

**Math Centre #8  
Math Journal**

**Materials:**

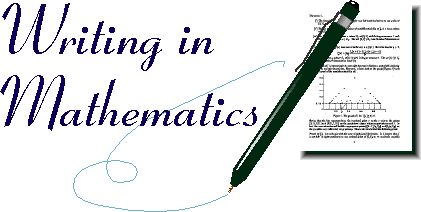
* pencil & math notebook or blog
* image

**Instructions:**

1. Write today’s date and the title “Math Journal Entry: Understanding Lines”. Underline the title neatly.
2. Answer the question above. Write in complete sentences, and remember to use:

* Relevant math vocabulary (parallel, perpendicular, bisect, etc.)
* Examples to illustrate what you are writing about
* Pictures, numbers, maybe even labelled diagrams
* Strategies you used
* Questions you may still have

1. If you get stuck, there is a “Journal Clues” poster at the station. Each clue is covered up by a sticky. If you’re not sure how to get started, feel free to look at a clue!
2. Still not sure? Why not check out another clue, and discuss what you’ve read with a partner?
3. When you have completed your journal entry, reread it to make sure it makes sense and could be understood if someone else read it.
4. Read it once more to ensure you have used capitals and punctuation where needed. Make any changes as necessary.
5. Tidy up the materials at your centre, thank any partners you may have discussed your journal with, and move to the net centre.



**Centre 4 – Clues for Road Picture**

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| --- | --- |
| **Clue #1**  Intersecting lines are NOT *parallel*. They meet at a single point. The distance between the line increases as you move from that point.  [https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQ8p4Kohv_DwF7_5TSxMNgoraZ__4XMV5HF5qVwmkQQuQV91-ZsCA](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://education-portal.com/academy/lesson/what-are-intersecting-lines-definition-examples.html&ei=sNpXVL_wN5GoyATc9oGABw&bvm=bv.78677474,d.aWw&psig=AFQjCNEuDdQNLPaJ_xrFwqSs9VoU2Ffylw&ust=1415130138890651) | **Clue #2**  *Parallel* lines do not meet. The distance between parallel lines remains constant.  [File:Two Parallel lines.svg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/df/Two_Parallel_lines.svg) |
| **Clue #3**  Two lines are *perpendicular* if they meet (“intersect”) at a right angle. That’s a 90º angle!  perpendicular line | **Clue #4**  If you draw a *perpendicular* bise*c*tor through one line, and it’s STILL perpendicular when it goes through another line, those two lines MUST be parallel!  The *bisector* is the thing doing the “cutting”! |
| **Clue #5**  Lines, line segments, and rays can be *parallel* or the can *intersect*. Parallel lines, line segments, and rays never meet, as they remain a constant distance apart.  intersecting, perpendicular, parallel lines | **Clue #6**  If you draw a bisector through two parallel lines, *corresponding* angles will be *congruent*.  [http://mymathsworld.files.wordpress.com/2010/11/corresponding3.png?w=595](http://mymathsworld.files.wordpress.com/2010/11/corresponding3.png)  Bisector |