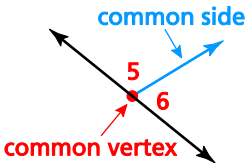
Vocabulary Flash Cards

acute angle *Chapter 1 (p. 39)*	**adjacent angles** *Chapter 1 (p. 48)*
angle *Chapter 1 (p .38)*	**angle bisector** *Chapter 1 (p. 42)*
axiom *Chapter 1 (p. 12)*	**between** *Chapter 1 (p. 13)*
collinear points *Chapter 1 (p. 4)*	**complementary angles** *Chapter 1 (p. 48)*

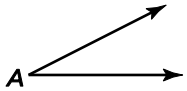
Vocabulary Flash Cards

Two angles that share a common vertex and side, but have no common interior points

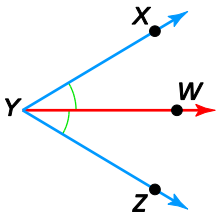


$\angle 5$ and $\angle 6$ are adjacent angles.

An angle that has a measure greater than 0° and less than 90°



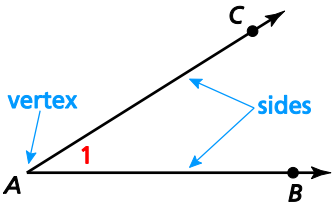
A ray that divides an angle into two angles that are congruent



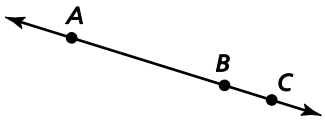
$\overrightarrow{YW}$ bisects $\angle XYZ$, so $\angle XYW \cong \angle ZYW$.

A set of points consisting of two different rays that have the same endpoint

$\angle A$, $\angle BAC$, $\angle CAB$, or $\angle 1$



When three points are collinear, one point is between the other two.

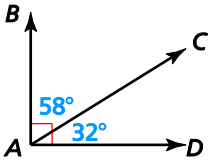


Point *B* is between points *A* and *C*.

A rule that is accepted without proof

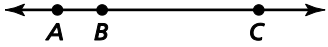
The Segment Addition Postulate states that if B is between A and C, then $AB + BC = AC$.

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 90°



$\angle BAC$ and $\angle CAB$ are complementary angles.

Points that lie on the same line



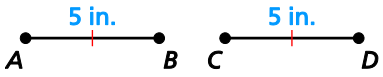
A, B, and C are collinear.

Vocabulary Flash Cards

congruent angles *Chapter 1 (p. 40)*	**congruent segments** *Chapter 1 (p. 15)*
construction *Chapter 1 (p. 15)*	**coordinate** *Chapter 1 (p. 12)*
coplanar points *Chapter 1 (p. 4)*	**defined terms** *Chapter 1 (p. 5)*
distance *Chapter 1 (p. 12)*	**endpoints** *Chapter 1 (p. 5)*

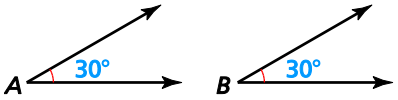
Vocabulary Flash Cards

Line segments that have the same length



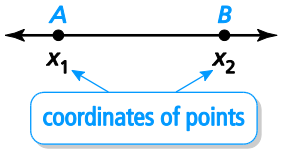
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$

Two angles that have the same measure

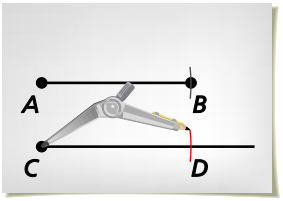


$\angle A \cong \angle B$

A real number that corresponds to a point on a line



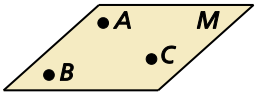
A geometric drawing that uses a limited set of tools, usually a compass and a straightedge



Terms that can be described using known words, such as *point* or *line*

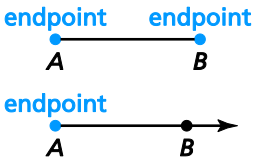
Line segment and *ray* are two defined terms.

Points that lie in the same plane



A, B, and C are coplanar.

Points that represent the ends of a line segment or ray



The absolute value of the difference of two coordinates on a line

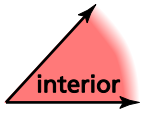
$AB = |x_2 - x_1|$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

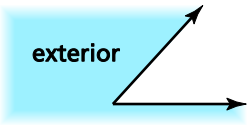
exterior of an angle *Chapter 1 (p. 38)*	**interior of an angle** *Chapter 1 (p. 38)*
intersection *Chapter 1 (p. 6)*	**line** *Chapter 1 (p. 4)*
line segment *Chapter 1 (p. 5)*	**linear pair** *Chapter 1 (p. 50)*
measure of an angle *Chapter 1 (p. 39)*	**midpoint** *Chapter 1 (p. 20)*

Vocabulary Flash Cards

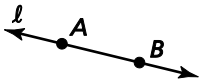
The region that contains all the points between the sides of an angle



The region that contains all the points outside of an angle

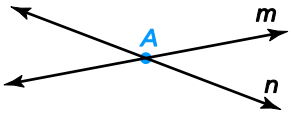


A line has one dimension. It is represented by a line with two arrowheads, but it extends without end.



