Sample Pages from

SHELL EDUCATION

a division of **Teacher Created Materials**

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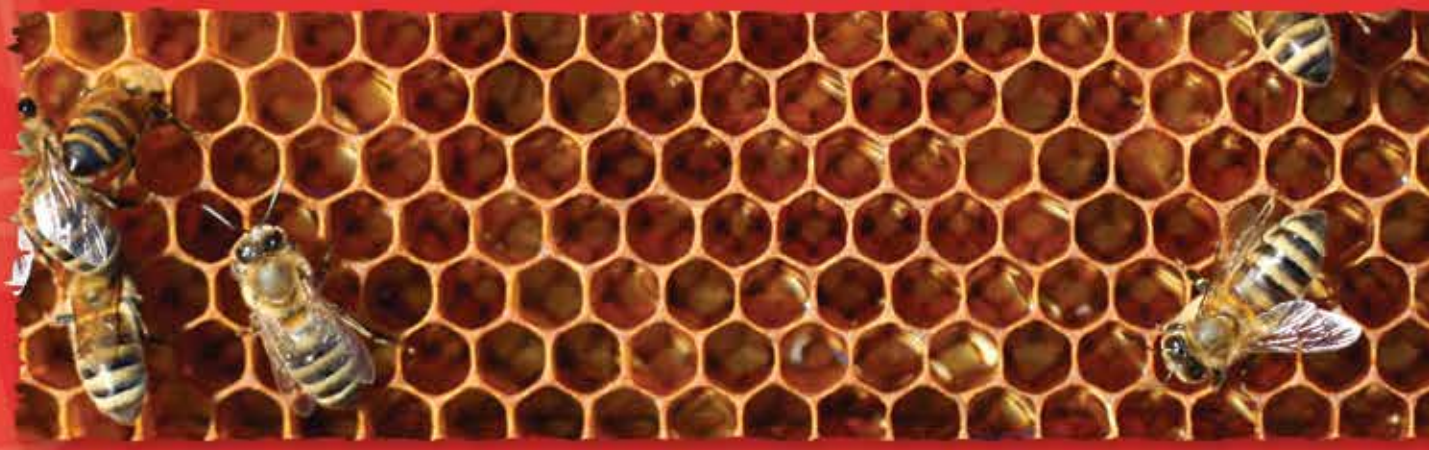
SHELL EDUCATION

Leveled Texts for Mathematics

Geometry

Full-color Teacher Resource CD



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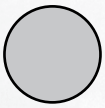
Title of the Text	 Star	 Circle	 Square	 Triangle
Angles All Around	2.2	3.2	5.0	6.6
Understanding Triangles	1.5	3.5	5.5	6.7
To Cross or Not to Cross	2.1	3.3	5.4	6.8
Quadrilaterals	2.1	3.0	5.1	6.5
Classifying 2-D Shapes	2.2	3.5	5.0	6.6
Irregular Shapes	1.8	3.5	5.5	6.8
Congruent and Similar Figures	2.2	3.4	5.0	6.5
Understanding 3-D Shapes	2.2	3.5	5.0	6.7
Understanding Prisms	2.0	3.1	5.0	6.6
The Coordinate Plane	1.8	3.4	5.4	6.7
Circles	2.0	3.0	5.1	6.5
Symmetry	1.9	3.1	5.1	6.7
Reflections	2.2	3.4	5.4	6.5
Rotations	2.2	3.0	5.5	7.0
Translations	2.2	3.5	5.4	6.8

