**CCM7 PLUS – Unit 8: Geometric Properties Vocabulary**

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| Acute Angle | An angle that measures less than 90 degrees |
| Acute Triangle | A triangle whose angles are all less than 90⁰ |
| Adjacent Angles | Angles that share a vertex and a side but no points in their interiors |
| Alternate Exterior Angles | Pairs of angles found on the exterior of two lines and on opposite sides of the transversal |
| Alternate Interior Angles | Pairs of angles found on the interior of two lines and on opposite sides of the transversal |
| Angle | Two rays meet at an endpoint |
| Angle-Angle Similarity Postulate | If two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of another triangle, then the triangles are similar |
| Angle Sum Theorem | The sum of the interior angles of any triangle is equal to 180° |
| Angle Angle Criterion | If two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of another triangle, then the triangles are similar |
| Complementary Angles | Two angles whose sum is 90 degrees |
| Congruent Angles | Angles that have the same measure |
| Congruent Triangles | Triangles whose corresponding sides are congruent and corresponding angles are congruent - these triangles are the same shape and size |
| Corresponding | Similar in character, form or function |
| Corresponding Angles | A pair of angles formed by a transversal and two lines |
| Deductive Reasoning | To arrive at a conclusion using facts, definitions, rule or properties |
| Equilateral Triangle | A triangle with three congruent sides |
| Exterior Angle | An angle formed by a side and the extension of an adjacent side |
| Intersecting | A single point where two lines meet or cross |
| Interior Angle | An angle inside a polygon |
| Isosceles Triangle | A triangle with at least two congruent sides |
| Line Segment | A straight line with exactly two endpoints |
| Non-adjacent Angles | Two angles that do not have a common side or a common vertex (not touching) |
| Obtuse Angle | An angle that measures more than 90 degrees but less than 180 |
| Obtuse Triangle | A triangle with one obtuse angle |
| Parallel | Side by side lines, surfaces, or objects having the same continuous distance apart |
| Parallel lines | Lines that lie in the same plane but never intersect |
| Perpendicular | Intersecting to form right angles |
| Protractor | An instrument used to measure angles in degrees |
| Ray | A part of a line with exactly one endpoint |
| Remote Interior Angles  | The remote interior angles are the two angles that are inside the triangle and opposite from the exterior angle |
| Right Angle | An angle that measures exactly 90° |
| Right Triangle | A triangle with one right angle |
| Same Side Interior Angles | Lie on the same side of the transversal between the other two lines |
| Scalene Triangle | A triangle with no congruent sides |
| Straight Angle | An angle that measures exactly 180° |
| Supplementary Angles | Two angles whose sum is 180 degrees |
| Transversal | A line that cuts through two or more parallel lines |
| Triangle | A closed figure consisting of three line segments |
| Triangle Exterior Angle Theorem | The measure of each exterior angle of a triangle equals the sum of the measures of its two remote interior angles |
| Triangle Sum Theorem | The three angles of any triangle will always total 1800 |
| Vertical Angles | A pair of non-adjacent angles formed by the intersection of two straight lines; vertical angles are congruent |