

LT 1.2 Glossary

1) Parallel Lines and Angle Pairs

This is an alphabetical list of the key vocabulary terms you will learn.

As you study the learning target, remember to review the vocabulary before the exams.

Vocabulary Term	Definition/Description/Example	Drawing
Corresponding angle Postulate Postulate 1.1	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then each pair of corresponding angles is congruent. EX: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3, \angle 2 \cong \angle 4, \angle 5 \cong \angle 7$ $\angle 6 \cong \angle 8$	
Alternate Interior angles Theorem Theorem 1.1	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then each pair of alternate interior angles is congruent. Examples $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ and $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$	
Consecutive Interior angles Theorem Theorem 1.2	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then each pair of consecutive interior angles is supplementary. Examples $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary.	
Alternate Exterior angles Theorem Theorem 1.3	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then each pair of alternate exterior angles is congruent. Examples $\angle 5 \cong \angle 7$ and $\angle 6 \cong \angle 8$	

2) Algebra and Angle Measurements

Perpendicular Transversal Theorem	In a plane, if a line is perpendicular to one or two parallel lines, then it is perpendicular to the other. Examples If line $a \parallel$ line b and line $a \perp$ line t , then line $b \perp$ line t .	
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