



1. A line that intersects two or more lines is called a **transversal**, and eight angles are formed.
2. **Interior angles** lie inside the lines.
Examples: $\angle 3$, $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$, $\angle 6$
3. **Exterior angles** lie outside the lines
Examples: $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, $\angle 7$, $\angle 8$

4. _____ are interior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal. When the lines are parallel, their measures are equal.

Examples $m\angle 4 = m\angle 6$; $m\angle 3 = m\angle 5$

5. _____ are exterior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal. When the lines are parallel, their measures are equal.

Examples: $m\angle 1 = m\angle 7$; $m\angle 2 = m\angle 8$

6. _____ are those angles that are in the same position on the two lines in relation to the transversal. When the lines are parallel, their measures are equal.

Examples:

$m\angle 1 = m\angle 5$; $m\angle 2 = m\angle 6$; $m\angle 4 = m\angle 8$; $m\angle 3 = m\angle 7$