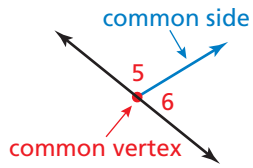


Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>acute angle</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 39)</i></p>	<p>adjacent angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 48)</i></p>
<p>angle</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 38)</i></p>	<p>angle bisector</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 42)</i></p>
<p>axiom</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 12)</i></p>	<p>between</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 14)</i></p>
<p>collinear points</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 4)</i></p>	<p>complementary angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 48)</i></p>

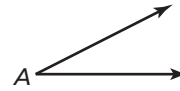
Vocabulary Flash Cards

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

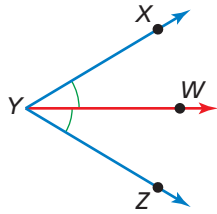


$\angle 5$ and $\angle 6$ are adjacent angles.

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



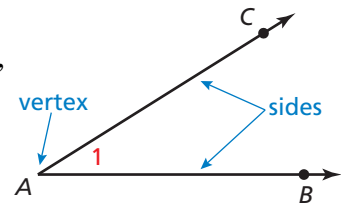
A ray that divides an angle into two angles that are congruent



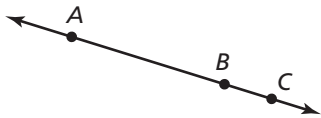
\overline{YW} bisects $\angle XYZ$, so $\angle XYW \cong \angle ZYW$.

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.

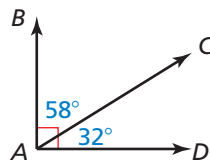


Point B is between points A and C.

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 $\angle CAD$ are complementary angles.

Points that lie on the same line



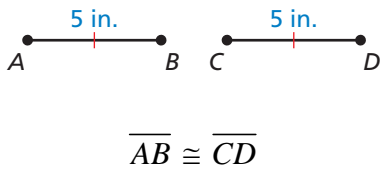
A, B, and C are collinear.

Vocabulary Flash Cards

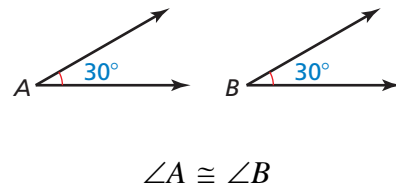
<p>congruent angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 40)</i></p>	<p>congruent segments</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 13)</i></p>
<p>construction</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 13)</i></p>	<p>coordinate</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 12)</i></p>
<p>coplanar points</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 4)</i></p>	<p>defined terms</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 5)</i></p>
<p>distance</p> <p>① number line</p> <p>② Coordinate Plane</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 12)</i></p>	<p>endpoints</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 5)</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

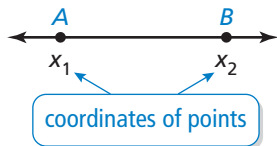
Line segments that have the same length



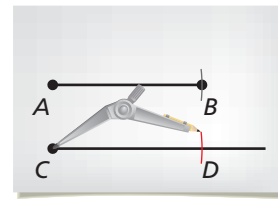
Two angles that have the same measure



A real number that corresponds to a point on a line



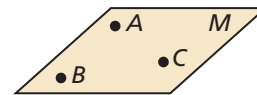
A geometric drawing that uses a limited set of tools, usually a compass and a straightedge



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

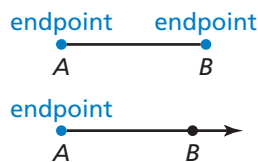
Line segment and *ray* are two defined terms.

Points that lie in the same plane

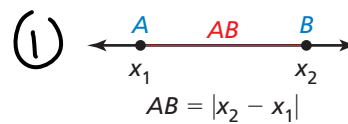


A, B, and C are coplanar.

