

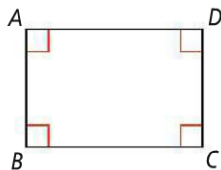
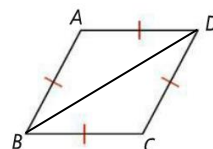
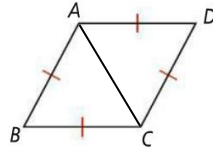
1. Complete the chart. Refer to your notes for help.

	Both pair of opposite sides parallel	Both pair of opposite sides congruent	Both pair of opposite angles congruent	Four Right angles	Four Congruent sides	Diagonals Bisect each other	Diagonals perpendicular	Diagonals congruent	Diagonals Bisect Angles	Exactly one pair of parallel sides	One pair of opposite angles congruent
Parallelogram											
Rhombus											
Rectangle											
Square											
Trapezoid											
Isosceles Trapezoid											
Kite											

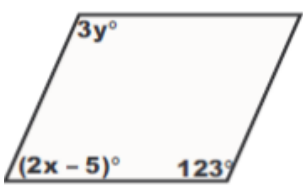
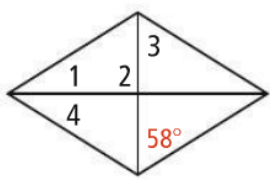
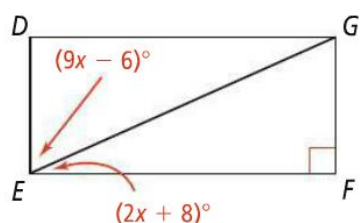
2. On graph paper, make a mini-poster with an **accurate** drawing of each of the following. Add geometric markings to match the definition of each. You may add notes about the properties of each shape. You may use this “poster” as a reference during your test. It must be handwritten by you and done neatly. Use a straight edge to draw figures. Your work and notes should fill the page and be well-organized.

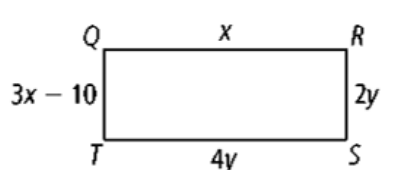
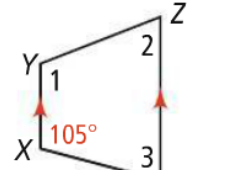
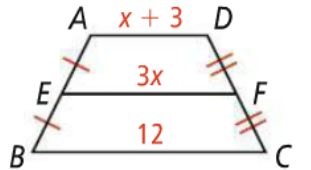
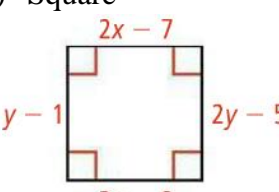
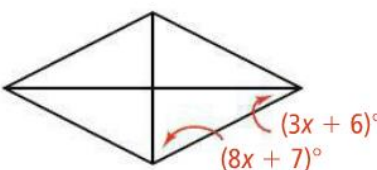
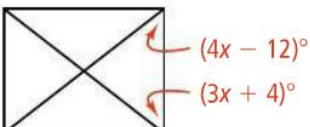

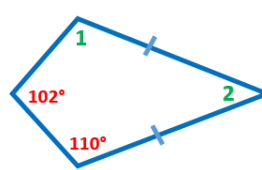
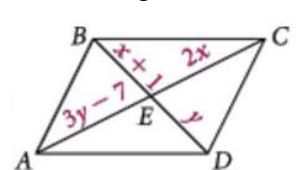
- a) parallelogram (that is not a rhombus or a rectangle)
- b) rhombus (that is not a square)
- c) rectangle (that is not a square)
- d) square
- e) trapezoid (that is not isosceles)
- f) isosceles trapezoid
- g) kite

3. Rhombuses and rectangles.

<p>a) The figure shown is a rectangle. Draw the diagonals and label their intersection, E. If $AC = 10$, find these lengths.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> $BD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $AE = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $BE = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ </div>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-left: 20px;"> Put one tick mark on all lengths congruent to \overline{BE} </div> </div>	<p>b) The figure shown is a rhombus. If $m\angle C = 116^\circ$ fill in the measure of all other angles.</p> 	<p>c) The figure shown is a rhombus. If $m\angle B = 64^\circ$ fill in the measure of all other angles.</p> 
---	--	--

