

Directions: Cut out the 16 numbered squares below. Arrange them on the grid on the next page by matching up each term with its correct definition.

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Equal | 2 Congruent | 3 Midpoint | 4 Segment Bisector |
| 5 Segment Addition | 6 Acute Angle | 7 Right Angle | 8 Obtuse Angle |
| 9 Straight Angle | 10 Adjacent Angles | 11 Angle Bisector | 12 Angle Addition |
| 13 Vertical Angles | 14 Complementary Angles | 15 Supplementary Angles | 16 Perpendicular Lines |

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|--|---|--|---|
| <p>An angle that measures less than 90 degrees.</p> | <p>Two non-adjacent angles formed by intersecting lines.</p> | <p>Same value or quantity</p> | <p>An angle that measures 180 degrees</p> |
| <p>A line, ray, or segment that divides an angle into 2 congruent angles.</p> | <p>Angles that sum to 90 degrees.</p> | <p>A line, ray, or segment that passes through the midpoint of a segment.</p> | <p>If B is in the interior of $\angle AOC$, then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = m\angle AOC$</p> |
| <p>An angle that measures between 90 and 180 degrees.</p> | <p>If A, B, & C are collinear and B is between A & C, then $AB + BC = AC$</p> | <p>Two angles that share a vertex and a side.</p> | <p>Angles that sum to 180 degrees.</p> |
| <p>A point that divides a segment into 2 congruent segments</p> | <p>Same size and shape.</p> | <p>An angle that measures 90 degrees.</p> | <p>Two lines that intersect to form a right angle.</p> |