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## Math Choice Board



## Across

2. Two or more angles that have the same measure
3. either of two angles where the sum is always $90^{\circ}$
4. are defined as two exterior angles on opposite sides of a transversal which lie on different parallel lines
5. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then same-side exterior angles are supplementary is the same side angles theorem
6. The line segment connecting the midpoints of two sides of a triangle
7. The halfway point of a line segment 17. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then alternate exterior angles are congruent is the $\qquad$ angles theorem
8. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then corresponding angles are congruent is the $\qquad$ postulate
9. a pair of angles on the inner side of each of those two lines but on opposite sides of the transversal is the $\qquad$ angles
10. either of two angles where the sum is always $180^{\circ}$

## Down

1. States that a value is equal to itself
2. Two angles that are exterior to the parallel lines and on the same side of the transversal line are called
3. When two lines are crossed by another line, the angles in matching corners are called
4. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then alternate interior angles are congruent is the $\qquad$ theorem 7. two angles that are on the same side of the transversal and on the interior of (between) the two lines are $\qquad$ angles 8. line segments that are equal in length
5. This property says that if $a=b$ and $b$ $=\mathrm{c}$, then $\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{c}$
6. A line, ray or segment which cuts another line segment into two equal parts 13. a line or ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles
7. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then same-side interior angles are supplementary is the same-side $\qquad$ angles theorem
