Points, Line Segments, Lines, and Rays

Point

Line Segment

Line F

Ray

A **point** is pictured by a dot. It is named with a capital letter. This is point *A*.

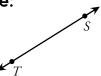
A **line segment** is a straight path between 2 points. This is line segment BC or CB. It is written \overline{BC} or \overline{CB} .

A **line** is a straight path that goes on forever in **both** directions. This is line **DE** or **ED**. It is written **DE** or **ED**.

A **ray** is a straight path that goes on forever in **one** directions. This is ray FG. It is written \overrightarrow{FG} .

Write if each is a **point**, **line segment**, **line**, or **ray** and its name.

Example:



1.

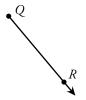


2.



Line TS or ST \overrightarrow{TS} or \overrightarrow{ST}

3.



1



5.



6.



7.



R



ANSWER KEY

Points, Line Segments, Lines, and Rays

Point

int Line Segment

Line

D
E

 $\underset{G}{\overset{\bullet}{\longrightarrow}}$

A **point** is pictured by a dot. It is named with a capital letter. This is point *A*.

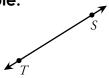
A **line segment** is a straight path between 2 points. This is line segment BC or CB. It is written \overline{BC} or \overline{CB} .

A **line** is a straight path that goes on forever in **both** directions. This is line \overrightarrow{DE} or \overrightarrow{ED} . It is written \overrightarrow{DE} or \overrightarrow{ED} .

A **ray** is a straight path that goes on forever in **one** directions. This is ray FG. It is written \overline{FG} .

Write if each is a **point**, **line segment**, **line**, or **ray** and its name.

Example:



1. C

2.



Line TS or ST \overrightarrow{TS} or \overrightarrow{ST}

Line Segment CD or DC \overline{CD} or \overline{DC}

Ray XY

 \overrightarrow{XY}

3.



4.

. . 5.



Ray QR

 \overrightarrow{QR}

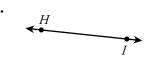
Point *L*

Line Segment NO or ON \overline{NO} or \overline{ON}

6.



7.



8.



Line UV or VU \overrightarrow{UV} or \overrightarrow{VU}

Line HI or IH HI or IH

Ray KJ

KJ