Lesson Maker Pro

Draw and Find Geometry

Create geometric objects, then identify them within a labeled figure.

MA.3.GR.1.1 Describe and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, intersecting lines, perpendicular lines and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.

NAME _____ **DATE** _____

Make labeled drawings

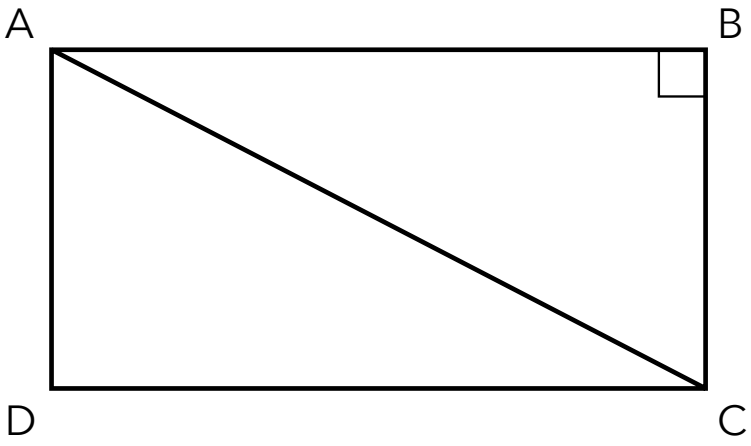
Use a straightedge. Label all requested points. A line extends both ways, a ray one way, and a segment has two endpoints.

Draw	Drawing and labels
Point P	
Line through A and B, with arrows both ways	
Segment CD, with two endpoints	
Ray EF, starting at E	

Draw two parallel lines. Then draw two perpendicular lines and mark the right angle. Draw two intersecting lines that are not perpendicular.

Read a two-dimensional figure

In rectangle ABCD, name a vertex, two segments that meet, one pair of parallel sides and one pair of perpendicular sides. Use the letters to identify each.



ABCD is a rectangle

Extend AB in both directions to make a line. Extend DA past A to make a ray starting at D. Explain the difference between these and the original sides.

Teacher Key

Page 1: point P; line AB with two arrows; segment CD with two endpoints; ray EF with endpoint E extending through F. Parallel lines do not meet in a plane; perpendicular lines meet at 90°. A non-right crossing is intersecting but not perpendicular. Require actual labeled drawings.

Page 2: vertices A,B,C,D; meeting segments such as AB/BC; parallel AB/CD and AD/BC; perpendicular adjacent sides. ∠DAB is right; ∠BAC is acute; AB with the opposite ray to AC is obtuse. A line extends beyond both A and B; ray DA starts at D and passes through A; rectangle sides are finite segments.

Where asked: this nonsquare rectangle has exactly two symmetry lines through opposite side midpoints. AC is not a symmetry line because it would not map the long and short sides onto equal-length sides. Triangle ABC is right at B. Accept correctly labeled alternative drawings; do not judge a line only by page orientation.