



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:

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