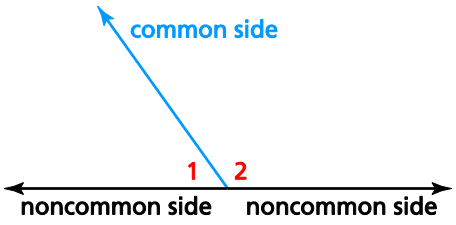
line ℓ, line AB ($\overleftrightarrow{AB}$), or line BA ($\overleftrightarrow{BA}$)

The set of points two or more geometric figures have in common



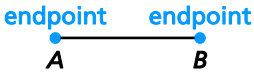
The intersection of two different lines is a point.

Two adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays



$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are a linear pair.

Consists of two endpoints and all the points between them

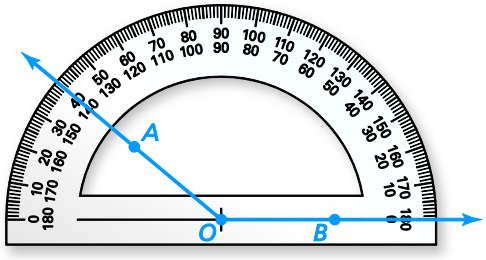


The point that divides a segment into two congruent segments

M is the midpoint of $\overline{AB}$.

So, $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$ and $AM = MB$.

The absolute value of the difference between the real numbers matched with the two rays that form the angle on a protractor



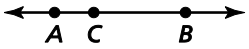
$m\angle AOB = 140^\circ$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

obtuse angle *Chapter 1 (p. 39)*	**opposite rays** *Chapter 1 (p. 5)*
plane *Chapter 1 (p. 4)*	**point** *Chapter 1 (p. 4)*
postulate *Chapter 1 (p. 12)*	**ray** *Chapter 1 (p. 5)*
right angle *Chapter 1 (p. 39)*	**segment** *Chapter 1 (p. 5)*

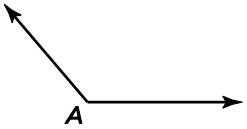
Vocabulary Flash Cards

If point C lies on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ between A and B, then $\overrightarrow{CA}$ and $\overrightarrow{CB}$ are opposite rays.



$\overrightarrow{CA}$ and $\overrightarrow{CB}$ are opposite rays.

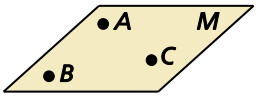
An angle that has a measure greater than 90° and less than 180°



A location in space that is represented by a dot and has no dimension

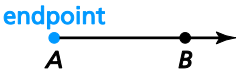
point A

A flat surface made up of points that has two dimensions and extends without end, and is represented by a shape that looks like a floor or a wall



plane M, or plane ABC

$\overrightarrow{AB}$ is a ray if it consists of the endpoint A and all points on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ that lie on the same side of A as B.

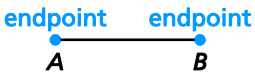


$\overrightarrow{AB}$

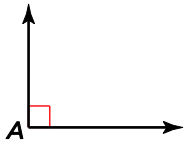
A rule that is accepted without proof

The Segment Addition Postulate states that if B is between A and C, then $AB + BC = AC$.

Consists of two endpoints and all the points between them



An angle that has a measure of 90°

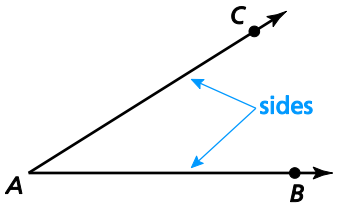


Vocabulary Flash Cards

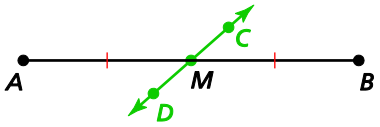
segment bisector *Chapter 1 (p. 20)*	**sides of an angle** *Chapter 1 (p. 38)*
straight angle *Chapter 1 (p. 39)*	**supplementary angles** *Chapter 1 (p. 48)*
undefined terms *Chapter 1 (p. 4)*	**vertex of an angle** *Chapter 1 (p. 38)*
vertical angles *Chapter 1 (p. 50)*	

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The rays of an angle



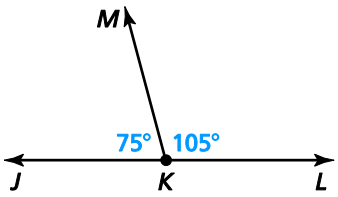
A point, ray, line, line segment, or plane that intersects the segment at its midpoint



$\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ **is a segment bisector of** $\overline{AB}$**.**

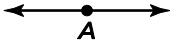
So, $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$ **and** $AM = MB$**.**

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 180°

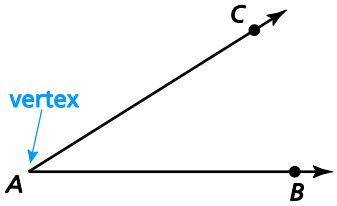


$\angle JKM$ and $\angle LKM$ are supplementary angles.

An angle that has a measure of 180°



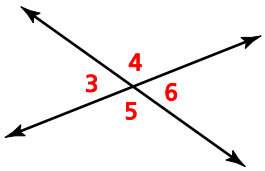
The common endpoint of the two rays that form an angle



Words that do not have formal definitions, but there is agreement about what they mean

In geometry, the words *point*, *line*, and *plane* are undefined terms.

Two angles whose sides form two pairs of opposite rays



$\angle 3$ and $\angle 6$ are vertical angles.

$\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$ are vertical angles.