STRAIGHT LINES
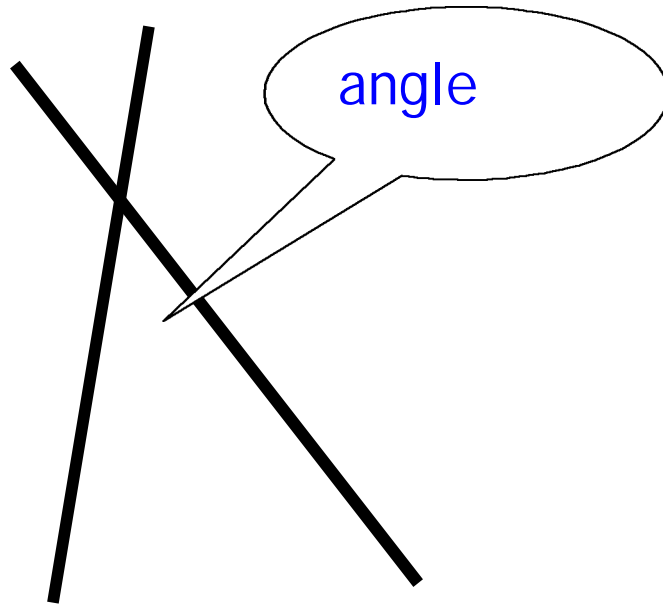
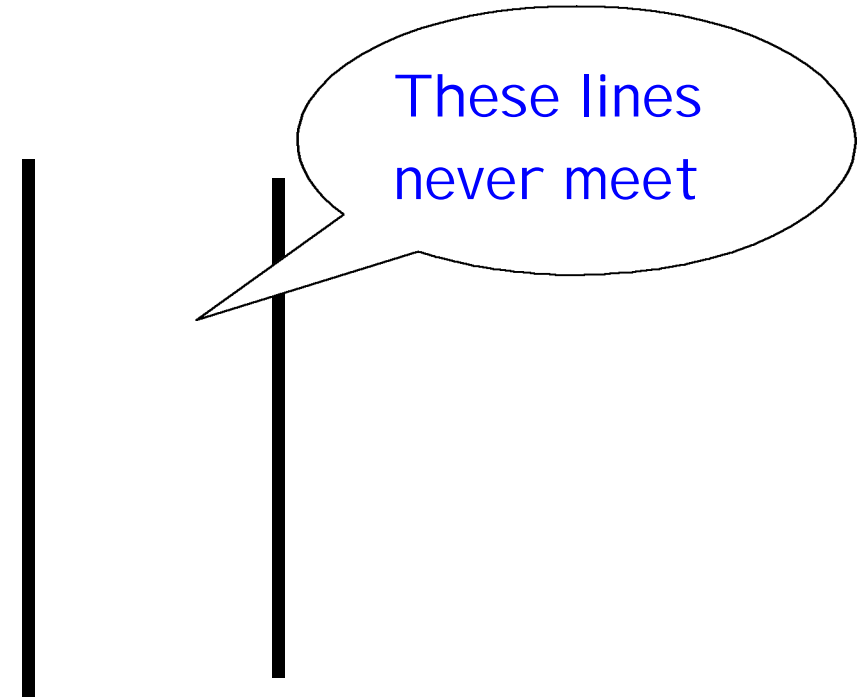**Straight lines can either cross or be parallel.**
Where they cross they form an angle.
The greek for angle is "agon".
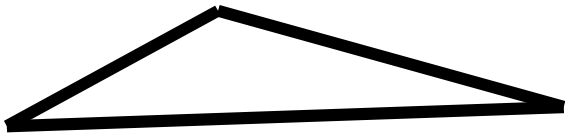
angle
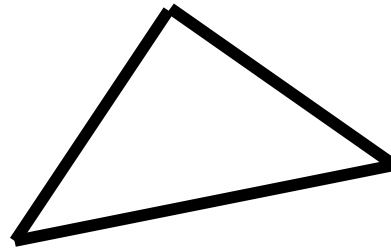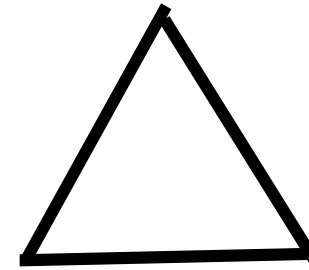
These lines
never meet

crossed

parallel

TRIANGLES

Three lines can be arranged to form a triangle.
These can be classified by their sides…..

