1	x - axis	a horizontal line
2	y - axis	a vertical line
3	orgin	the intersection of the x and y axis
4	coordinate plane	the plane that contains the x- and y- axis
5	ordered pair	the name of the point in the coordinate plane that is in the form of (x, y)
6	point	an exact location in space
7	line	a segment connecting two points extending indefinitely in both directions
8	plane	a flat surface that has no thickness and extends indefinitely in all directions
9	space	a set of all points
10	collinear	points that lie on the same line
11	noncollinear	points that do not lie on the same line
12	coplanar	points that lie on the same plane
13	postulate	a statement that describes a fundamental relationship between the basic terms of geometry
14	theorem	a statement, usually of a general nature, that can be proved by appeal to postulates, definitions, algebraic properties, and rules of logic.
15	ruler postulate	the points on any line can be paired with real numbers so that, given any two points P and Q on the line, P coresponds to zero and Q corresponds to a positive number
16	segment addition postulate	If Q is between P and R, then PQ + QR = PR.
17	midpoint	the points between P and Q such that PM = PQ
18	Segment bisector	any segment, line, or plane that intersects a segment at its midpoint
19	proof	a logical argument in which each statemtent you make is backed up with a statement that is accepted as true
20	ray	extends indefinitely in one direction
21	angle	two reays that are connected at their endpoints
22	opposite rays	two rays joined together forming a straight line
23	sides	the two rays of an angle
24	vertex	the common endpoint of the two rays of an angle
25	degrees	the unit of measure of an angle
26	protractor	the instrument used to measure an angle
27	interior	any point that is not on the ray or in the exterior area of an angle
28	exterior	any point that is not on the ray or in the interior area of an angle
29	congruent angles	two angles that have the same measure
30	angle bisector	divides an angle into two congruent angles
31	right angle	an angle that has a measure of 90
32	acute angle	an angle that has a measure less than 90 and more than 0
33	obtuse angle	an angle that has a measure greater than 90 and less than 180
34	angle addition postulate	if R is in the interior of angle PQS, then the measure of angle PQR + the measure of angle RQS is equal to the measure of angle PQS.
35	adjacent angles	angles in the same plane that have a common vertex and a common side, bu no common interior point
36	vertical angle	two nonadjacent angles formed by intersecting lines
37	linear pair	adjacnt angles whose non-common sides are opposite rays
38	perpendicular lines	intersecting lines that form four right angles
39	supplementary angles	two angles whose measures have a sum of 180
40	complementary angles	the sum of the measures of each angle is 90