

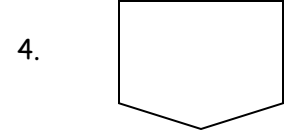
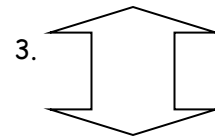
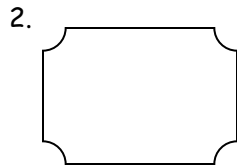
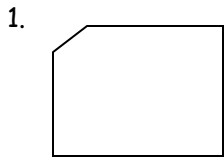
QUADRILATERAL REVIEW

NAME _____

DATE _____

Decide whether the figure is a polygon.

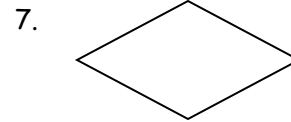
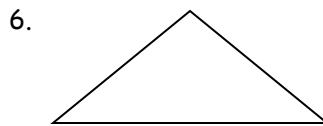
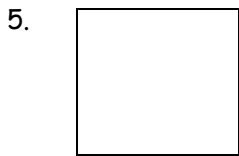
Determine whether the following shapes are convex or concave.



POLYGON: YES/NO

POLYGON: YES/NO

Describe whether the polygon is best described as equilateral, equiangular, regular or none of these.



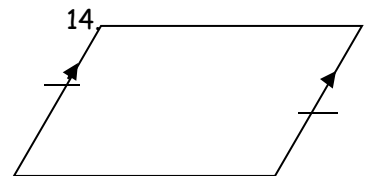
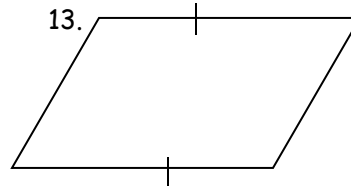
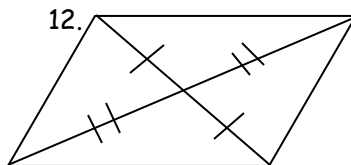
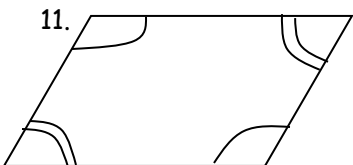
8. LIST THE FIVE PROPERTIES OF PARALLELOGRAMS.

9. LIST THE TWO ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES OF A RECTANGLE.

10. LIST THE THREE ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES OF A RHOMBUS.

Choose the answer that correctly states whether the information given is sufficient to determine if the quadrilateral is a parallelogram and if it is sufficient, the reason why.

- a. Sufficient because both pairs of opposite angles are congruent.
- b. Sufficient because diagonals bisect each other.
- c. Sufficient because both pairs of opposite sides are congruent.
- d. Sufficient because one pair of opposite sides is parallel and congruent.
- e. Not sufficient



Complete the statement with always, sometimes, or never.

15. A square is _____ a rectangle and a rhombus.

19. A rectangle is _____ a kite.

16. A rhombus is _____ a parallelogram.

20. A parallelogram is _____ a rectangle.

17. A square is _____ a rectangle.

21. A quadrilateral is _____ a parallelogram

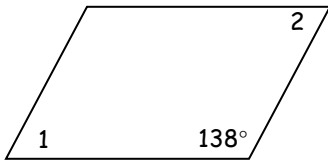
18. A trapezoid is _____ an isosceles trapezoid.

22. A rhombus is _____ a square.

23. Opposite angles of a parallelogram are _____ congruent.

Use the properties of the figure to find the measures of the numbered angles.

