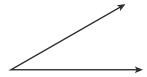
Chapter 8 (p. 379)

An angle that measures less than 90°.

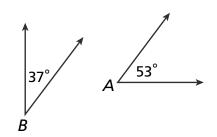
acute angle



Chapter 8 (p. 379)

Two angles whose measures add to 90°.

complementary angles

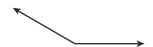


The complement of a 53° angle is a 37° angle.

Chapter 8 (p. 379)

An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180°.

obtuse angle



Chapter 8 (p. 384)

Lines in a plane that do not intersect.

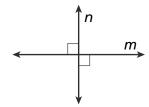
parallel lines



Chapter 8 (p. 384)

Lines that intersect to form right angles.

perpendicular lines



Chapter 8 (p. 379)

An angle that measures 180°.

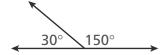
straight angle



Chapter 8 (p. 379)

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 180°.

supplementary angles



Chapter 8 (p. 392)

The theorem that states that the measures of the angles in a triangle add up to 180°.

Triangle Sum Theorem