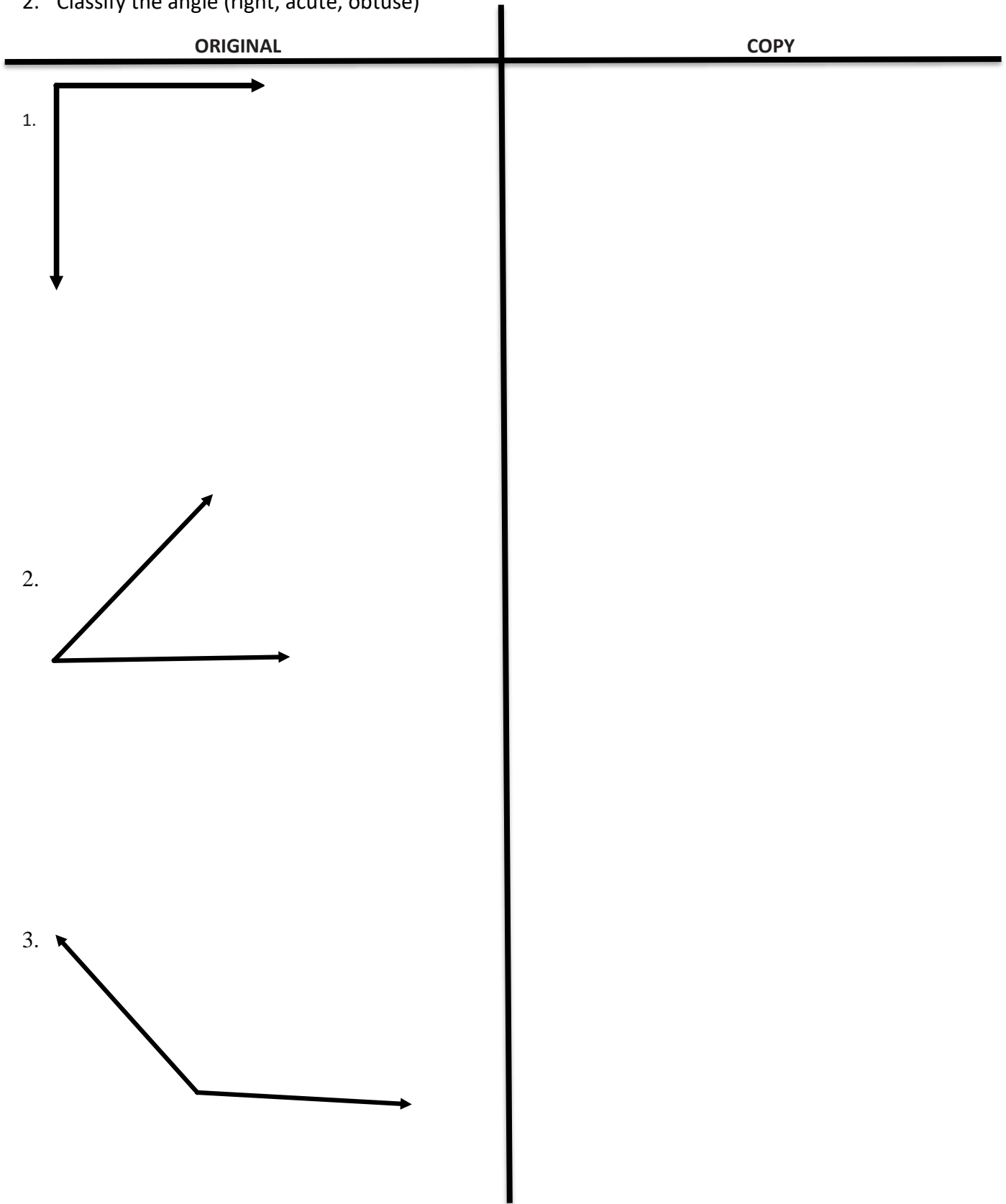
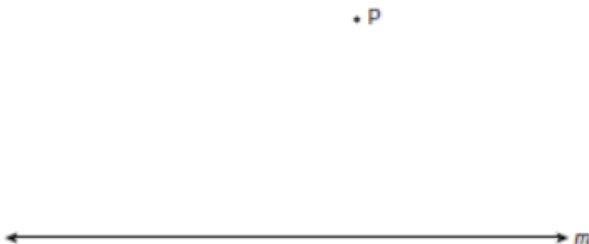


