Coordinate Geometry	Point
Line	Distance
Midpoint	Gradient
Equation of a Line	Parallel Lines
Perpendicular Lines	Intersecting Lines
Ordered Pair	Slope
Y-Intercept	Right Angle

A specific location in the coordinate system, represented by an ordered pair (x, y).	The branch of geometry that deals with the properties and relationships of geometric figures using a coordinate system.
The length between two points, calculated using the distance formula: d = √((x2 - x1)^2 + (y2 - y1)^2).	A straight path that continues indefinitely in both directions, represented by the equation of a line.
The slope of a line, calculated as the change in y-coordinate (rise) divided by the change in x-coordinate (run) between any two given points on the line.	The point that is an equal distance between two given points, calculated using the midpoint formula: (x1 + x2)/2, (y1 + y2)/2.
Two lines that have the same slope and do not intersect.	The equation that describes the relationship between the x and y coordinates of points on a line, written in the form: y = mx + c, where m is the slope and c is the y-intercept.
Two lines that cross each other at a single point.	Two lines that intersect at right angles (90 degrees), with the product of their slopes being -1.
The measure of the steepness of a line, calculated as the ratio of the vertical change (rise) to the horizontal change (run).	A pair of numbers used to locate a point in a coordinate system, typically written as (x, y).
An angle that measures 90 degrees, forming a square corner.	The point where a line crosses the y-axis in a coordinate system, represented as the coordinate (0, y).