



## MULTIPLE CHOICE

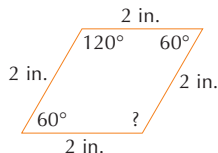
Use the figure at the right.

1. Which name does NOT apply? (6-6)

A. quadrilateral **C.** square  
 B. rhombus D. parallelogram

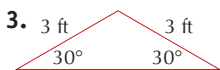
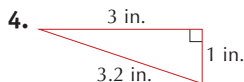
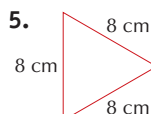
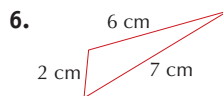
2. Which is the missing angle measure? (6-6)

A.  $60^\circ$  **B.**  $120^\circ$  C.  $240^\circ$  D.  $180^\circ$

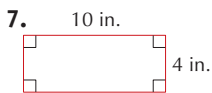
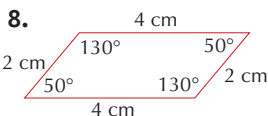
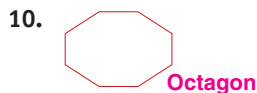


## FREE RESPONSE

Classify each triangle by its sides and then by its angles. (6-5)

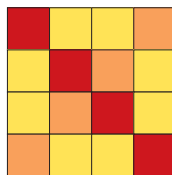
**Isosceles; obtuse****Scalene; right****Equilateral; acute****Scalene; obtuse**

Classify each figure. Be as specific as possible. (6-4, 6-6)

**Rectangle****Parallelogram****Trapezoid****Octagon**

11. How many  $1 \times 1$  squares are shown in the quilt at the right? How many  $2 \times 2$  squares are shown? How many squares of any size are shown? (6-7)

**16 one  $\times$  one squares; 9 two  $\times$  two squares; 30 squares of any size**



**TEST TALK**

**Think It Through**

- Sometimes **making a table** will help you solve a problem.
- Often you can **use the numbers in a table to find a pattern.**

## Writing in Math

12. In a right triangle, one angle is  $90^\circ$ , so the sum of the measures of the other 2 angles is  $90^\circ$ . There are no obtuse angles possible.

Explain why each description is impossible. (6-8)

**Sample answers are given.**

12. A right obtuse triangle  
**See above.**
13. An equilateral scalene triangle  
**See below.**
14. A triangle with two obtuse angles  
**The sum of the measures of two obtuse angles is greater than  $180^\circ$ .**
15. A rhombus with 2-inch and 4-inch sides  
**All sides must be equal in a rhombus.**
16. Draw six polygons. Try to divide them into two groups. Use geometric terms to describe the characteristics of each group. (6-8) **See margin.**

13. An equilateral triangle has all sides congruent. A scalene triangle has no sides congruent. So an equilateral triangle cannot be scalene.