PRACTICE: Using your compass and a straightedge:

1. Copy the angle
2. Classify the angle (right, acute, obtuse)



HOW TO CONSTRUCT PARALLEL LINES

STEPS	C ONSTRUCTION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw a transversal* (<i>fancy way we say 'line' when we are discussing parallel lines specifically</i>) through P and across the line m at an angle, forming the point Q where it intersects the line m. The exact angle is not important. 2. With the compasses' width set to about half the distance between P and Q (the exact width is not important), place the point on Q, and draw an arc across both lines. Label intersections X and Y. 3. Without adjusting the compasses' width, move the compasses to P and draw the same arc as the one in step 2. Where the arc intercepts the transversal, label the point W. 4. Set compasses' width to the distance between X and Y. 5. Without adjusting the compasses' width, place the compass on W and create intercepting arc forming point Z. 6. Draw a straight line through points P and Z. 	

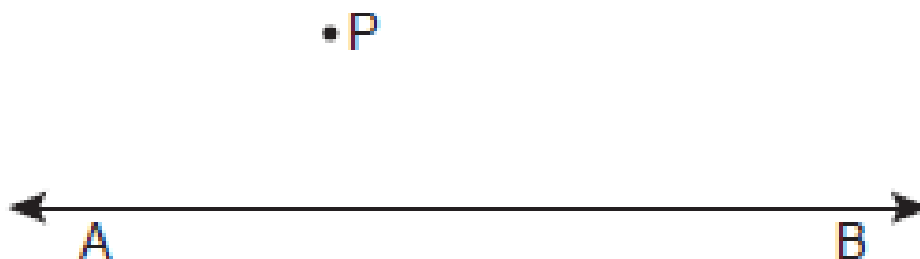
CONCLUSIONS:

What construction is this similar to?

What can you conclude about $\angle XQY$ and $\angle WPZ$?

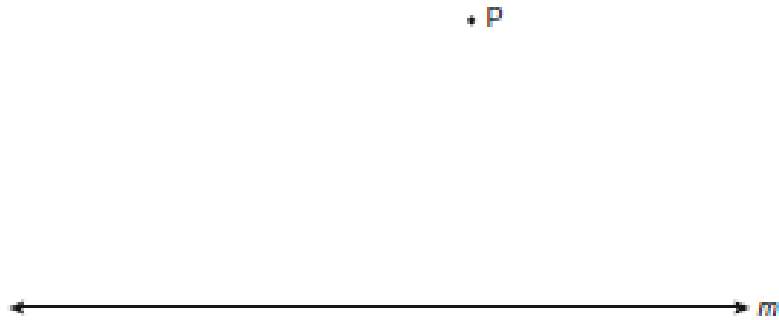
We call these _____ angles. They are formed when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal. Corresponding angles are always _____!

1. A) Construct the line that is parallel to line \overline{AB} and passes through point P.



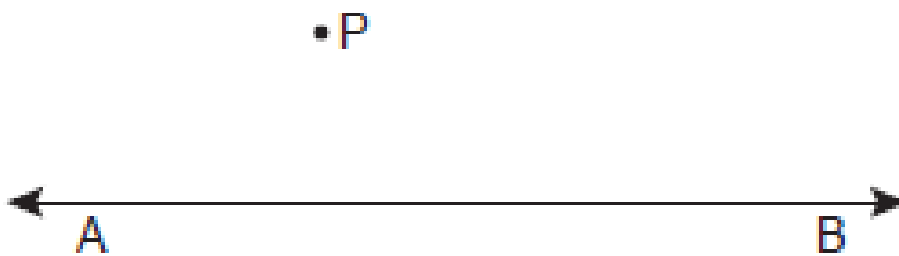
- B) Identify a pair of corresponding angles.

2. A) Construct the line that is parallel to m and passes through point P.



B) Identify a pair of corresponding angles.

3. A) Construct the line that is parallel to AB and passes through point P.



B) Identify a pair of corresponding angles.