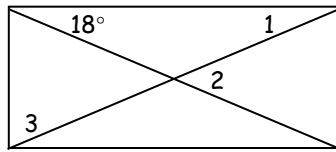
24. PARALLELOGRAM



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

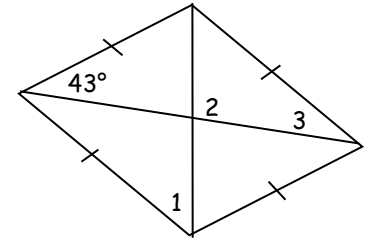
25. RECTANGLE



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

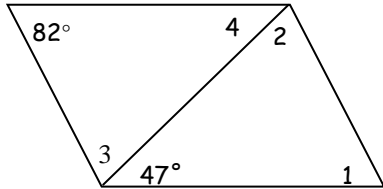
26. RHOMBUS



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

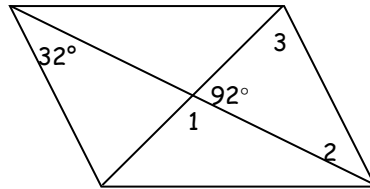
27. PARALLELOGRAM



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

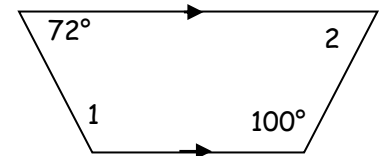
28. PARALLELOGRAM



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

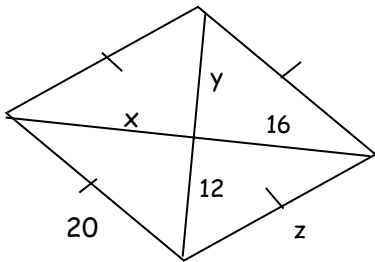
29. TRAPEZOID



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

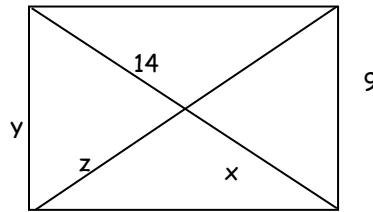
30. RHOMBUS



$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

31. RECTANGLE

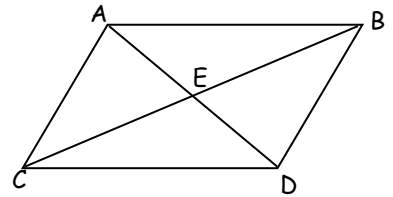


$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

32. PARALLELOGRAM

$AC = 14$ $EC = 8$

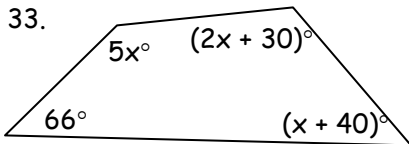


$BD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $CB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$EB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

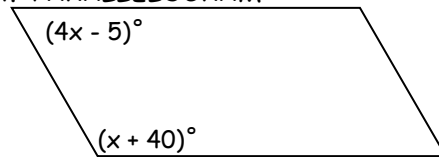
Solve for x.

33.



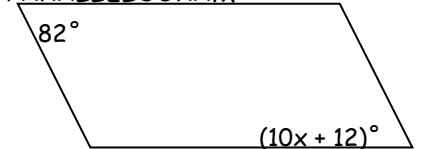
$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

34. PARALLELOGRAM



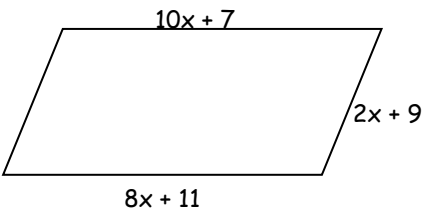
$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

35. PARALLELOGRAM



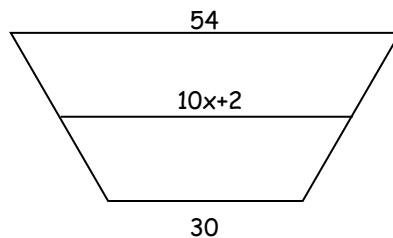
$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

36. PARALLELOGRAM



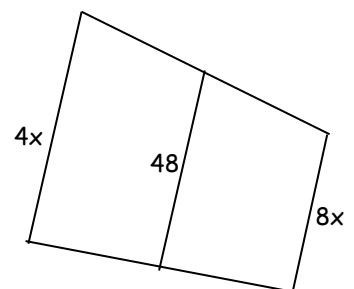
$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

37. TRAPEZOID



$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

38. TRAPEZOID



$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