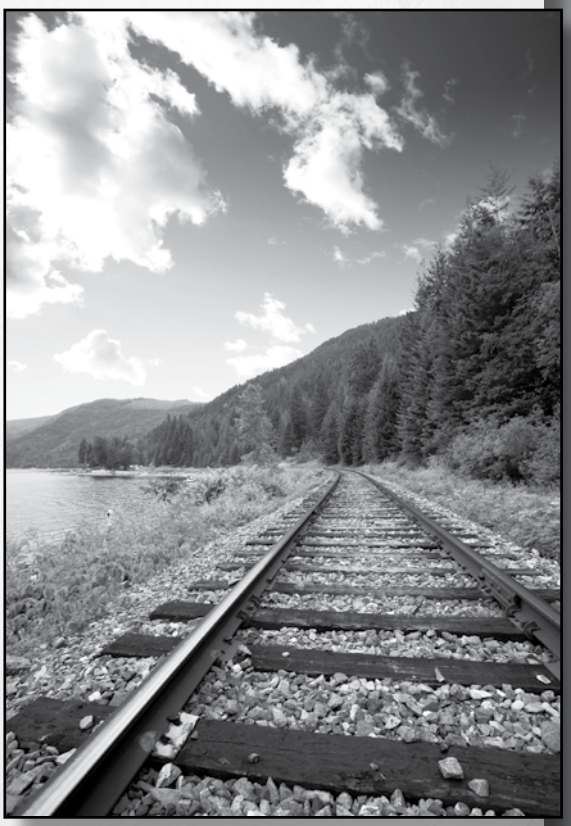
Components of the Product

Primary Sources

- Each level of text includes important visual support. These images, diagrams, photographs, and illustrations add interest to the texts and help students comprehend the mathematical concepts. The images also serve as visual support for second-language learners. They make the texts more context-rich and bring the examples to life.

To Cross or Not to Cross

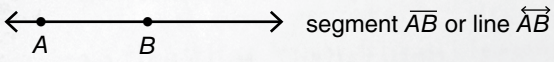
Look at the train tracks. It may look like the tracks will meet. But the two steel rods will never intersect!



Basic Facts

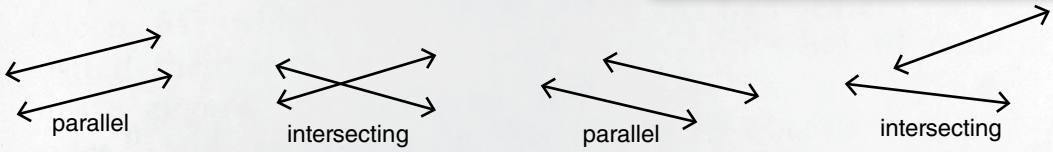
Lines

Lines are endlessly straight. They go on and on. We draw arrows at each end of a line. This shows that it continues forever.

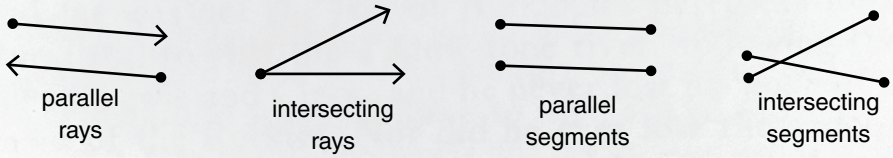


Parallel or Intersecting

There are many kinds of lines. One type of line is called **parallel**. Parallel lines will never cross. They will always be the same distance apart. When lines cross they **intersect** at one point.

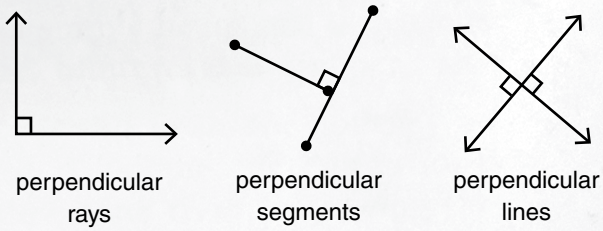


A **ray** is a line with a starting point at one side. But it has no ending point. A **segment** is a line with two endpoints. Rays and segments can be parallel. They can also intersect.



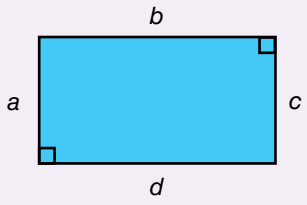
Perpendicular

Lines, rays, and segments can intersect. When they do, angles are formed. You know that a right angle has a measure of 90°. When right angles are formed, the lines, rays, or segments that formed those angles are called **perpendicular**.



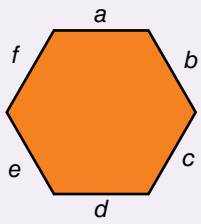
Working with Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Let's find all the pairs of parallel and perpendicular sides in the examples below.



