

Note: The student will need a protractor to complete pages 69 and 70.

# What's My Angle?

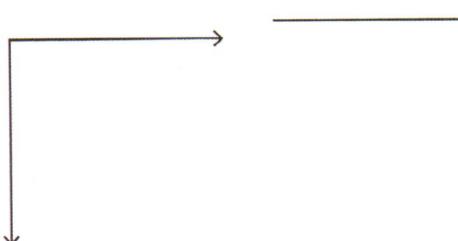
Using a protractor, measure each of the following angles to the nearest  $5^\circ$ .

## Skills:

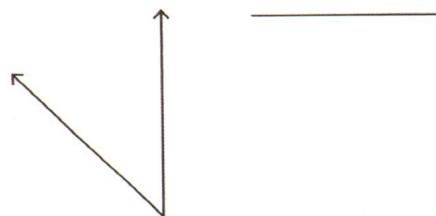
Measuring Angles Using a Protractor

# Lines, Angles, Shapes

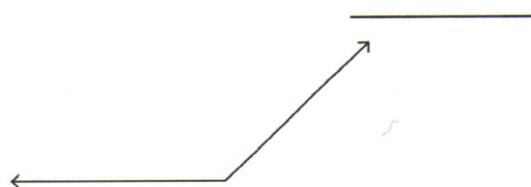
1.



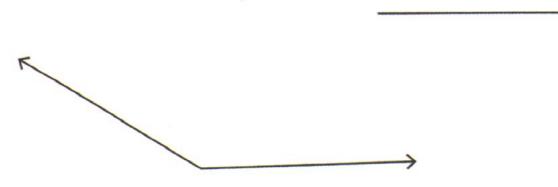
5.



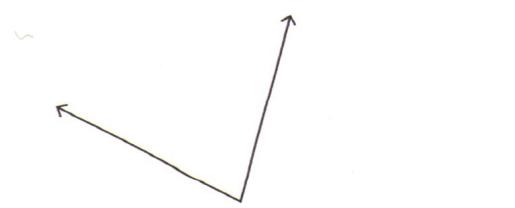
2.



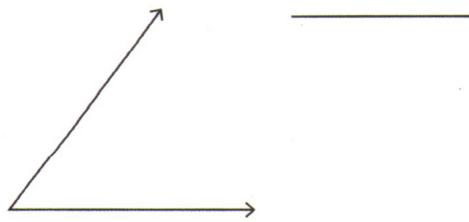
6.



3.



7.



4.



8.



# Lines, Angles, shapes

## Skills:

Measuring  
Angles Using  
a Protractor

## What Can Be Right but Never Wrong?

Note: The student will need a protractor to complete pages 69 and 70.

To solve the riddle, measure each of the following angles with a protractor (to the nearest 10°). Then write the corresponding letter on the line above the angle measure. The letters will spell out the solution to the riddle.

A

E

G

H

I

L

N

R

T

10°

30°

50°

60°

40°

20°

10°

70°

60°

80°

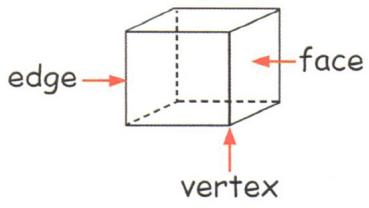
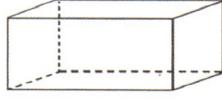
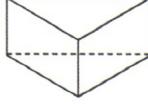
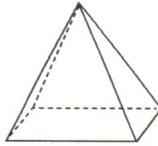
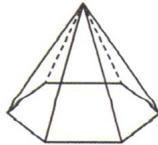
90°

# 3-Dimensional Figures

Complete the following chart by listing how many faces, edges, and vertices each of the given shapes has. Don't forget to count the faces, edges, and vertices on the backside that you can't see in the figure.

