NAME:_____

1. Quadrilateral *ABCD* has vertices *A*(1, 1), *B*(5, 2), *C*(6, −2), and *D*(2, −3). Classify the quadrilateral.

2. Use slope and/or the distance formula to determine the most precise name for the figure: *A*(–6, –3), *B*(1, 0), *C*(4, 7), *D*(–3, 4).

   [A] kite [B] rectangle

   [C] square [D] rhombus

3. Use slope and/or the distance formula to determine the most precise name for the figure: *A*(–6, –7), *B*(–4, –2), *C*(2, –1), *D*(0, –4).

   [A] rectangle [B] quadrilateral

   [C] square [D] rhombus

4. Use slope and/or the distance formula to determine the most precise name for the figure: *A*(–5, –6), *B*(2, 0), *C*(11, 9), *D*(4, 3).

   [A] parallelogram [B] kite

   [C] rhombus [D] trapezoid

5. Use slope and/or the distance formula to determine the most precise name for the figure: *A*(–9, –4), *B*(–7, 1), *C*(1, 5), *D*(–1, 0).

   [A] parallelogram [B] rhombus

   [C] rectangle [D] quadrilateral

6. Use slope and/or the distance formula to determine the most precise name for the figure: *A*(–3, –5), *B*(4, –2), *C*(7, –9), *D*(0, –12).

   [A] square [B] rhombus

   [C] trapezoid [D] kite

It is a square because all four angles are $90°$ and all four sides are $\sqrt{17}$ in length. (Slope of $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{CD}$ is 1/4 and slope of $\overline{BC}$ and $\overline{AD}$ is -4.)

[1]

[2] D

[3] B

[4] A

[5] A

[6] A