GEOMETRY 6: QUADRILATERALS

1. Given the quadrilateral ABCD:

    a. name the angle opposite $\angle$D

    b. name the side opposite $\overline{BC}$

    c. name two angles consecutive to $\angle$D

    d. name two sides adjacent to $\overline{AB}$

    e. $\angle$A + $\angle$B + $\angle$C + $\angle$D =
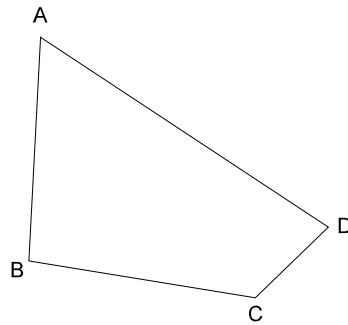
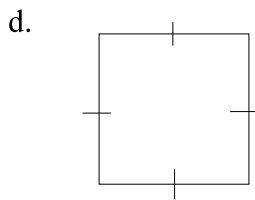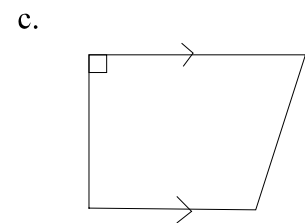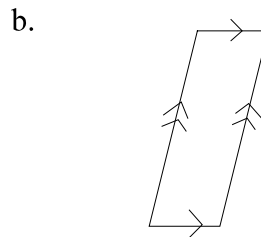2. Identify the following as trapezoids (T), parallelograms (P), rectangles (Rec), rhombuses (Rh) or squares (S). Recall that many of these figures have more than one name.

    a.

    b.

    c.

    d.

    e.

    f.

    g.

    h.

    i.
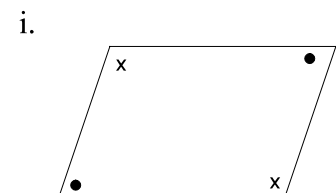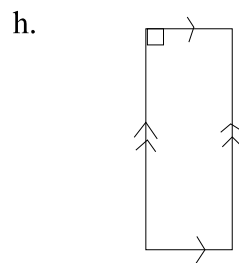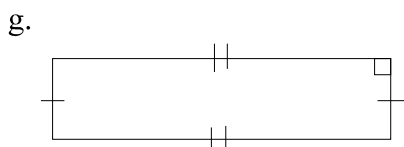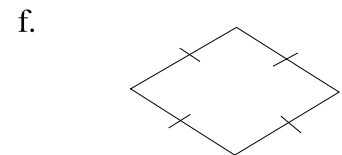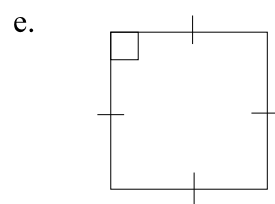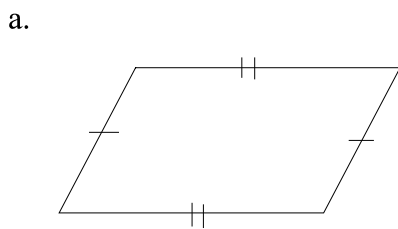
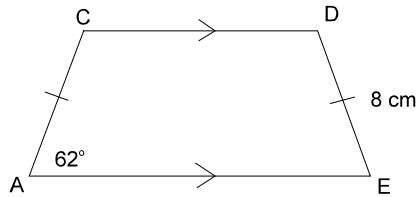3.   In each of the following, identify the type of quadrilateral shown. Also find the indicated angles and sides. Do not use a protractor.
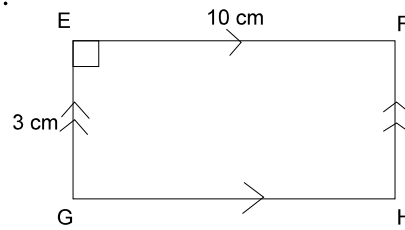
a.

ABCD is a _____ .

$\angle C =$ _____ $\overline{AC} =$ _____

b.

EFGH is a _____ .

$\angle G =$ _____ $\angle H =$ _____

$\angle F =$ _____

$\overline{GH} =$ _____ $\overline{FH} =$ _____

c.

IJKL is a _____

$\angle I =$ _____ $\angle L =$ _____

$\angle K =$ _____

$\overline{IL} =$ _____ $\overline{KL}$ _____

d.

MNOP is a _____

$\angle M =$ _____ $\angle P =$ _____

$\overline{PM} =$ _____ $\overline{MN} =$
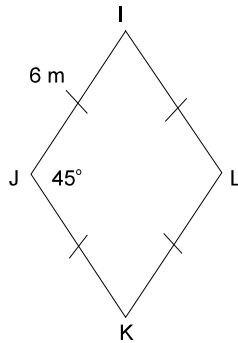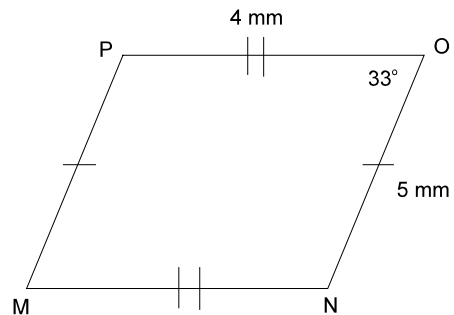
e.

QRST is a _____ .

The four interior angles each measure _____ .

Each side measures   _____ .

ANSWER KEY

1. a. ∠B   b. $\overline{AD}$ c. ∠A and ∠C   d. $\overline{AD}$ and $\overline{BC}$ e. 360°

2. a. P   b. P   c. T   d. Rh, P   e. S, Rh, P   f. Rh, P

   g. Rec, P   h. Rec, P   i. P

3.   a. trapezoid 118°, 8 cm

      b. rectangle 90°, 90°, 90°, 10 cm, 3 cm

      c. rhombus 35°, 145°, 35°, 6 m, 6m

      d. parallelogram 33°, 247°, 5 mm, 4 mm

      e. square 90°, 16 km

Source: Government of BC used with permission.