## Skills:

Identifying  
Characteristics  
of Three-  
Dimensional  
Figures

Figure	Number of Faces	Number of Edges	Number of Vertices
			
			
			
			
			

# Lines, Angles, Shapes

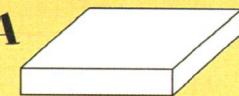
## Skills:

Identifying  
Two-  
Dimensional  
Blueprints  
(Nets) of Three-  
Dimensional  
Figures

## Tongue Twister

Look at each three-dimensional figure in the box. If you were to cut along each edge and lay the faces out flat, you would have a two-dimensional shape called a *net*. Write the corresponding letter for each three-dimensional figure above its net. The letters will spell out a tongue twister. Try to say it fast three times.

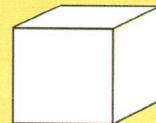
A



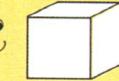
E



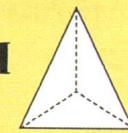
K



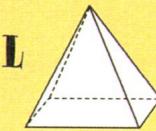
C



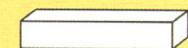
I



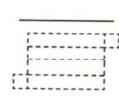
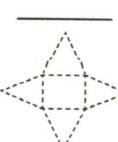
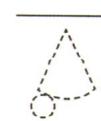
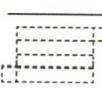
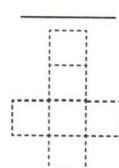
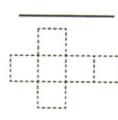
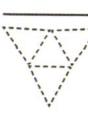
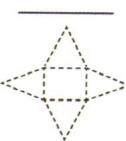
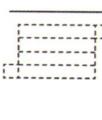
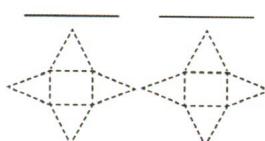
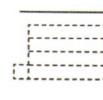
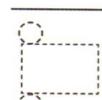
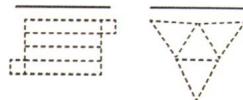
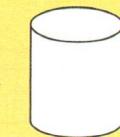
L



S



X



# Nets

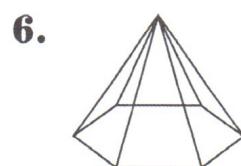
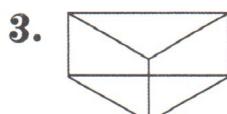
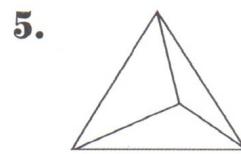
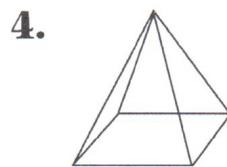
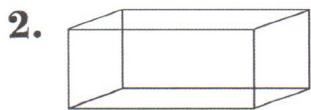
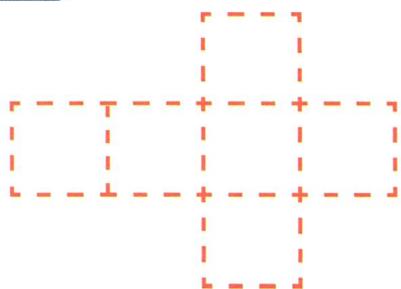
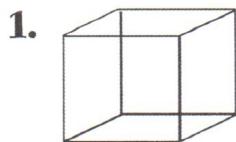
For each of the following figures, draw the net. Remember that a net is the flat drawing as if you were to cut along the edges of the figure and lay the faces out flat. The first one has been drawn for you as an example. Also, notice that there are many different ways to draw a net.