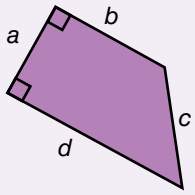
Parallel
a and *c*
b and *d*

Perpendicular
a and *d*
d and *c*
c and *b*
a and *b*



Parallel
a and *d*
b and *e*
c and *f*

Perpendicular
none



Parallel
b and *d*

Perpendicular
a and *d*
a and *b*

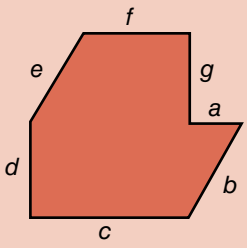
Parallel and Perpendicular Lines in Our Daily Lives

Look at the room shown. There are many examples of both types of lines. The pictures, table, chair, and drawers are only a few. If the handrail was not parallel with the base of the posts, it could cause problems. If the stair steps were not parallel with each other and with the ground, then anyone using the steps would likely fall!

You Try It

Find each pair of parallel and perpendicular sides in the figure below.

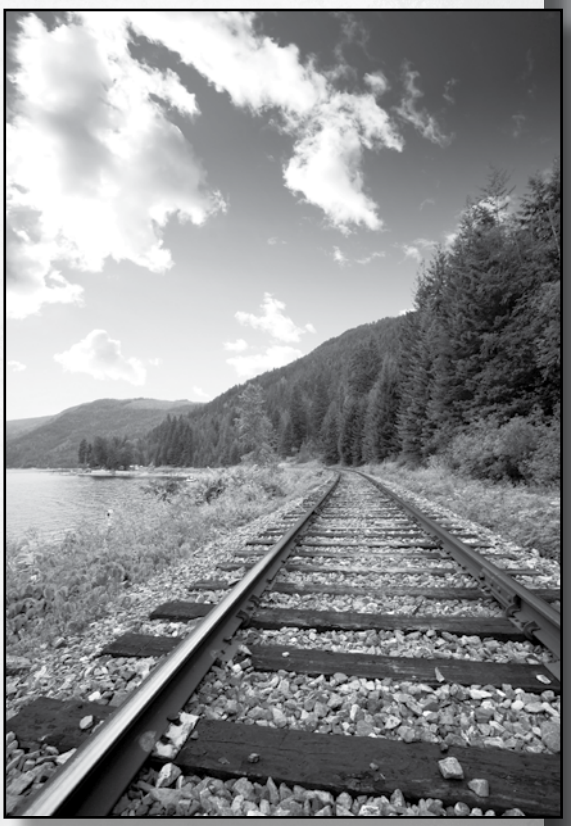
Parallel
f and ___
f and ___
a and ___
e and ___
d and ___



Perpendicular
d and ___
g and ___
g and ___

To Cross or Not to Cross

Look at the train tracks. Even though it may look like it, the two steel rods will never intersect!



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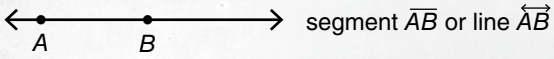
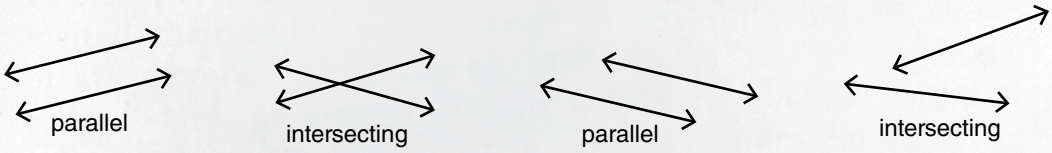


segment $\overline{AB}$ or line $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

Parallel or Intersecting

There are many kinds of lines. One type of line is called **parallel**. Parallel lines will never cross. They will always be the same distance apart. If lines were to cross they would **intersect** at one point. When lines cross each other we say that they intersect.



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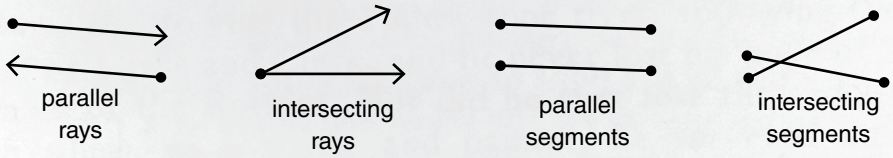
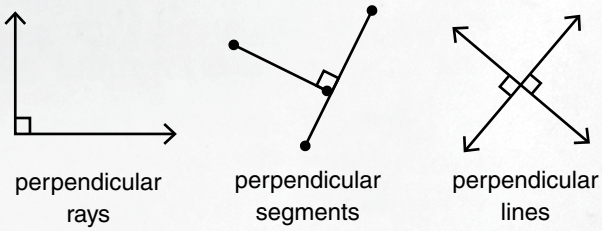


