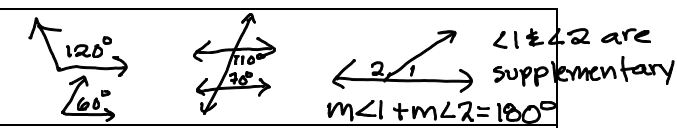

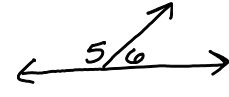
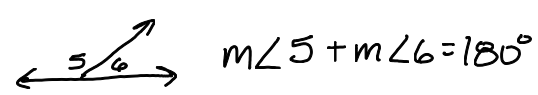
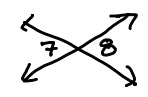
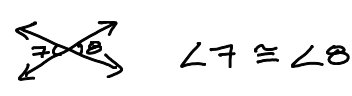
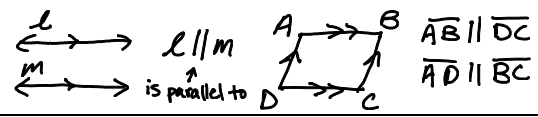
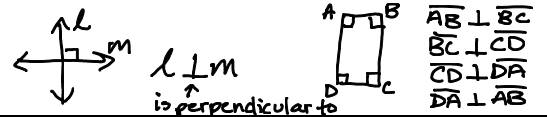


Date:

Section: 9.1

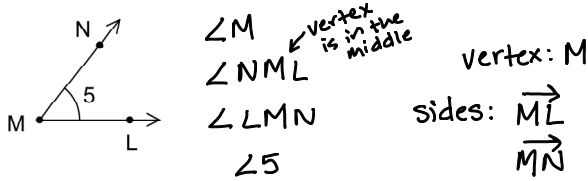
Objective: Review basic geometry vocabulary & symbols

Vocabulary	Definition	Diagram and Symbols
point	A location in space.	$A \bullet$ point A
line	A geometrical object that is straight, has no thickness, and extends forever in two directions.	\overleftrightarrow{MN} \overleftrightarrow{l} line l
ray	Part of a line that starts at a point and extends forever in the other direction.	\overrightarrow{GH} first letter is point where it starts \overrightarrow{HG}
line segment	Part of a line with two endpoints.	\overline{QR}
plane	A flat surface that extends forever.	plane P
angle	Two rays (the sides) that share an endpoint (the vertex)	$\angle 1$ or $\angle B$ $\angle ABC$ or $\angle CBA$
angle measure	Tells us how wide the opening of an angle is (how much rotation there is between the sides).	$m\angle A = 140^\circ$ measure of $\angle A$
congruent segments	Two segments that are the same length.	$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$ is congruent to
congruent angles	Two angles with the same measure.	$\angle A \cong \angle D$ $\angle B \cong \angle E$ $\angle C \cong \angle F$
acute angle	Measure is between 0° and 90° .	
right angle	Measure is exactly 90° .	
obtuse angle	Measure is between 90° and 180° .	
straight angle	Measure is exactly 180° .	
complementary angles	Angles whose measures add up to 90° .	$\angle 1$ & $\angle 2$ are complementary $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$ 30° & 60° don't have to be attached

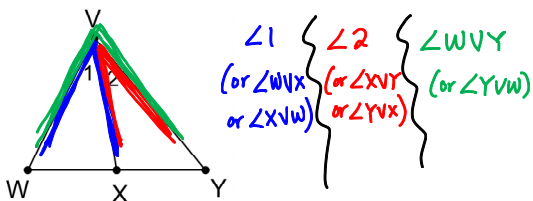
Supplementary angles	Angles whose measures add up to 180° .	
adjacent angles	Two angles that are next to each other and share a side and a vertex (like next-door neighbors that share a fence).	
linear pair	Two angles that add up to a straight angle. The non-common sides form a straight line.	
Linear Pair Postulate	The angles in a linear pair are supplementary.	
vertical angles	The angles across from each other when two lines cross.	
Vertical Angle Theorem	Vertical angles are congruent.	
parallel	Lines or segments in the same plane that are always the same distance apart; they never intersect.	
perpendicular	Lines or segments that intersect to form 4 right angles.	

Examples:

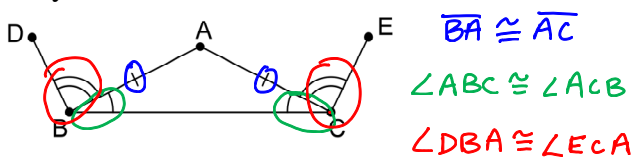
- a) Name this angle in four different ways and identify the sides and vertex of the angle.



- b) Name all of the angles with V as a vertex.



- c) List all of the information that this diagram gives you.



- d) Name the relationship between each set of angles: complementary, supplementary, adjacent, linear pair, and/or vertical. More than one term can apply.