## Skills:

Identifying  
Characteristics  
of Three-  
Dimensional  
Figures

Building Nets

# Lines, Angles, Shapes

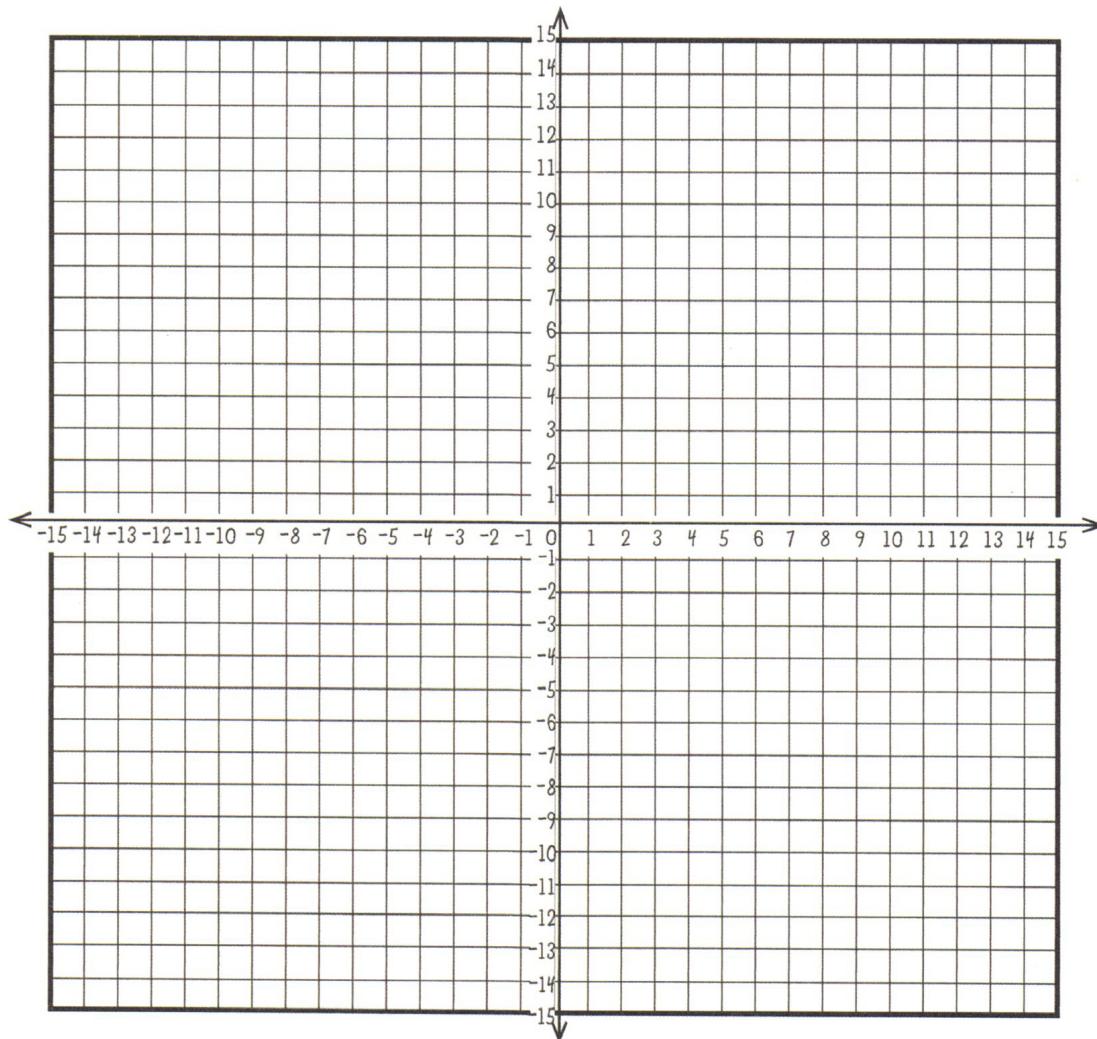


## Skills:

Locating  
and Plotting  
Ordered  
Pairs on a  
Coordinate  
Graph

# Mystery Shape

Plot the ordered pairs of numbers on the graph in the order in which they are listed, connecting them with straight lines. Start each new set of points with a new line. Remember: The first number moves backward or forward across (horizontally), and the second number moves up or down (vertically).



- ▶  $(-11, -8)$   $(10, -8)$   $(10, 2)$  line ends
- ▶  $(-8, -3)$   $(-8, 7)$   $(13, 7)$  line ends
- ▶  $(-11, -8)$   $(-8, -3)$   $(13, -3)$  line ends
- ▶  $(-11, 2)$   $(-8, 7)$  line ends
- ▶  $(10, -8)$   $(13, -3)$  line ends
- ▶  $(10, 2)$   $(13, 7)$  line ends
- ▶  $(13, -3)$   $(13, 7)$  line ends
- ▶  $(10, 2)$   $(-11, 2)$   $(-11, -8)$  line ends