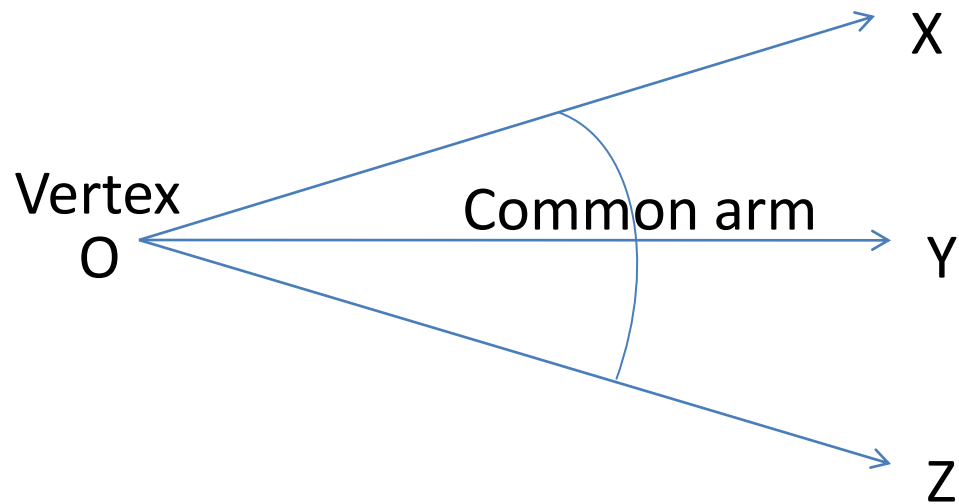
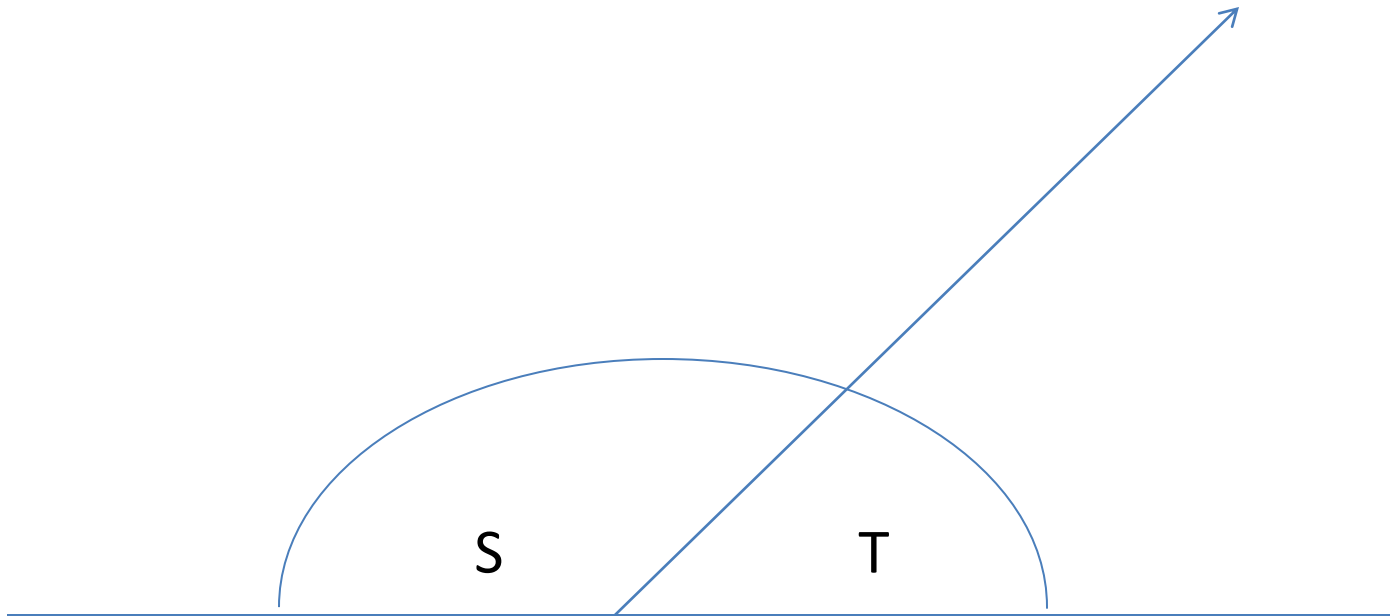


