**Acute Angle –** an angle that measures more than 0 degrees and less than 90 degrees.

**Adjacent Angles –** two angles that share a side and have a common vertex.

**Alternate Exterior Angles –** the pair of angles on either side of the transversal outside of the other two lines.

**Alternate Interior Angles –** the pair of angles on either side of the transversal inside of the other two lines.

**Angle –** a figure formed by two rays that share a common endpoint.

**Bisect –** to divide into two equal (congruent) parts.

**Collinear Points –** three or more points are collinear if they lie on a single straight line.

**Complementary Angles –** two angles that add up to 90 degrees.

**Congruent Figures –** two figures with the exact same shape and same size.

**Consecutive Interior Angles -**  the pair of angles on one side of the transversal and inside the other two lines.

**Corresponding Angles –** the angles in matching corners.

**Intersecting Lines –** two lines that intersect at one point.

**Intersecting Planes –** two planes that intersect, where they intersect a line is formed.

**Isosceles Triangle –** a triangle with two equal sides (legs) and two equal angles (base angles).

**Line –** is straight, has no thickness, and extends in both directions without end.

**Linear Pair –** a pair of angles that for a line, they must share a ray.

**Midpoint –** the middle point of a line segment.

**Obtuse Angle –** an angle that measures more than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees.

**Parallel Lines -**  two lines, in the same plane, that never touch.

**Parallelogram** – a quadrilateral where opposite sides are parallel (and congruent).

**Parallel Planes –** when two planes are perpendicular to the same line, they are parallel lines.

**Perpendicular Lines –** two lines that form 90 degree angles where they intersect.

**Perpendicular Planes -**  a plane is perpendicular to another plane when it has a line that is perpendicular to the other plane.

**Plane –** a flat two-dimensional surface that extends infinitely far.

**Point –** a location, no size, no width, no length, no depth.

**Quadrilateral –** a four-sided polygon.

**Ray –** a ray starts at one point (the endpoint) and extends in one direction without end.

**Reflex Angle –** an angle that measures more than 180 degrees and less than 360 degrees.

**Regular Figures –** a polygon where all angles are equal and all side are equal.

**Right Angle –** an angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.

**Segment –** a part of a line that is bounded by two endpoints.

**Similar Figures –** figures with the same shape, but not necessarily the same size.

**Skew Lines** – two lines that do not intersect and are not parallel, they are in different planes.

**Supplementary Angles –** two angles that add up to 180 degrees.

**Transversal –** a line that passes through two lines in the same plane at two distinct points.

**Vertical Angles –** angles that are opposite of each other on intersecting lines. (They are congruent.)