

VOCAB	
Segment	Part of a line consisting of two end points and the points between them
Ray	Part of a line consisting of an end point and all the points to one side
Parallel Lines	Coplaner lines that do not intersect
Skew Lines	Non-coplaner lines that do not intersect
Parallel Planes	Planes that do not intersect
Midpoint	Point on a segment that divides a segment into 2 congruent segments
Acute Angle	Greater than 0 and less than 90
Right angle	90 degree angle
Obtuse angle	Angle greater than 90 but less than 180
Congruent angles	Angles with the same measure
Vertical angles	Opposite angles formed by intersecting lines
Complementary angles	2 angles that add up to 90 degrees
Supplementary angles	2 angles that add up to 180 degrees
Transversal	A line that intersects 2 or more coplaner lines at distinct points
Acute Triangle	All angles are acute
Right Triangle	One right angle
Obtuse Triangle	One obtuse angle
Equilateral Triangle	All sides are congruent
Isosceles Triangle	2 congruent sides
Scalene Triangle	No congruent sides
Circumcenter	The point of concurrency of the perpendicular bisectors of a triangle
Altitude	Height of a triangle
Centroid	Point of concurrency of the medians; always lies within the triangle
Quadrilateral	Polygon with 4 sides

VOCAB (cont)	
Equidistant	Exact same distance
Don't kill me if one of these are wrong, I just have what Mrs. Craig taught us.	
Other things you "need" to know	
Congruence Statements	ASA, SAS, SSS, AAS, HL
Pythagorean Theorem	FOR RIGHT TRIANGLES ONLY
Theorem 1	Parallel lines are always the same distance apart
Theorem 2	If parallel lines cut one transversal into equal parts, it cuts any transversal into equal parts



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Not published yet.

Last updated 2nd December, 2017.

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