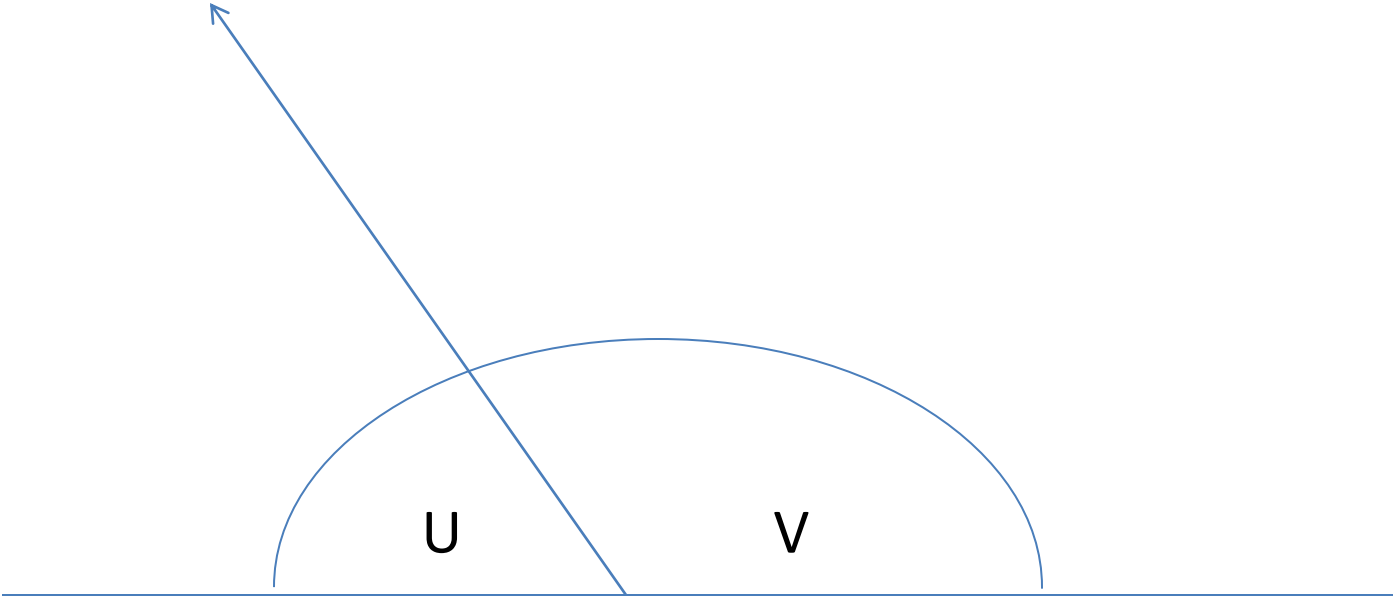
Adjacent angles are two angles which have a common vertex and lie on opposite sides of a common arm



