Geometry Practice G.CO.C.11: Special Quadrilaterals 2 www.jmap.org

1. Identify the quadrilateral which has one pair of parallel sides.

2. Identify the quadrilateral which has two pairs of parallel sides and all angles congruent.

3. What name is given to polygons whose sides all have the same length and whose angles all have the same measure?

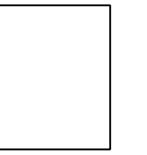
4. Which special quadrilaterals have both rotational and line symmetry?

5. What is the name of the quadrilateral that has two pairs of parallel sides?

7. Describe the figure using as many of these words as possible: rectangle, trapezoid, square, quadrilateral, parallelogram, rhombus

6. Which **BEST** describes the figure correctly?

- [A] rhombus [C] parallelogram [D] trapezoid
- [B] quadrilateral





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- 8. Select the geometric figure that possesses all of the following characteristics:
  - (1) quadrilateral
  - (2) diagonals equal
  - (3) opposite sides are parallel
  - [A] trapezoid [B] parallelogram
  - [C] rhombus [D] rectangle

NAME:\_\_

- 11. The measures of the angles of a quadrilateral are x+15, 2x, x-45, and 2x-60. What type(s) of quadrilateral could this be?
  I. parallelogram II. rectangle III. trapezoid
  [A] III only [B] I and II [C] II only
  - [D] I only [E] I and III

- 9. In quadrilateral MNOP, ∠M ≅ ∠N. Quadrilateral MNOP could be a

  trapezoid. II. rhombus. III.
  parallelogram.

  [A] I, II, or III [B] II or III
  - [C] I or II [D] I only [E] III only
- 12. Which of the following statements are *true*? If the sentence is *false*, rewrite it so it is true.
  - a. Every rectangle is a quadrilateral.b. No parallelogram is a trapezoid.
  - c. No rectangle is a square.
  - d. No square is a rhombus.

10. Which pairs of quadrilaterals are congruent?I. two squares whose corresponding diagonals are congruentII. two rectangles whose corresponding

li. two rectangles whose corresponding diagonals are congruent

III. two rhombuses whose corresponding diagonals are congruent

[A] I only [B] I and II

[C] I, II, and III [D] II only

[E] I and III

13. Four pennies are placed 2 by 2 to form a square. How many more pennies must be added to form a square 3 by 3?

[A] 7 [B] 3 [C] 5 [D] 1

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[1]	trapezoid
[2]	rectangle
[3]	regular polygons
[4]	rhombus, square, rectangle
[5]	parallelogram
[6]	<u>A</u>
[7]	rectangle, square, quadrilateral, parallelogram, rhombus
[8]	<u>D</u>
[9]	<u>A</u>
[10]	<u>E</u>
[11]	<u>A</u>
[12]	a and b are true, c: Some rectangles are squares; d: Every square is a rhombus.

[13] <u>C</u>\_\_\_\_\_