

## Answers for Lesson 8-1, pp. 356–357 Exercises

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1. Parallel lines lie in the same plane; skew lines do not.
2. triangles
3. triangular
4. lateral edge
5. cylinder
6. The base is a circle. The figure is a cone.  $\overline{PQ}$  is the radius of the base.
7. The base is a square. The figure is a square pyramid.  $\overline{PQ}$  is a lateral edge.
8. The base is a circle. The figure is a cylinder.  $\overline{PQ}$  is a radius.
9. 3 rectangular prisms, 2 cylinders, and a triangular prism
- 10–12. Answers may vary. Samples are given.
10.  $\overline{AD}$  and  $\overline{CG}$ ,  $\overline{DC}$  and  $\overline{HG}$
11.  $\overline{DE}$  and  $\overline{FH}$ ,  $\overline{GD}$  and  $\overline{EF}$
12.  $\overline{JL}$  and  $\overline{ST}$ ,  $\overline{LR}$  and  $\overline{KP}$
13. rectangular pyramid
14. intersecting
15. skew
16. parallel
17. Check students' work.
18. Yes; Kenji is right in that there are 2 parallel, congruent trapezoidal bases, and the lateral faces are parallelograms. Esther is also right in that a vertical cut could separate the figure into a rectangular prism and a triangular prism.
19. triangular prism
20. Answers may vary. Sample: The solid could be broken down into one triangular prism, one rectangular prism, and one trapezoidal prism.
21. A
22. J
23. B
24. 75
25. 24
26. about 418