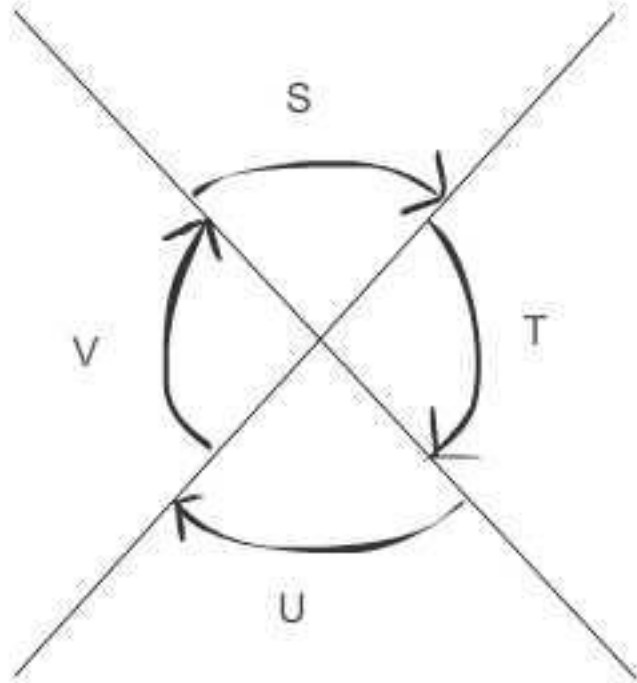
Adjacent angles S and T



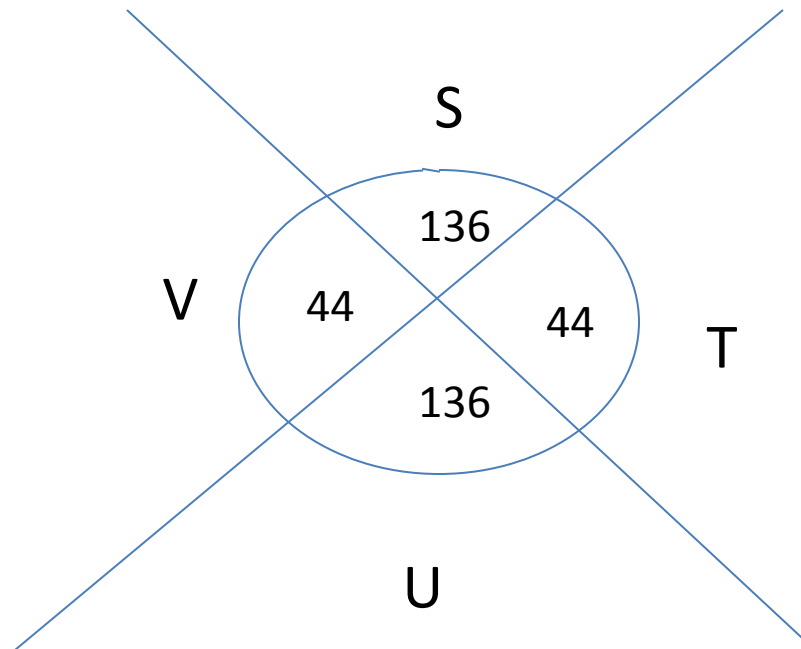
Adjacent angles U and V



Vertically Opposite angles; when two straight lines intersect at a point, vertically opposite angles are created

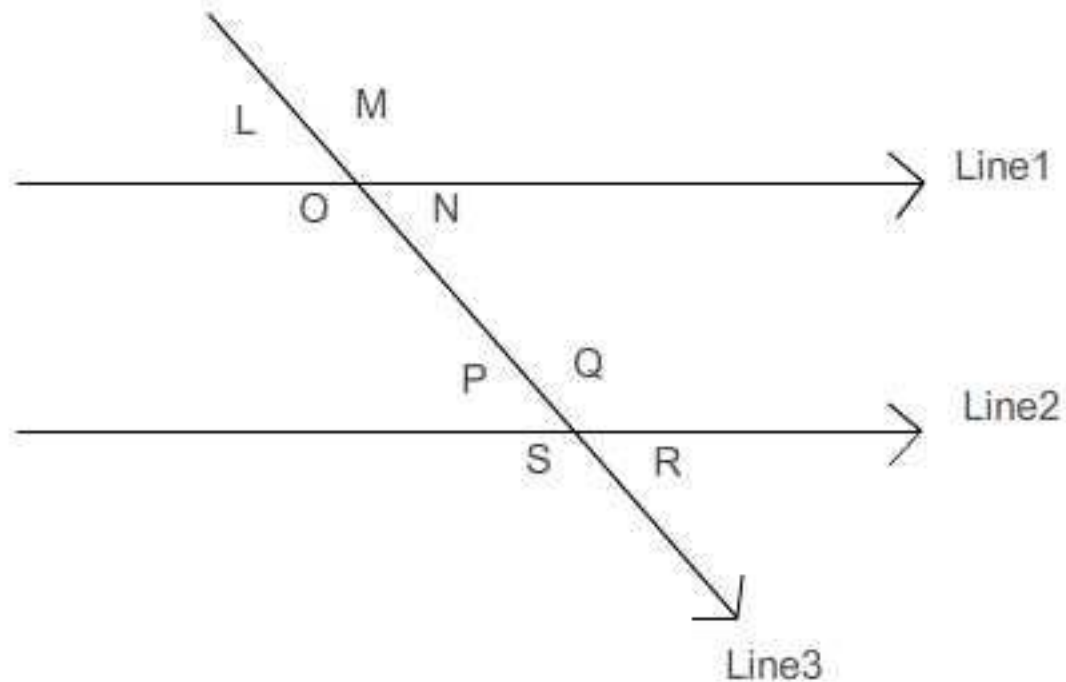


Vertically opposite angles; Angle S is equal to Angle U
and Angle V is equal to Angle T

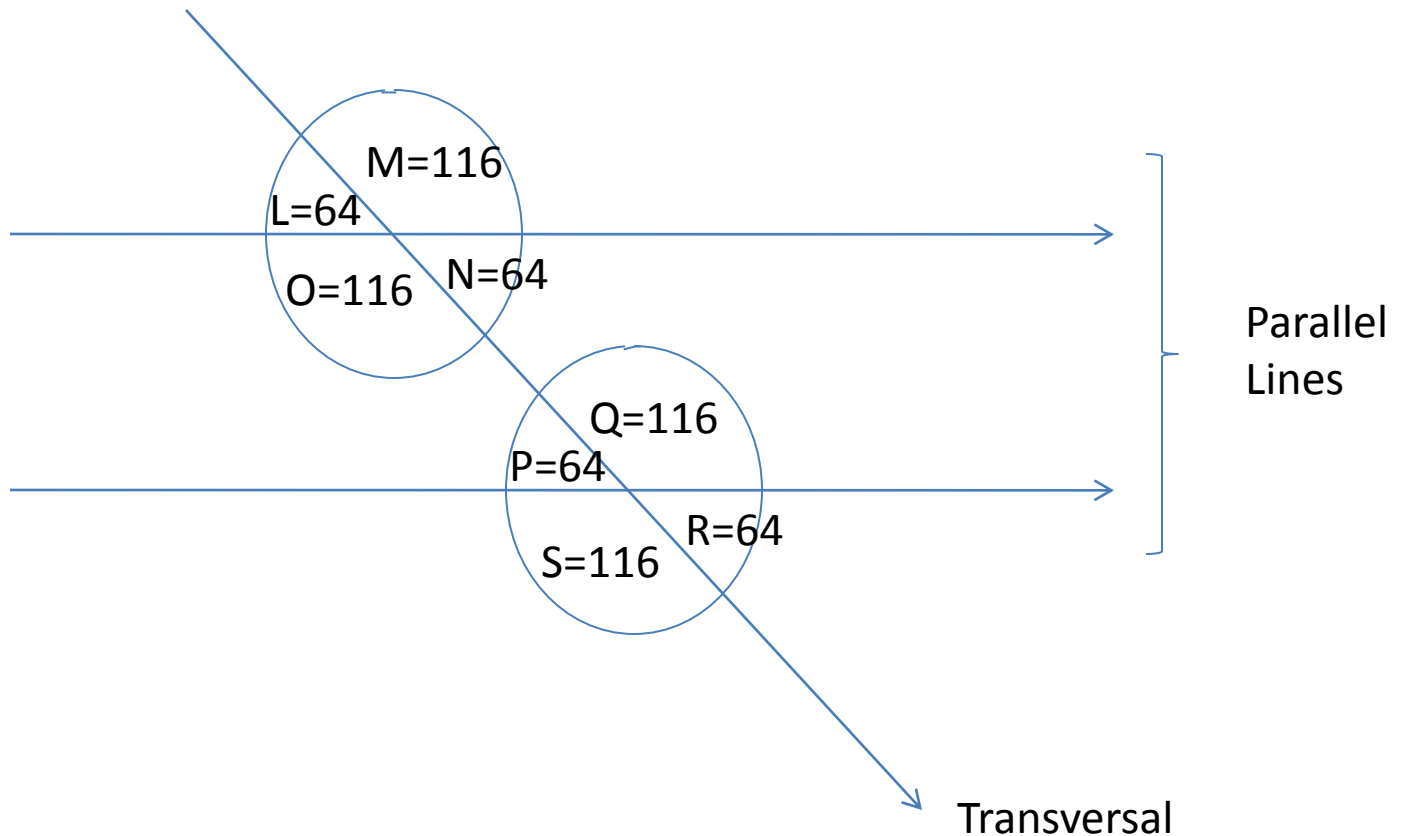


Angle S and Angle U are vertically opposite
and Angle V and Angle T are vertically opposite

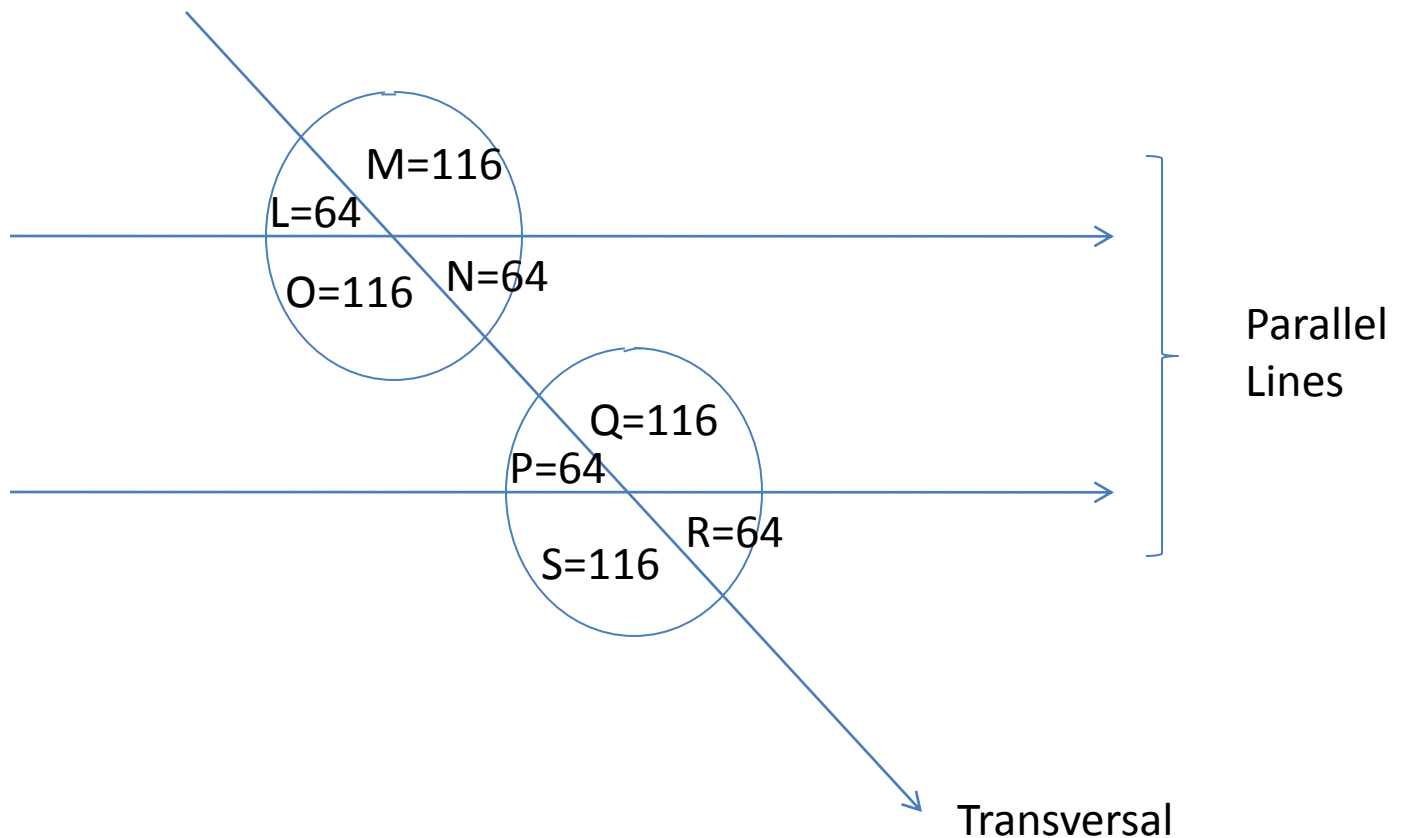
Corresponding Angles; when a transversal cuts two parallel lines.
Note corresponding angles are formed and equal.
They are in corresponding positions



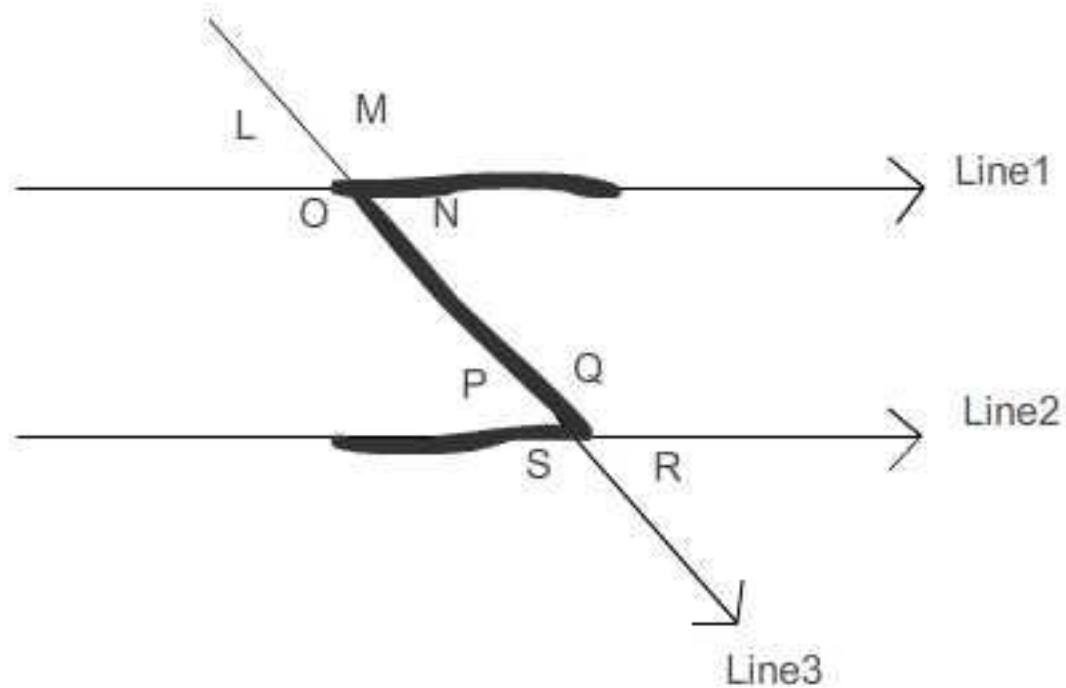
$M=Q$ (corresponding angles) ; $L=P$ (corresponding angles)
 $O=S$ (corresponding angles) ; $N=R$ (corresponding angles)



$M=O$ (vertically opposite angles) ; $L=N$ (vertically opposite angles)
 $Q=S$ (vertically opposite angles) ; $P=R$ (vertically opposite angles)

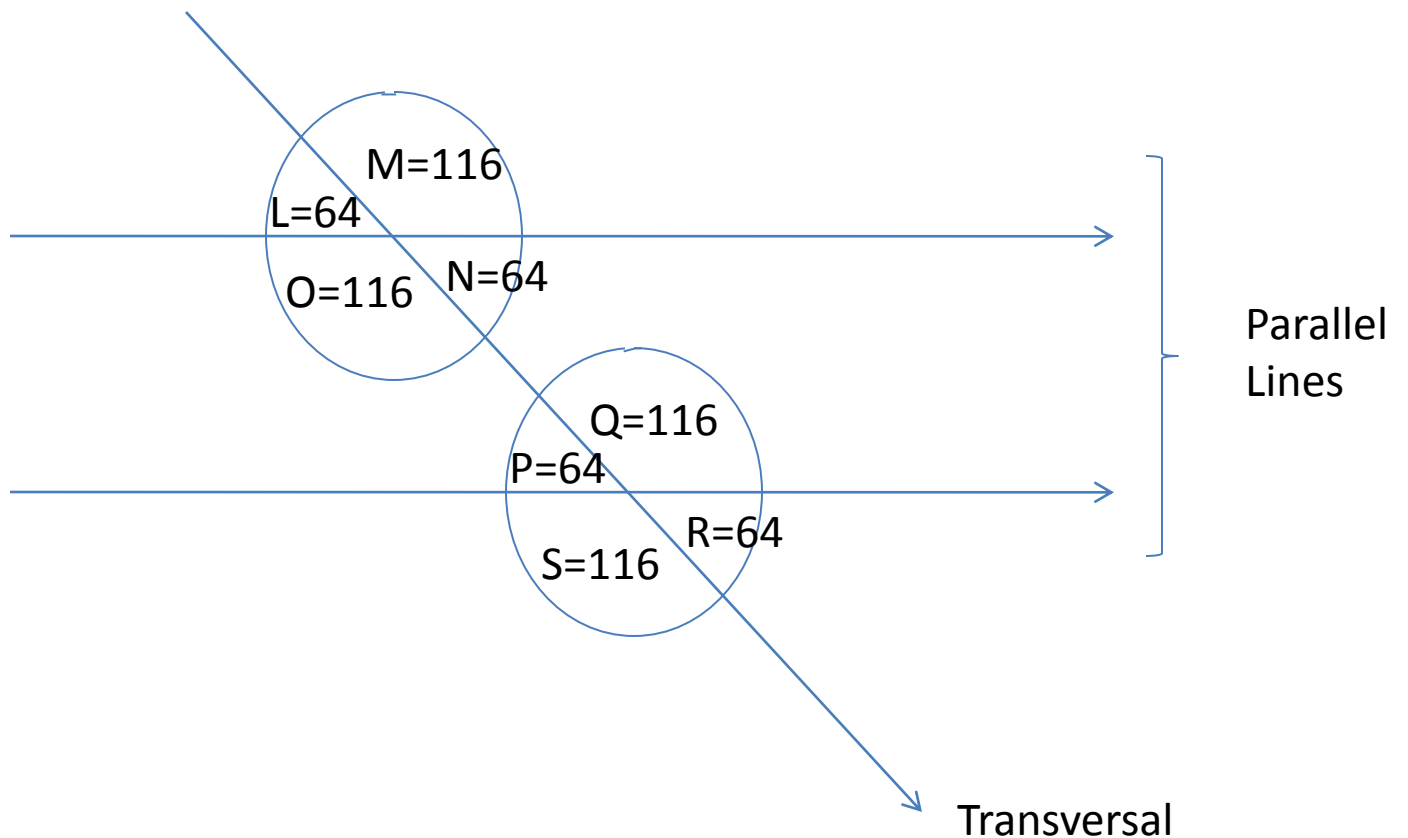


Alternate Angles; when a transversal cuts two parallel lines, hence the alternate angles formed are equal.
The angles are enclosed by a Z

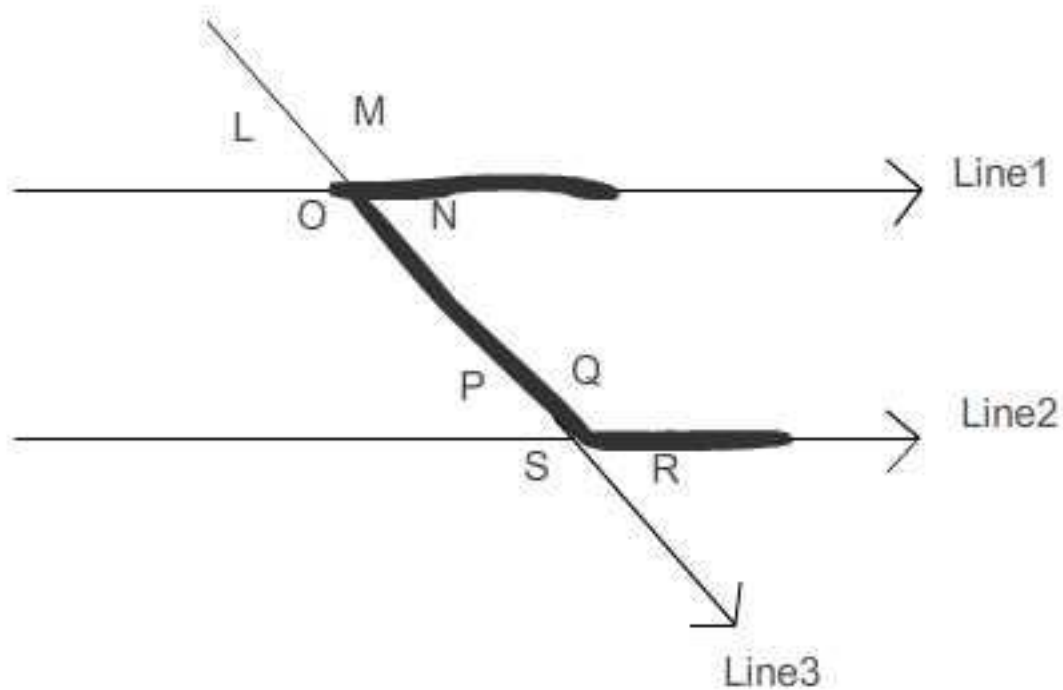


$O=Q$ (Alternate angles)= 116 degrees

$N=P$ (Alternate angles) =64 degrees

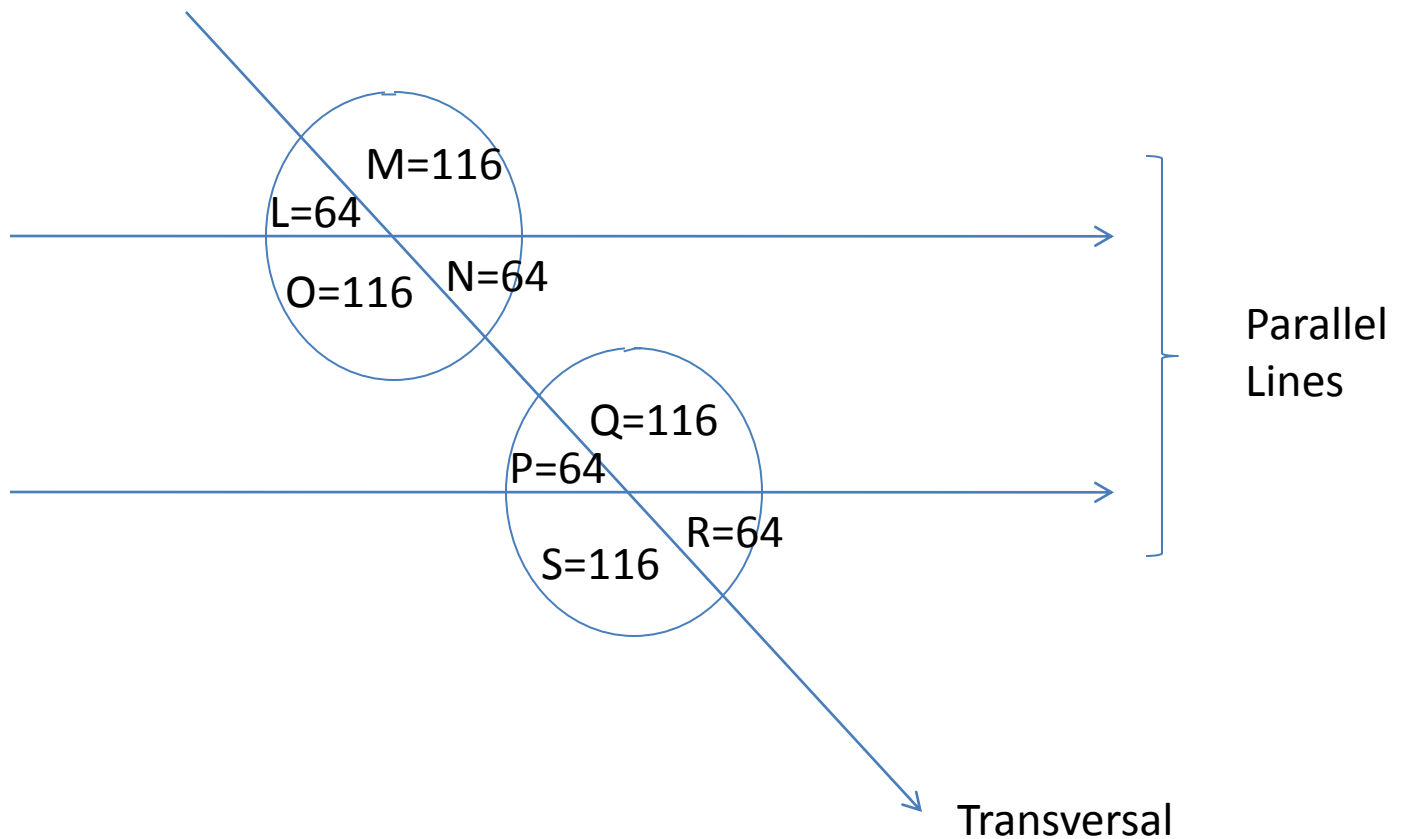


Interior Angles; when a transversal cuts two parallel lines, hence the interior angles are on the same side of the transversal and are supplementary

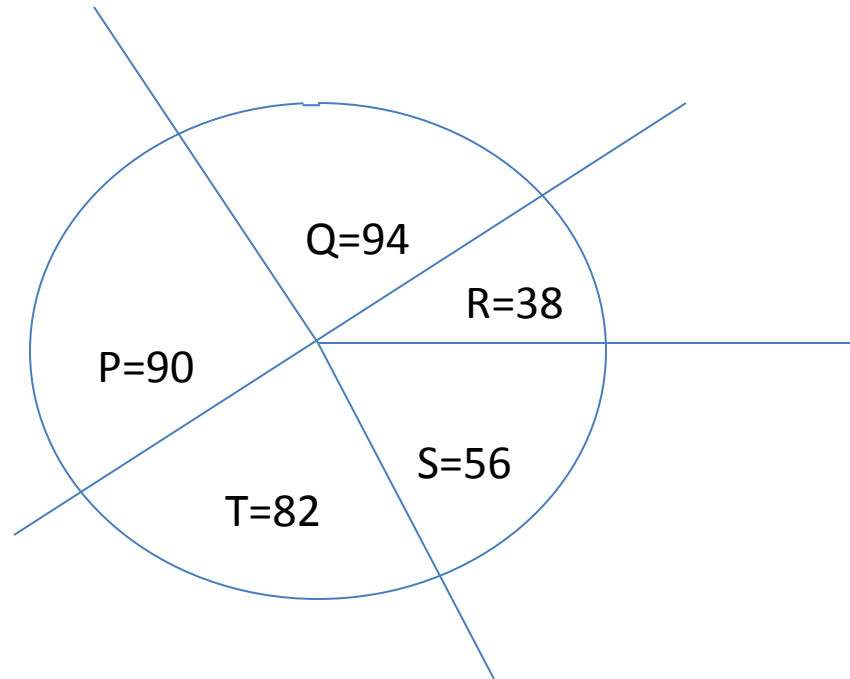


$N+Q$ (Interior angles)= $64+116=180$ degrees

$O+P$ (Interior angles) = $116+64= 180$ degrees



Angles at a Point adds up to 360 degrees



Note: $90+94+38+56+82=360$