Scalene-
no sides equal
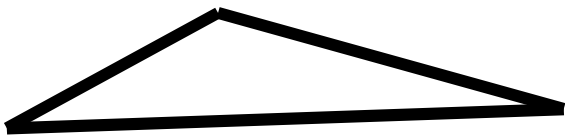
Isosceles-
two sides equal

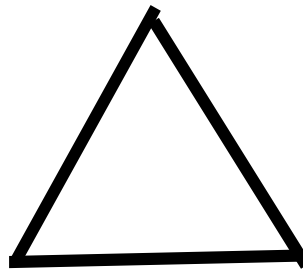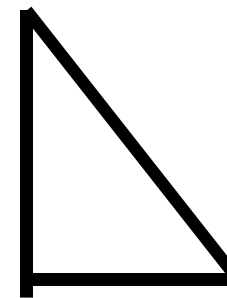Equilateral-
all sides equal

…..or by their angles……

Obtuse-angled

acute-angled

right-angled

QUADRILATERALS
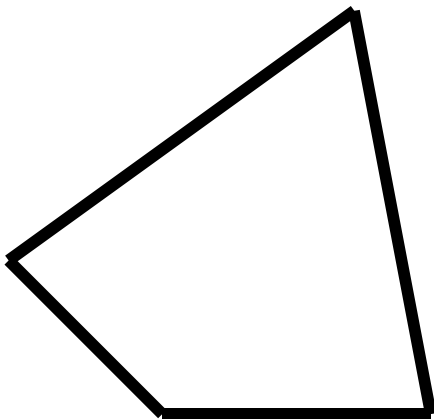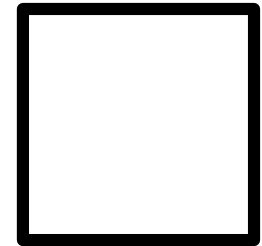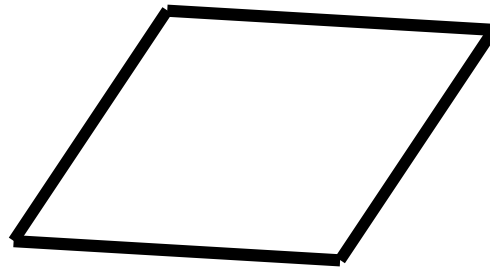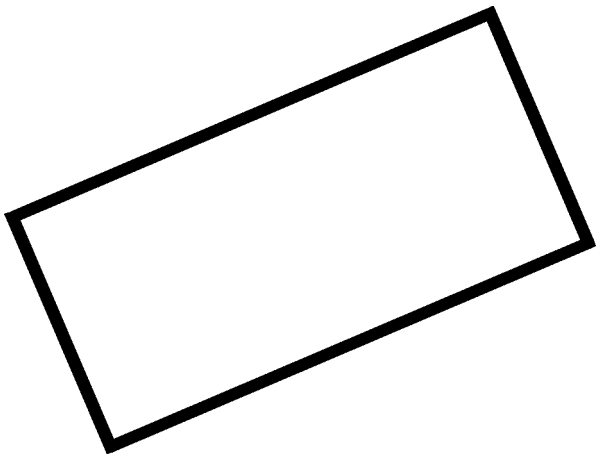
Shapes with four straight sides are called quadrilaterals.
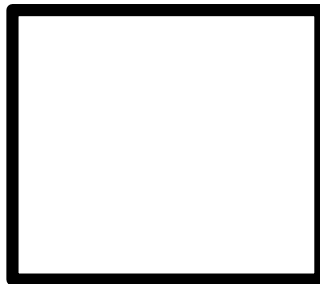There are many different types, but they are ALL quadrilaterals if
they have four sides.
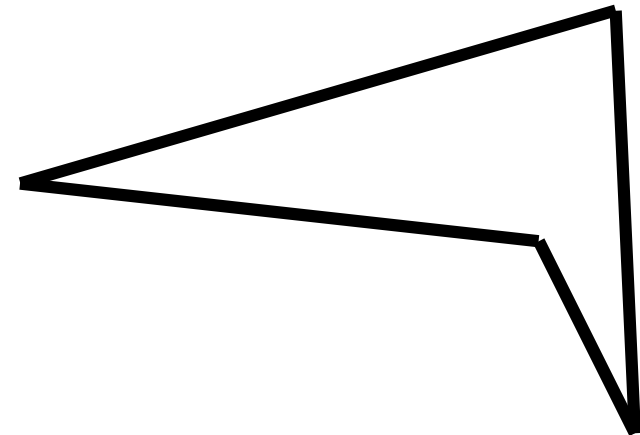
SPECIAL QUADRILATERALS
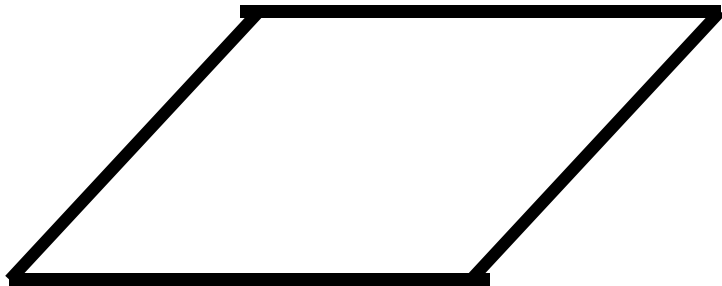
A quadrilateral with four right-angles is called a rectangle.

