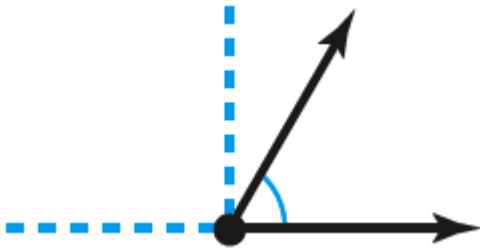# Chapter 10 – Two-Dimensional Figures

## acute angle

An angle that measures greater than 0° and less than 90°
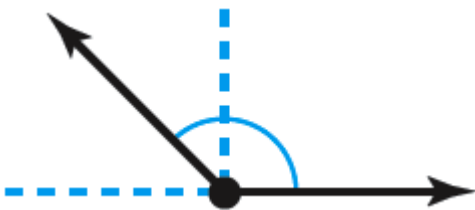
**Example:**

## obtuse angle

An angle that measures greater than 90° and less than 180°

**Example**
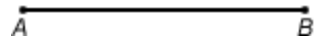
# point

An exact location in space

*Example:*

•*A*

point *A*

---

# line segment

A part of a [line](#) that includes two points called endpoints and all the points between them
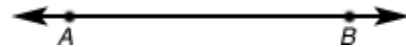
*Example:*

•————————————•
*A*　　　　　　　*B*

line segment *AB*  or line segment *BA*

---

# line

A straight path of points in a [plane](#) that continues without end in both directions with no endpoints.
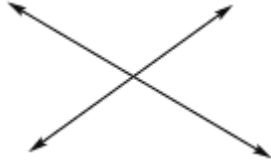
*Example:*

←•————————•→
　*A*　　　　　*B*

line *AB* or line *BA*
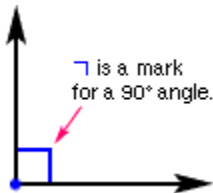
---

# intersecting lines

[Lines](#) that cross each other at exactly one [point](#)

***Example:***

# right angle

An angle that forms a square corner and has a measure of 90°

⌐ is a mark
for a 90° angle.

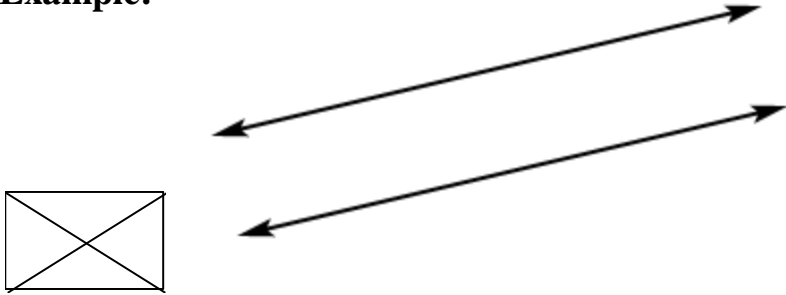# straight angle

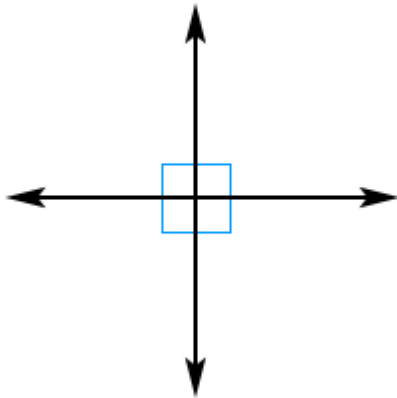An angle whose measure is 180°

**Example**
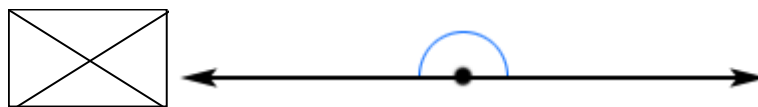
# parallel lines

Lines in the same plane that never intersect and are always the same distance apart.

**Example:**

# perpendicular lines

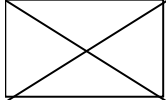Two lines that intersect to form 4 right angles.

A [parallelogram](#) with four equal, or [congruent](#), sides.

**Example**

# trapezoid

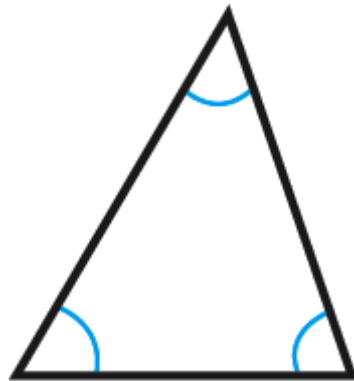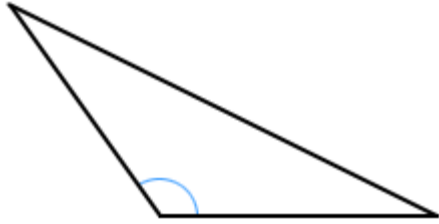A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

**Examples:**

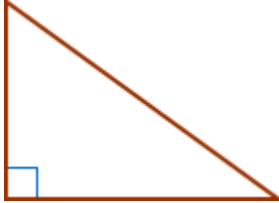# acute triangle

A triangle with three acute angles.

**Example:**

# obtuse triangle

*Example:*

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# right triangle

*Example:*

---

# equilateral triangle

A triangle with 3 equal or congruent sides.

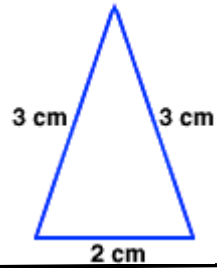**Example:**

2 cm    2 cm

2 cm

---
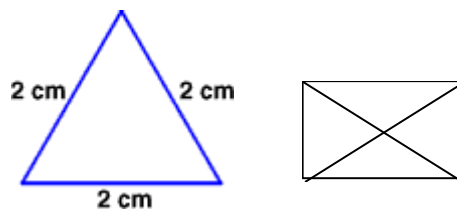
# isosceles

A [triangle](#) with two equal, or [congruent](#), sides.

***Example:***



# scalene

A [triangle](#) with no equal, or [congruent](#), sides.

***Example:***