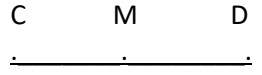
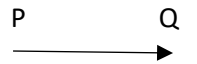
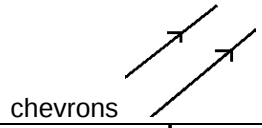
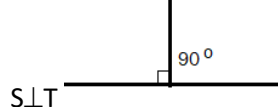
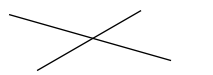
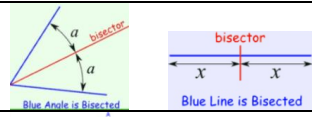
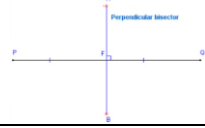
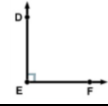
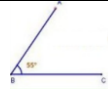


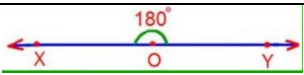
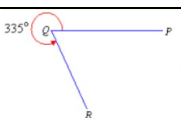
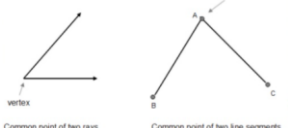
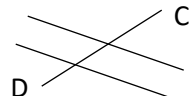
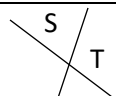
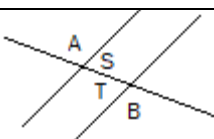
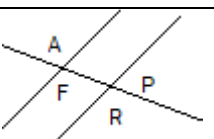
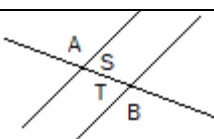
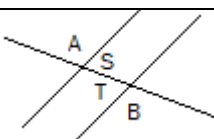
Grade 8 Math – Geometry Vocabulary for Lines and Angles

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Use the internet and your own understanding as a resource to complete the following table.

A good start is this link: <https://www.slideshare.net/cthoma29/geometry-vocabulary-lines-and-angles>

Term	Definition/Explanation	Symbol/Example
Point	An exact location in space represented by a dot and letter.	. A
Line	A connection of points that extend in both directions.	
Line Segment	A series of points that connect two points	
Midpoint	The point on a line that divides the line into two equal lengths.	
Ray	A series of points that has an endpoint at one end and extends out in the other direction	
Parallel	Lines or planar surfaces that are at a constant distance from one another – they will never intersect.	M N indicated with 
Perpendicular	An intersection or connection of two lines, line segments or rays that create a right angle at intersection or connection (90°).	
Intersecting	Two lines that share a common point or 'cross' one another.	
Bisector	A line or ray that divides the angle or line segment into two equal parts.	
Perpendicular Bisector	A line that intersects a straight line at the midpoint and creates four right angles at the intersection point.	
Angle (not Angel)	A shape created by the connection or intersection of two lines or rays that are connected at a single point (point is called the <i>vertex</i>). Named by the letter at the vertex or a point on each line with the vertex in the middle i.e., $\angle ABC$	$\angle$ or $\sphericalangle$ or $\sphericalangle$
Right Angle	An angle that has a measure of 90°. Often indicated with a small box at the vertex.	
Acute Angle	An angle that measures less than 90 degrees.	

Obtuse Angle	An angle that is greater than 90° but less than 180° . I.e., it is between a right and straight angle.	
Straight Angle	An angle that is 180° . – it is essentially a straight line with a vertex.	
Reflex Angle	An angle that is greater than 180° but less than 360° .	
Vertex	The point of connection of two lines or sides of a shape.	
Vertices	The plural of vertex. More than one vertex within a shape or series of shapes.	
Complimentary Angles	Angles that, together, have a sum of 90° .	
Supplementary Angles	Angles that, together, have a sum of 180° .	
Transversal	A line that crosses or intersects two other parallel lines. Line CD is a transversal if the other two lines are parallel.	
Opposite Angles	Angles that are created by intersecting lines and are not adjacent. They are congruent (equal). $\angle E = \angle F$.	
Adjacent Angles	Angles that share a common side. In intersecting lines, they often create a straight angle (add up to 180°). $\angle S$ and $\angle T$ are adjacent angles.	
Alternating Angles	Angles that are on either side of the transversal. Alternate angles that are both on the interior of the transversal are congruent ($\angle S = \angle T$) and those that are both exterior are also congruent ($\angle A = \angle B$).	
Corresponding Angles	Two angles that are on the same side of the transversal that are not both interior or both exterior – there is one of each. They are non-adjacent and are congruent. $\angle A = \angle P$ because corresponding angles as are $\angle F$ and $\angle R$.	
Interior Angles	Angles that are both between the two parallel lines. $\angle S$ and $\angle T$ are interior angles. Interior corresponding angles are supplementary and interior alternating angles are congruent.	
Exterior Angles	Angles that are on the outside of two parallel lines. $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are exterior angles. Exterior corresponding angles are supplementary. Exterior alternating angles are congruent.	
Triangle Sum Theorem	This is the property of triangle that states that when you add up the angle measure of any triangle, they add up to 180° . This can be shown by tearing off the corners of any triangle and putting them together to make a straight line.	