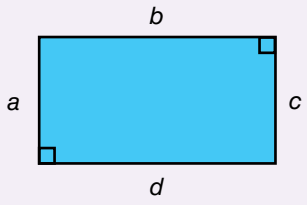
Perpendicular

Lines, rays, and segments can intersect. When they do, angles are formed. You know that a right angle has a measure of 90°. When right angles are formed, the lines, rays, or segments that formed those angles are called **perpendicular**.



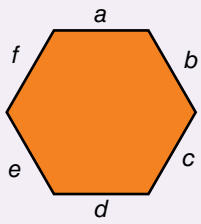
Working with Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Let's find all the pairs of parallel and perpendicular sides in the examples below.



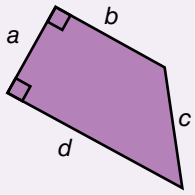
Parallel
a and *c*
b and *d*

Perpendicular
a and *d*
d and *c*
c and *b*
a and *b*



Parallel
a and *d*
b and *e*
c and *f*

Perpendicular
none



Parallel
b and *d*

Perpendicular
a and *d*
a and *b*

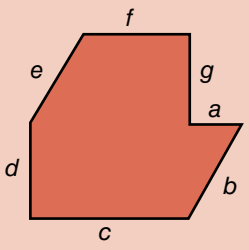
Parallel and Perpendicular Lines in Our Daily Lives

Look at the room shown. There are many examples of both types of lines. The pictures, table, chair, and drawers are only a few. If the handrail was not parallel with the base of the posts, it could cause problems. If the stair steps were not parallel with each other and with the ground, then anyone using the steps would likely fall!

You Try It

Find each pair of parallel and perpendicular sides in the figure below.

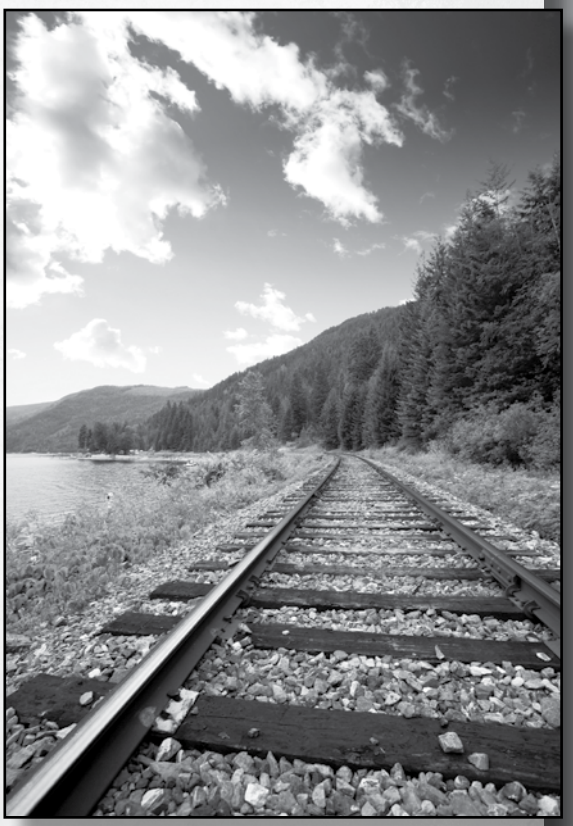
Parallel
f and ___
f and ___
a and ___
e and ___
d and ___



Perpendicular
d and ___
g and ___
g and ___

To Cross or Not to Cross

Look at the train tracks. Even though it may look like it, the two steel rods will never intersect!



