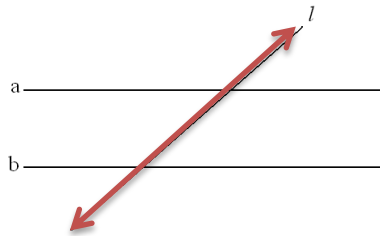


Vocabulary Unit 5

Module 11: Angle Relationships in Parallel Lines and Triangles

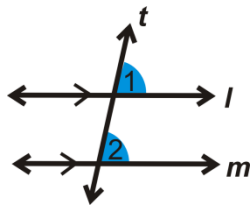
(11.1) **transversal:** a line that intersects two lines in the same plane at two different points.

Example:



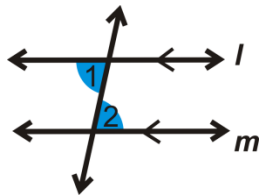
(11.1) **corresponding angles:** angles that lie on the same side of the transversal and the parallel lines.

Example:



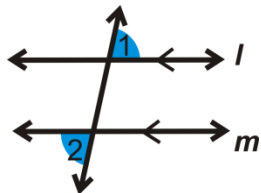
(11.1) **alternate interior angles:** nonadjacent angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal between the parallel lines.

Example:

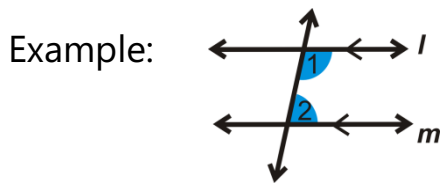


(11.1) **alternate exterior angles:** lie on opposite sides of the transversal, outside the parallel lines.

Example:



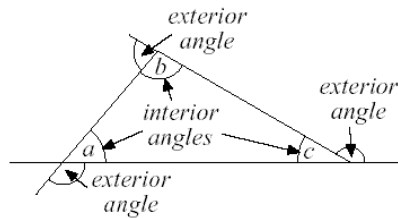
(11.1) **same – side interior angles:** angles that lie on the same side of the transversal between the parallel lines.



(11.2) **interior angle:** of a triangle is formed by two sides of the triangle.

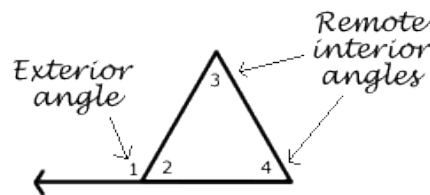
(11.2) **exterior angle:** of a triangle is formed by one side of a triangle and an extension of an adjacent side.

Example:



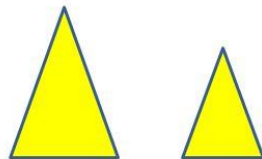
(11.2) **remote interior angle:** an interior angle not adjacent to the exterior angle.

Example:



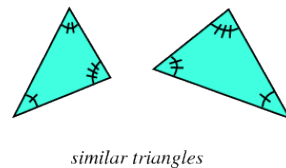
(11.3) **similar figures:** have the same shape but may have different sizes.

Example:



(11.3) **similar:** corresponding angles are congruent and corresponding sides are proportional.

Example:



Module 12: Pythagorean Theorem

(12.1) **legs:** in a right triangle, the two sides that form the right angle.

(12.1) **hypotenuse:** in a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle.

Example:

