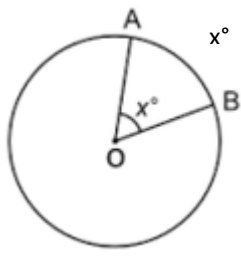


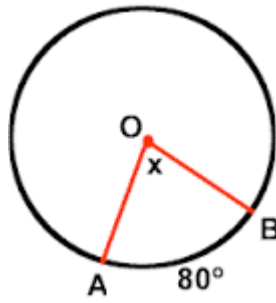
Direction: For each of the illustration, write the matching vocabulary and definition in the same box of the picture.

1. Central angle	A. The arc formed by the interior of two sides of an angle.		
2. Arc	B. An angle formed by two tangents to a circle.		
3. Radius	C. A chord that passes through the center of the circle. (It is also the longest chord of the circle.)		
4. Center of a circle	D. A line segment with endpoints on the circle.		
5. Major arc	E. A line that intersects the circle at exactly one point.		
6. Minor arc	F. An angle whose vertex is on the circle.		
7. Semicircle	G. A line that intersects the circle at exactly two points.		
8. Intercepted arc	H. A point that is equidistant to a set of all points on the circle.		
9. Circumscribed angle	I. An arc with measure that is less than 180°.		
10. Chord	J. An angle whose vertex is at the center of the circle.		
11. Diameter	K. An arc with measure that is more than 180°.		
12. Secant of a circle	L. Exactly half a circle. (An arc that measures exactly 180°.)		
13. Tangent of a circle	M. Any broken part of the circumference of a circle.		
14. Inscribed angle	N. A line segment with one endpoint at the center of the circle and the other endpoint on the circle.		

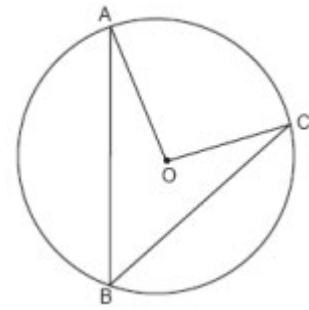
Central Angle Theorem



$m\widehat{AB}$ is _____ to $m\angle AOB$.



$m\angle BOA =$ _____

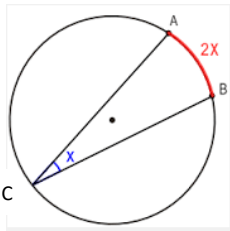


$m\angle AOC = 60^\circ$

$m\widehat{AC} =$ _____

$m\angle ABC =$ _____

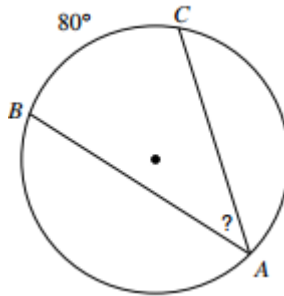
Inscribed Angle Theorem



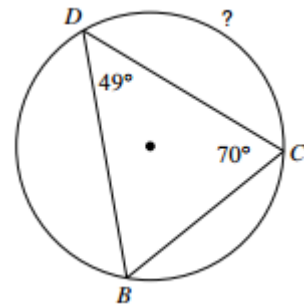
$m\widehat{AB}$ is _____ times $m\angle ACB$.

or

$m\angle ACB$ is _____ $m\widehat{AB}$.

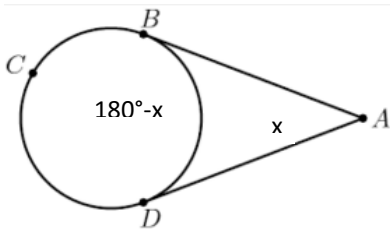


$m\angle BAC =$ _____

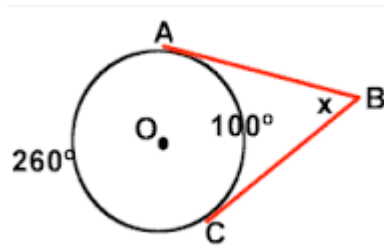


? = _____

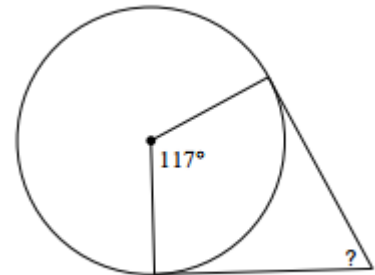
Circumscribed Angle Theorem



$m\widehat{BD} + m\angle BAD =$ _____



$x =$ _____



? = _____