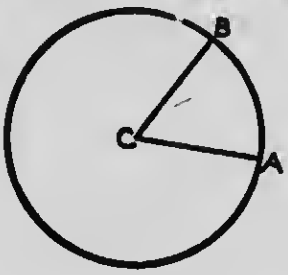
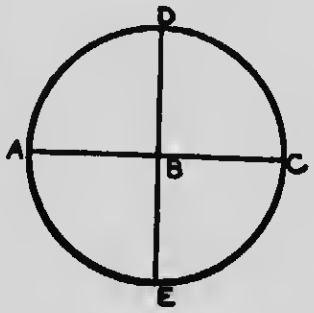
The circumference of any circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, each part being called a **degree.**

If the arc **AB** contains 60 degrees, then the angle **ACB** at the centre is an angle of 60 degrees, expressed by 60°.



The lines **AC, DE,** through the centre, being perpendicular, each of the arcs **AD, DC, CE, EA** must contain 90°, and the angles **ABD, DBC,** . . . . are angles of 90°.

A semicircle contains 180°, and the straight angle **ABC** contains 180°.



A **triangle:**

It has three sides and three angles.

A **quadrangle:**

It has four angles. Having four sides, it is also called a **quadrilateral.**

A straight line joining two opposite corners of a quadrilateral is called a **diagonal.**

Figures contained by more than four straight lines are called **polygons.**

A straight line has evidently throughout its entire length the same *direction.*