1. **12-1 Tangent to a Circle (Tangente, Qiēxiàn, jeobseon):** A coplanar line that intersects the circle in exactly one point
2. **12-2 Point of Tangency:** The point where a circle and a tangent intersect
3. **12-3 Tangent and Radius (or Diameter):** are perpendicular
4. **12-4 Two tangents from 1 point to 1 circle:** are congruent
5. **12-5 Chord (acorde, corde, Xián, hyeon):** A segment whose endpoints are on a circle
6. **12-6 Central Angle:** An angle whose vertex is the center of the circle and the sides are radii
7. **12-7 Inscribed Angle:** An angle whose vertex is on the circle and the sides are chords
8. **12-8 Intercepted Arc:** The portion of the circle that lies between the two sides of an angle
9. **12-9 The measure of an inscribed angle:** is half the measure of the intercepted arc
10. **12-10 An angle inscribed in a semicircle:** is a right angle
11. **12-11 Opposite angles of quadrilateral inscribed in a circle:** are supplementary
12. **12-12 An angle between a tangent and a chord:** is half the measure of the intercepted arc
13. **12-13 Secant (secante, Gē xiàn, sikeonteu):** A line that intersects a circle at two points
14. **12-14 The angle formed by 2 lines that intersect inside a circle:** half the sum of the intercepted arcs
15. **12-15 The angle formed by 2 lines that intersect outside a circle:** half the difference of the intercepted arcs
16. **12-16 To find lengths of intersecting segments with circles:** point to circle times point to circle equals point to circle times point to circle
17. **12-17 Standard equation of a circle:** $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$
18. **12-18 The center of the circle:** (h, k)