4. Find the value of each variable or the measure of each angle.

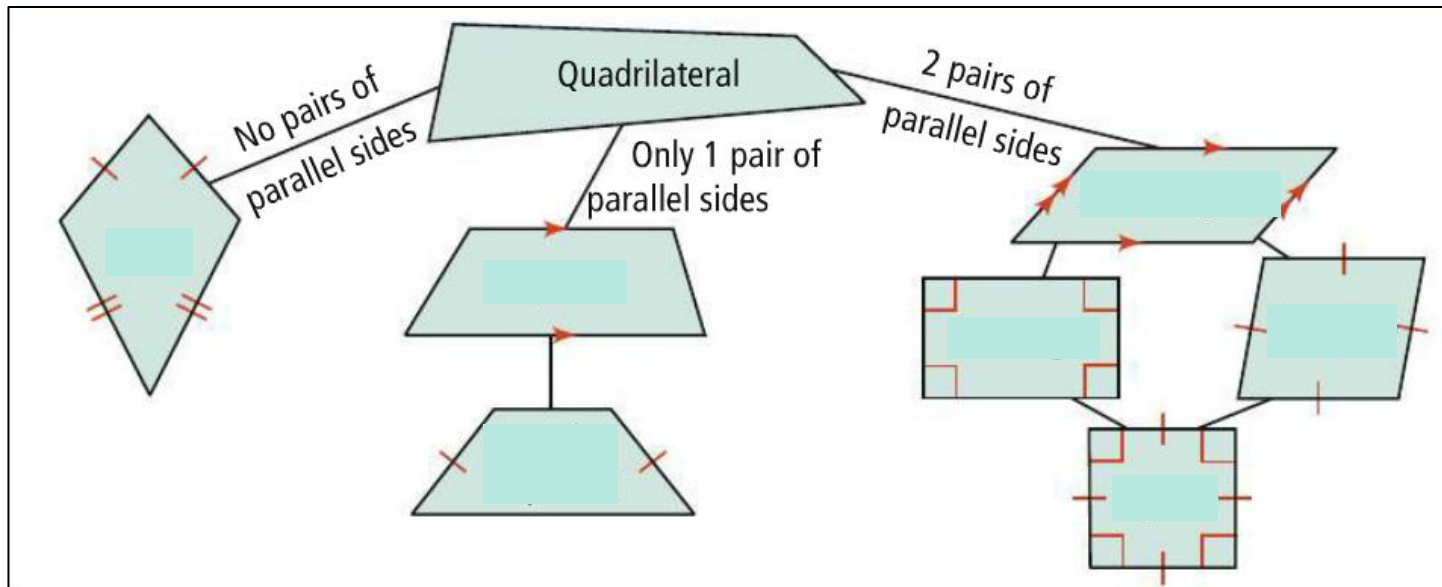
<p>a) Parallelogram</p> 	<p>b) Rhombus</p> 	<p>c) Rectangle</p> 
---	---	---

<p>d) Rectangle</p> 	<p>e) Isosceles Trapezoid</p> 	<p>f) Trapezoid</p> 
<p>g) Square</p> 	<p>h) Rhombus</p> 	<p>i) Rectangle</p> 
<p>j) Trapezoid</p> 	<p>k) Kite</p> 	<p>l) Parallelogram</p> 

5. True or False:

a) All squares are rectangles.	b) The diagonals of all rectangles are perpendicular.	c) All rhombuses are squares.	d) In parallelogram $ABCD$, if $m\angle A = 90^\circ$ then $ABCD$ must be a rectangle.
--------------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---

6. Fill in the name of each shape in the tree diagram.



7. Simplify each expression. Separate paper is a good idea.

a) 5^3	b) 6^{-2}	c) 3^0	d) $\frac{1}{5^{-2}}$	e) $c^{-2}d$	f) $\frac{x^5}{y^{-3}}$	g) $\frac{4m^{-2}}{n^3 p^{-4}}$	h) $\frac{a^{-3}}{3a^4}$
i) $x^5 \cdot x^3$	j) $(x^3)^5$	k) $\frac{x^3}{x^5}$	l) $\frac{x^5}{x^3}$	m) $(4x^5)(3x^9)$	n) $(3x^5)^3$		
o) $(7a^8 b^2)(5a^5 b^8)$	p) $\frac{12x^5 y^4}{9xy^6}$	q) $\frac{2ab^3}{4a^6 b^3}$	r) $\frac{a^{-2} b^5}{a^5 b^{-1}}$				