Basic Facts

Lines

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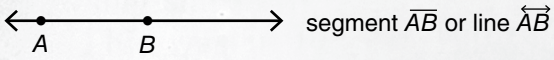
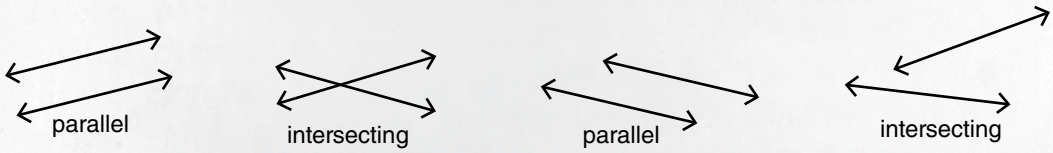


Parallel or Intersecting

There are many different kinds of lines. One type of line is called **parallel**. Parallel lines will never cross and will always be the same distance apart. If lines were to cross, they would **intersect** at one point. Whenever lines cross one another we say that they are intersecting lines.



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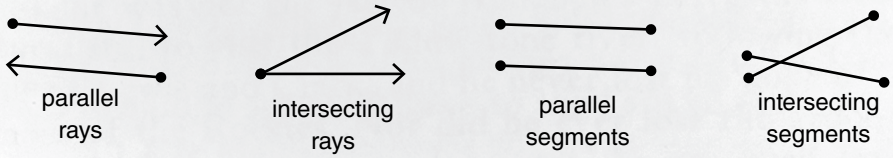

Perpendicular

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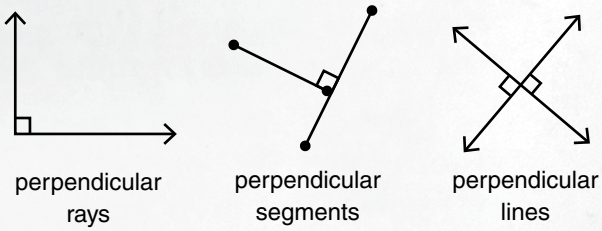
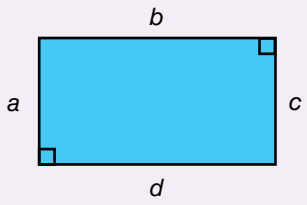


Working with Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Let's find all the pairs of parallel and perpendicular sides in the examples below.

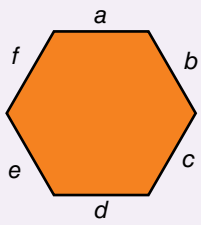


Parallel

a and *c*
b and *d*

Perpendicular

a and *d*
d and *c*
c and *b*
a and *b*

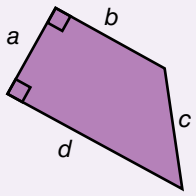


Parallel

a and *d*
b and *e*
c and *f*

Perpendicular

none



Parallel

b and *d*

Perpendicular

a and *d*
a and *b*

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines in Our Daily Lives

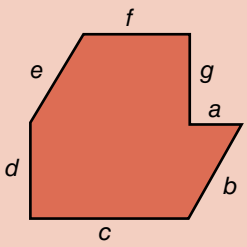
Look at the room shown here. There are many examples of both types of lines. The pictures, table, chair, and drawers are only a few. If the handrail was not parallel with the base of the posts, it could cause problems, and if the stair steps were not parallel with each other and with the ground, then anyone using the steps would surely be at risk of falling!

You Try It

Find each pair of parallel and perpendicular sides in the figure below.

