

4.G.A.2 Basic Concepts About Quadrilaterals Part 2

4.G.A.2: Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.

Give what is asked in each item and then write your answers on the space provided.

1. How many of the polygons below are quadrilaterals?



Answer:

2. Which of the following quadrilaterals below is/are NOT (a) parallelograms?



Answer:

3. Give the names of the following quadrilaterals.



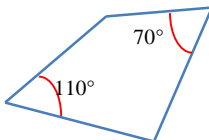
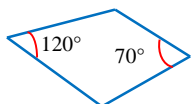
Answers:

a. _____ c. _____
b. _____

4. Write True if the statement is true and write False if otherwise.

- a. A rectangle is a parallelogram. _____
b. Some parallelograms are trapezoids. _____
c. An internal angle of a quadrilateral can be 180° . _____
d. The sum of the internal angles of a quadrilateral can be less than 360° . _____

5. A cyclic quadrilateral is a special kind of quadrilateral in which the sum of the opposite angles is 180° . Using this concept, how many of the following quadrilaterals are cyclic?



Answer:

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- a. The sum of the internal angles of a rectangle is _____.
b. A rhombus has _____ pair(s) of equal sides.
c. All the internal angles of a square are _____.
d. Two equilateral triangles joined together through a common edge forms a _____.
e. A trapezoid has _____ pair(s) of parallel side.
f. Give two examples of irregular quadrilaterals. _____

4.G.A.2 Basic Concepts About Quadrilaterals Part 2

Answer Key

4.G.A.2: Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.

Give what is asked in each item and then write your answers on the space provided.

1. How many of the polygons below are quadrilaterals?



Answer:

2

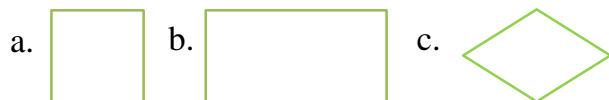
2. Which of the following quadrilaterals below is/are NOT parallelograms?



Answer:

b

3. Give the names of the following quadrilaterals.



Answers:

a. square

c. rhombus

b. rectangle

4. Write True if the statement is true and write False if otherwise.

- a. A rectangle is a parallelogram.
b. Some parallelograms are trapezoids.
c. An internal angle of a quadrilateral can be 180° .
d. The sum of the internal angles of a quadrilateral can be less than 360° .

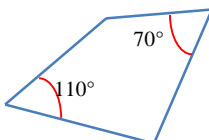
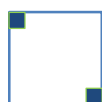
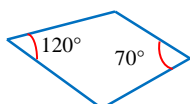
True

False

False

False

5. A cyclic quadrilateral is a special kind of quadrilateral in which the sum of the opposite angles is 180° . Using this concept, how many of the following quadrilaterals are cyclic?



Answer: **Two**

The last two quadrilaterals are cyclic.

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- a. The sum of the internal angles of a rectangle is 360° .
b. A rhombus has 2 pair(s) of equal sides.
c. All the internal angles of a square are 90° or right angles.
d. Two equilateral triangles joined together through a common edge forms a rhombus.
e. A trapezoid has 1 pair(s) of parallel sides.
f. Give two examples of irregular quadrilaterals. parallelogram, rhombus