

Points, Lines and Rays

Chapter 2: Lines and Angles · Topic 1

Key Concept

These basic elements combine to form all more complex geometric shapes — for instance, a triangle is formed by three line segments meeting at three points, and understanding these fundamentals is essential before studying angles, polygons, and other shapes. Real-world examples help visualise these concepts: a laser beam approximates a ray (starting point, travelling in one direction), while the edge of a ruler approximates a line segment (a fixed, measurable length).

Quick Revision Notes

- A point marks a position with no size; a line extends infinitely both ways.
- A ray starts at one point and extends infinitely in one direction only.
- A line segment has two fixed endpoints, giving it a measurable length.
- These basic elements combine to form all more complex geometric shapes.

Practice Questions

- 1 Draw a line, a ray, and a line segment, labeling each.
- 2 Give a real-world example of a line segment.
- 3 Explain the key difference between a line and a ray.