Parallel

f and ___
f and ___
a and ___
e and ___
d and ___

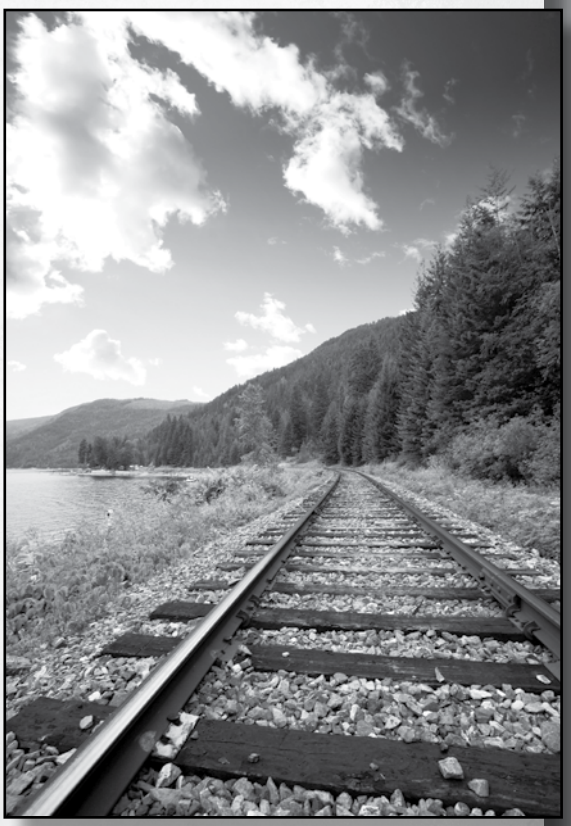


Perpendicular

d and ___
g and ___
g and ___

To Cross or Not to Cross

Even though it may look like it, the two steel rods of these train tracks will never intersect!



Basic Facts

Lines

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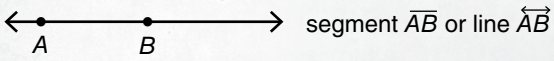
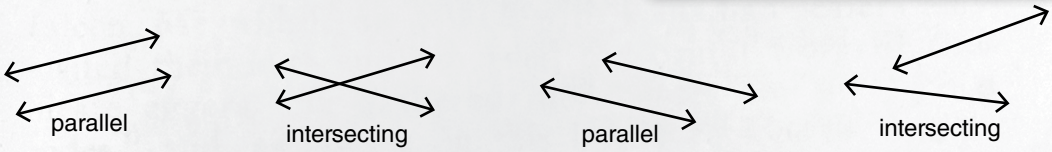


Parallel or Intersecting

There are various types of lines, including **parallel** and **intersecting** lines. Parallel lines will never cross and will always be the same distance apart. Whenever lines cross one another we call them intersecting lines.



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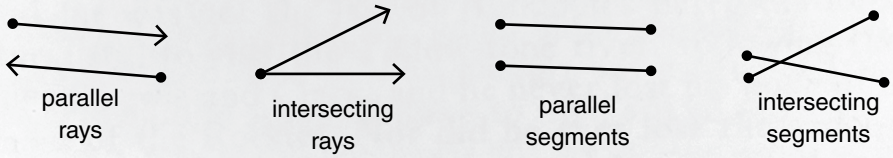

Perpendicular

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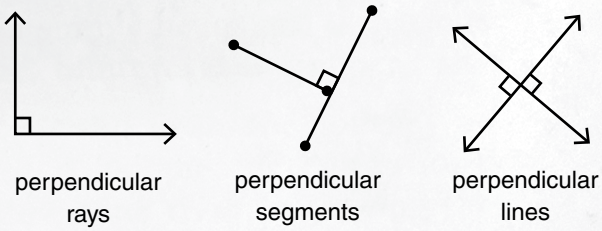
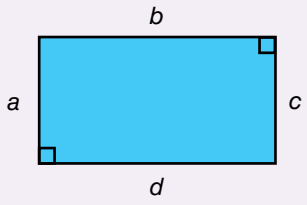


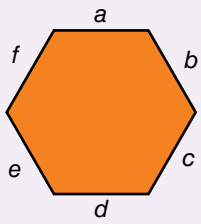
Working with Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Let's find all the pairs of parallel and perpendicular sides in the examples below.



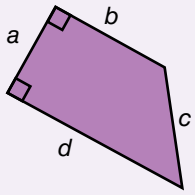
Parallel
a and *c*
b and *d*

Perpendicular
a and *d*
d and *c*
c and *b*
a and *b*



Parallel
a and *d*
b and *e*
c and *f*

Perpendicular
none



Parallel
b and *d*

Perpendicular
a and *d*
a and *b*

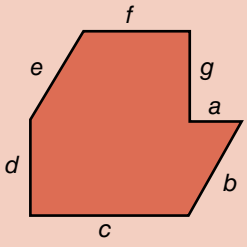
Parallel and Perpendicular Lines in Our Daily Lives

Study the room pictured here, and you can find many examples of both types of lines. The pictures, table, chair, and drawers are only a few. If the handrail was not parallel with the base of the posts, it could cause problems, and if the stair steps were not parallel with each other and with the ground, then anyone using the steps would surely be at risk of falling!

You Try It

Find each pair of parallel and perpendicular sides in the figure below.

Parallel
f and ___
f and ___
a and ___
e and ___
d and ___



Perpendicular
d and ___
g and ___
g and ___