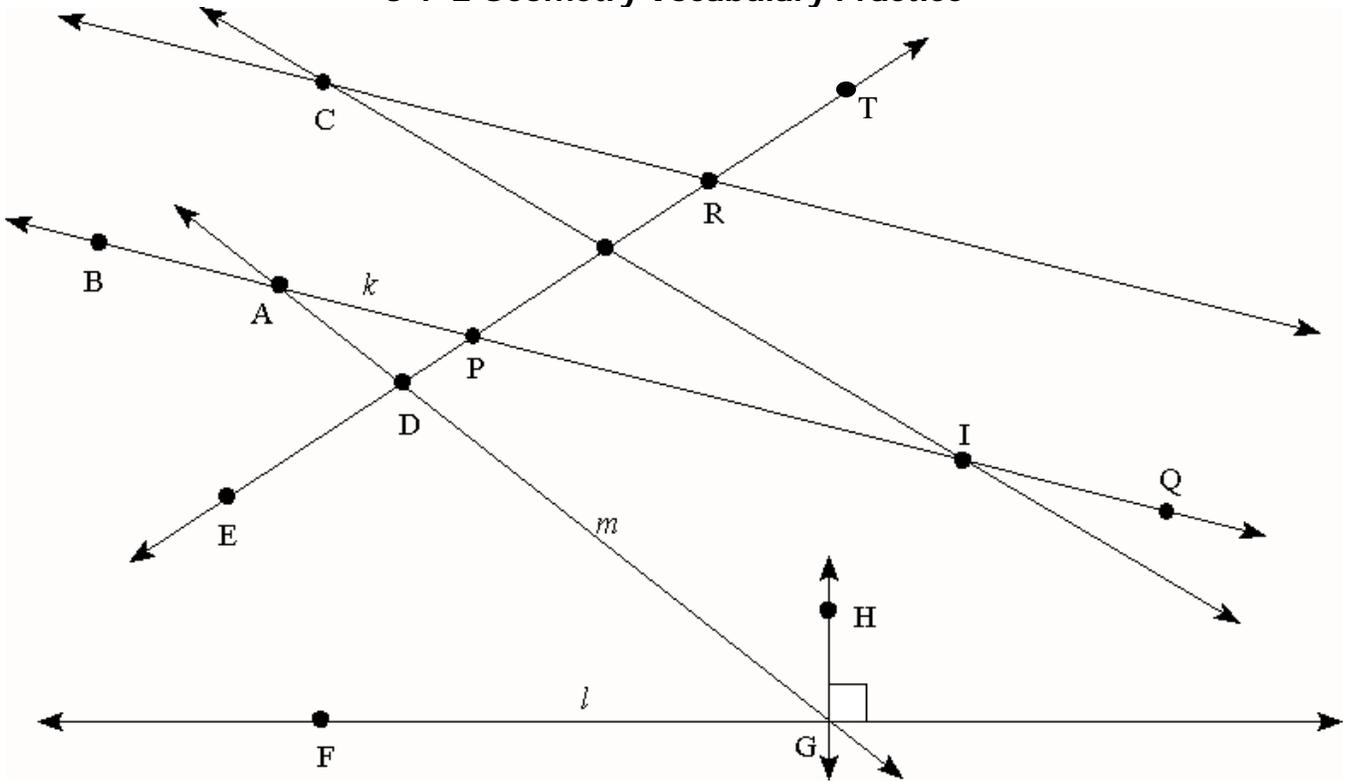


3-7-2 Geometry Vocabulary Practice



Practice:

- Color **point** E green. Points have no width, but we represent them with a dot.
- Highlight **line** l yellow. It takes two points to make a line. Lines go on forever in both directions.
- Highlight \overline{AD} brown. **Lines** also have no thickness. The symbol is read "line AD."
- Color **ray** \overrightarrow{IQ} red. A ray starts at one point and goes forever in one direction.
- Color the **intersection** \overline{BI} of \overline{ED} and purple. The intersection of two lines is where they cross.
- Highlight two lines that never intersect orange. Lines that don't intersect are **parallel**.
- Find and color black a line that crosses the parallel lines. This line is called a **transversal**.
- Color $\angle ADE$ blue. An **angle** is two rays that start at the same point.
- Color the **vertex** of $\angle ADE$ yellow. The vertex is the point on an angle.
- Fill in an **acute** angle with vertex at point C red. An acute angle is less than 90° .
- Fill in an **obtuse** angle with vertex C blue. An obtuse angle is greater than 90° .
- Fill in a **right** angle purple. A right angle is 90° .
- Measure each angle with vertex I.
- Color a set of **vertical angles** orange. Vertical angles are equal. Vertical angles are the angles opposite each other when two lines intersect.
- Color a set of **supplementary angles** green. Supplementary angles sum to 180° .
- Color a set of **complementary angles** brown. Complementary angles sum to 90° .
- Find a set of **alternate interior angles**. They are equal. Alternate angles are on opposite sides of a transversal. Interior angles are inside parallel lines.
- Find a set of **alternate exterior angles**. They are equal. Exterior angles are outside the parallel lines.
- Find a set of **corresponding angles**. Angles formed with parallel lines and a transversal and located in the same position compared to the transversal are corresponding angles. They are equal.