

Mathematics

# Angles

## Downloadable Resource – Exploring intersections.

Mr. Thomas



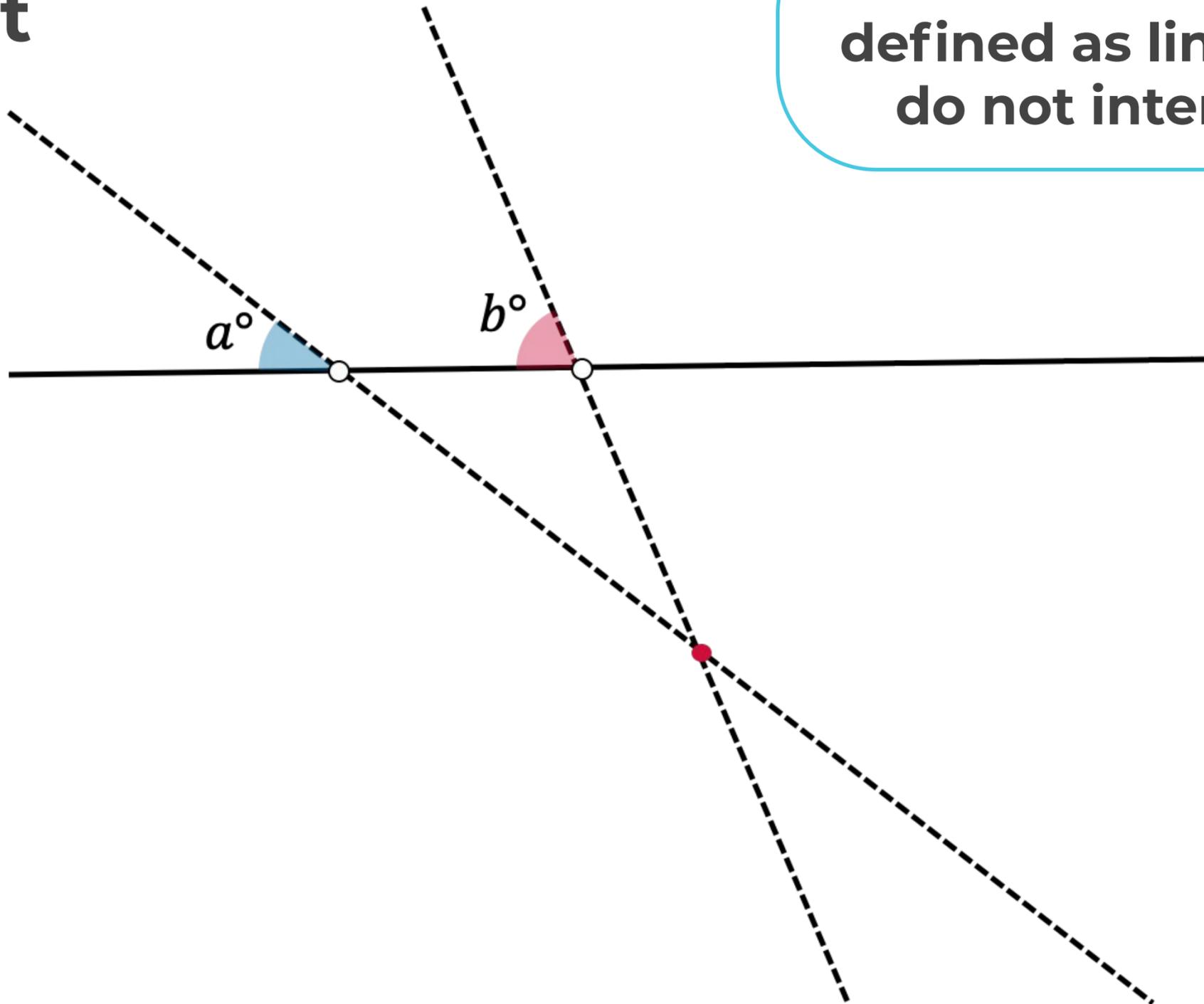
## Try this

- A A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.
- B A pentagon with two pairs of parallel sides.
- C A triangle with one pair of parallel sides.
- D A hexagon with exactly three parallel sides.



# Connect

Parallel lines are defined as lines that do not intersect.



Sketch different examples of diagrams for each of the other two cases:

- $a < b$
- $a > b$
- $a = b$

In which of the cases are the lines parallel?



# Connect

**Parallel lines are defined as lines that do not intersect.**



Sketch different examples of diagrams for each of the other cases:

$a < b$     $a > b$     $a = b$

In which of the cases are the lines parallel?



# Connect

**Parallel lines are defined as lines that do not intersect.**



Sketch different examples of diagrams for each of the other cases:

$a < b$     $a > b$     $a = b$

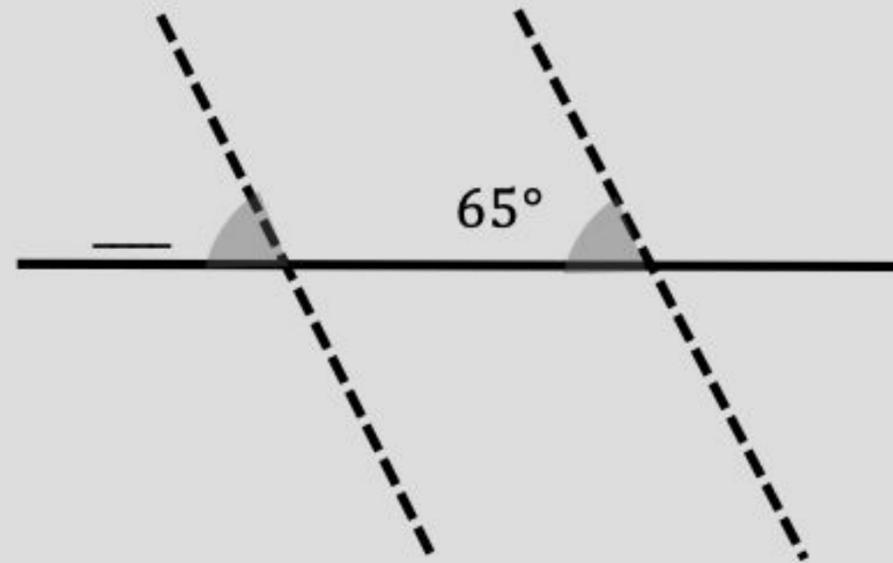
In which of the cases are the lines parallel?



# Independent Task

Fill in the blanks for the following exercise. You may want to go back in the video for some help.

## Concept Corner



65°

angle

never

parallel

forever

Straight lines continue \_\_\_\_\_ even if we only see a part of them drawn.

If a pair of lines \_\_\_\_\_ intersect they are described as being \_\_\_\_\_.

**Parallel** lines will form the same \_\_\_\_\_ when crossed by an intersecting line.



# Explore

Decide whether each of the pairs of lines will intersect or not. If they do intersect, describe their point of intersection.

