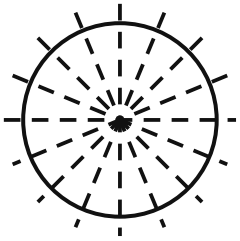
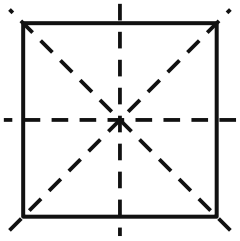
Lines of Symmetry Chart: Shapes

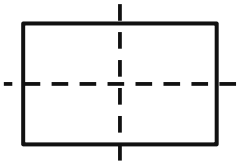
Each dashed line is a fold where the two halves match.



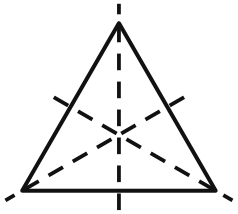
circle
every line through the middle



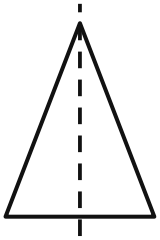
square
4 lines



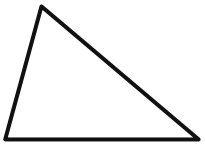
rectangle
2 lines



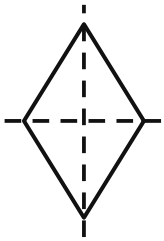
equilateral triangle
3 lines



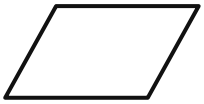
isosceles triangle
1 line



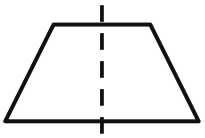
scalene triangle
0 lines



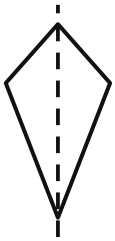
rhombus (diamond)
2 lines



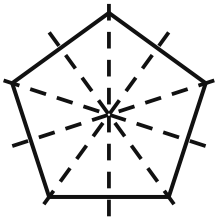
parallelogram
0 lines



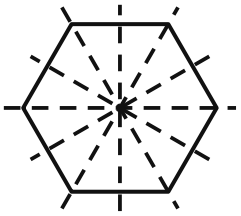
isosceles trapezoid
1 line



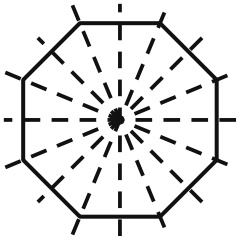
kite
1 line



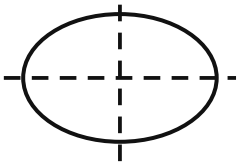
regular pentagon
5 lines



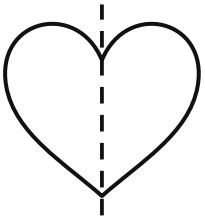
regular hexagon
6 lines



regular octagon
8 lines



oval
2 lines

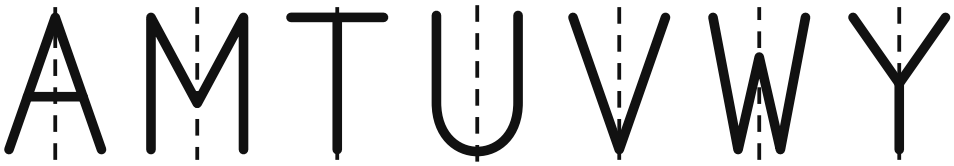


heart
1 line

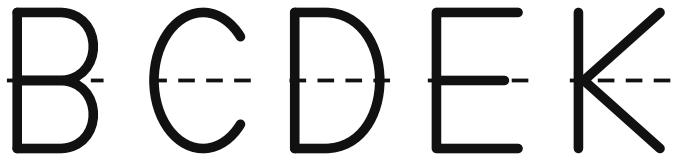
Lines of Symmetry Chart: Capital Letters

In plain capital letters like these. A fancy letter can lose a line.

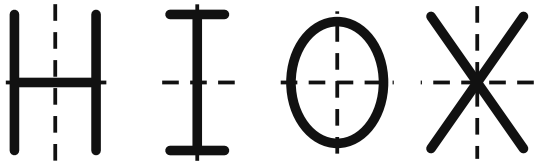
1 line, up and down: A, M, T, U, V, W, Y



1 line, across: B, C, D, E, K



2 lines: H, I, O, X



0 lines: F, G, J, L, N, P, Q, R, S, Z



For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Charts

A chart for the fridge or beside homework. For kindergarten to third grade.

Why use it

A line of symmetry is a fold where both halves match exactly. A regular shape, with all its sides and corners equal, has as many lines as it has sides, and a circle has the most: every line through its middle. Schools name lines of symmetry in fourth grade (Common Core 4.G.A.3, TEKS 4.6(B)).

What it is good for

- How many lines of symmetry common shapes have, and where they run.
- Which capital letters have a line up and down, across, two, or none.
- Checking answers on the worksheets.

How to use it

1. Point to a shape and count its dashed lines together.
2. Cut the same shape from paper and fold along each line to see the halves match.
3. Compare the square and the rectangle: only the square folds corner to corner.
4. Find the letters of your child's name on the second page, and their lines.

> **Try saying:** “The square has 4 lines. Why does the rectangle only have 2?”

Tip: Things in nature, such as leaves and butterflies, are nearly symmetric, never exactly. Say “nearly” when you find one.