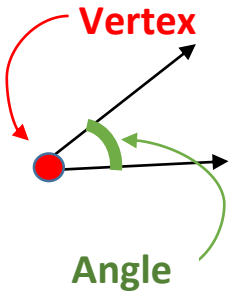
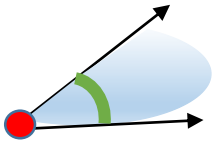
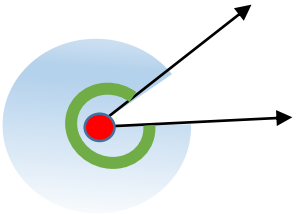
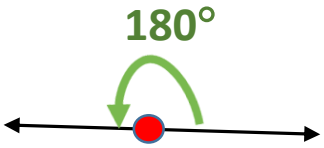
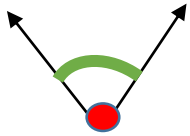
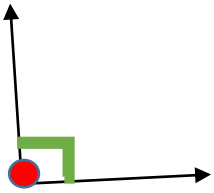
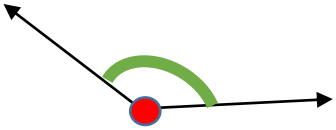
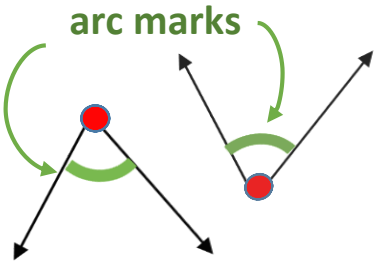
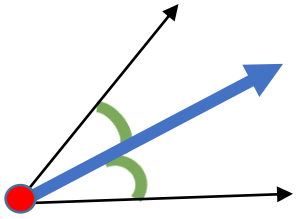
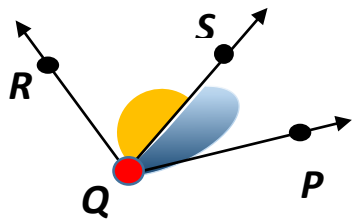
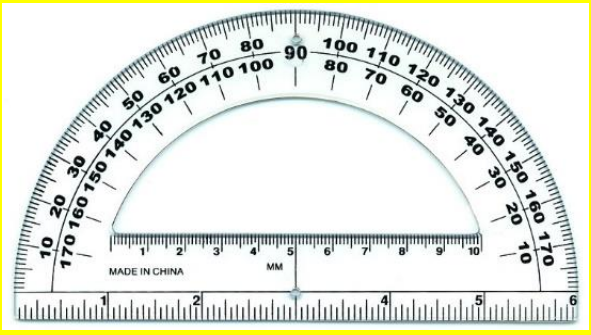
Vocabulary Words	**Describe in Words** (Definition)	**How does it look?** (Diagram)
Angle/Vertex	An **angle** is a figure formed by two rays, or sides, with a common endpoint called the **vertex** (plural: *vertices*).	
Interior of Angle	The set of all points between the sides of the angle is the **interior of an angle**.	
Exterior of Angle	The **exterior of an angle** is the set of all points outside the angle.	
Measure and Degree	The **measure** of an angle is usually given in degrees.	

Acute angles	Measures greater than 0° and less than 90°.	
Right angles	Measures exactly 90°.	
Obtuse	Measures greater than 90° and less than 180°.	
Straight angles	Formed by two opposite rays and measures 180°.	
Congruent angles	Angles that have the same measure.	
Angle Bisector	A ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles.	

Postulate	What is says…	What it looks like
Angle-Addition Postulate	If S is in the interior of ∠PQR, then m∠PQS + m∠SQR = m∠PQR	

How to use a Protractor	
	**Step 1:** Place the center of protractor on the vertex of angle.
	Step 2: Level the protractor to the specific leg of the ray.
	Step 3: Follow the opposite leg of the angle up to the measurements on the protractor's arc.
	Step 4: Measure based on where the opposite ray reads on the protractor.