 10 \\ 180 \\ -134 \\ \hline 46 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 134 \\ + 46 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$$

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?

134 + 46 = 180, and angle R and angle S are mirror images or equal angles.

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?

0

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

scalene

Name it by its angles:

obtuse

square, rectangle, parallelogram, rhombus, trapezoid

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.