A rectangle with four equal sides is called a square.

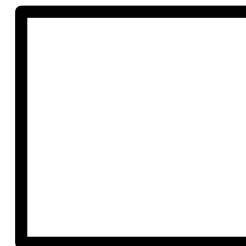# SPECIAL QUADRILATERALS

A quadrilateral where the opposite sides are parallel is called a parallelogram.

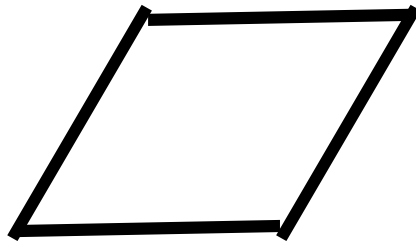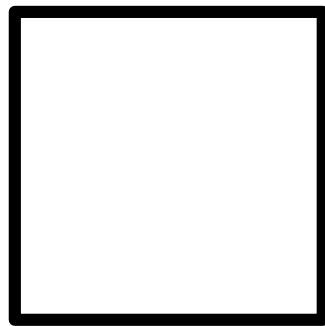Of course a rectangle and a square are also parallelograms because their opposite sides are parallel.

A parallelogram that has four equal sides has a special name. It is called a rhombus.
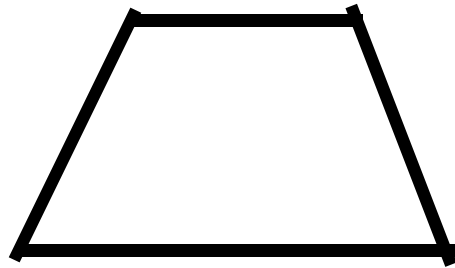
A square is of course also a rhombus. It is a rhombus with right-angles.

SPECIAL QUADRILATERALS

There are two other special quadrilaterals.
A trapezium, where two of the sides are parallel but not equal. The other two are equal but not parallel. (It looks a bit like a trapeze)

Finally there is a kite. In a kite each side has one adjacent side which is equal and one which is not. Better still, it looks like a kite!
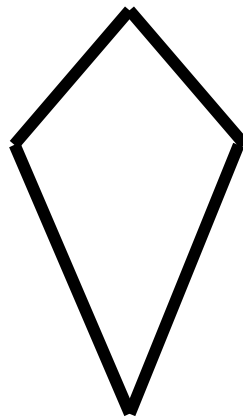
OTHER POLYGONS

The rest of the polygons get their names from the Greek for how many angles they have.
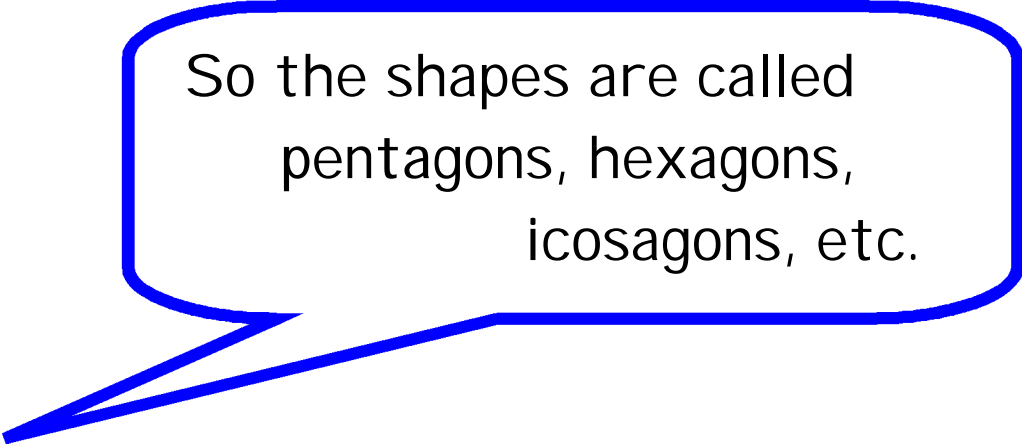
Pent = 5

Hex = 6

Hept= 7

Oct = 8

Non = 9

Dec = 10

Dodeca = 12

Icosa   = 20

So the shapes are called pentagons, hexagons, icosagons, etc.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR SHAPES

If these shapes have equal angles they are called regular. If not they are called irregular.

A regular hexagon

An irregular hexagon