Points that represent the ends of a line segment or ray



① The absolute value of the difference of two coordinates on a line



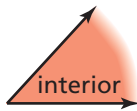
② $A(x_1, y_1) \quad B(x_2, y_2)$
 $AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

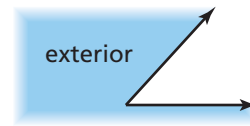
<p>exterior of an angle</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 38)</i></p>	<p>interior of an angle</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 38)</i></p>
<p>intersection</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 6)</i></p>	<p>line</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 4)</i></p>
<p>line segment</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 5)</i></p>	<p>linear pair</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p.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

Vocabulary Flash Cards

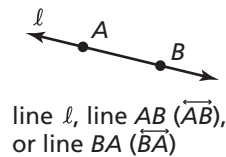
The region that contains all the points between the sides of an angle



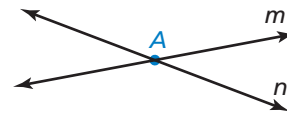
The region that contains all the points outside of an angle



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

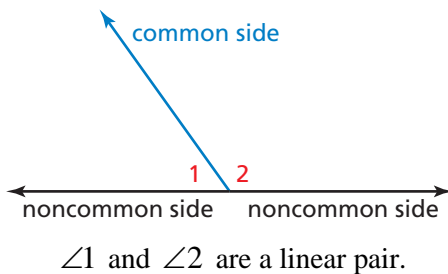


The set of points two or more geometric figures have in common

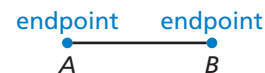


The intersection of two different lines is a point.

Two adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays



Consists of two endpoints and all the points between them

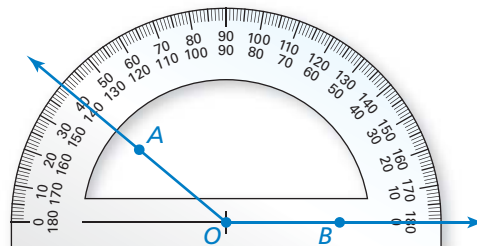


The point that divides a segment into two congruent segments



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



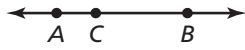
$m\angle AOB = 140^\circ$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

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

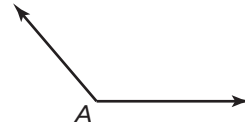
Vocabulary Flash Cards

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.

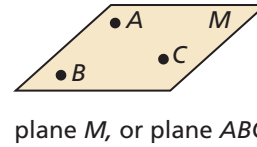
An angle that has a measure greater than 90° and less than 180°



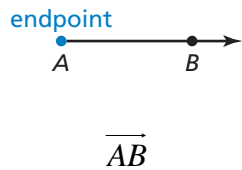
A location in space that is represented by a dot and has no dimension



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



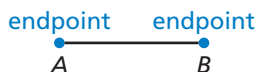
\overrightarrow{AB} is a ray if it consists of the endpoint A and all points on \overleftrightarrow{AB} that lie on the same side of A as B .



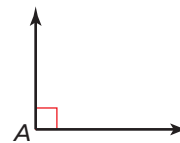
A rule that is accepted without proof

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°

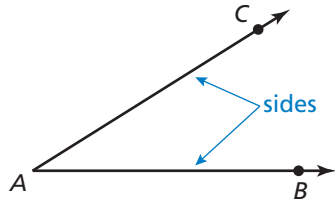


Vocabulary Flash Cards

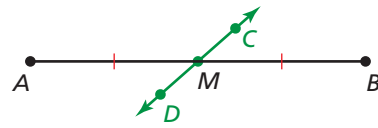
<p>segment bisector</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 20)</i></p>	<p>sides of an angle</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 38)</i></p>
<p>straight angle</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 39)</i></p>	<p>supplementary angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 48)</i></p>
<p>undefined terms</p> <p><i>Chapter 1 (p. 4)</i></p>	<p>vertex of an angle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

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The rays of an angle

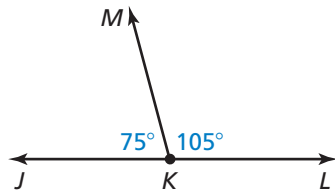


A point, ray, line, line segment, or plane that intersects the segment at its midpoint



\overline{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°

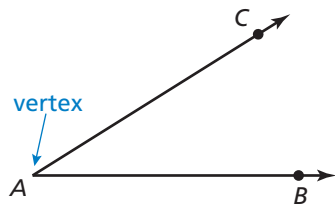


$\angle JKM$ and $\angle LKM$ are supplementary angles.

An angle that has a measure of 180°



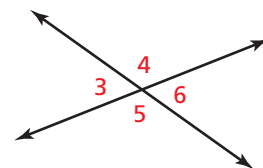
The common endpoint of the two rays that form an angle



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.