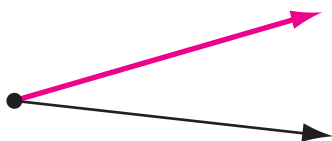


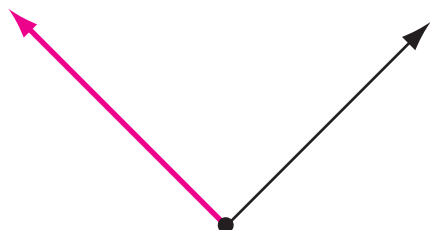
Write the correct answer.

For 1–3, use a ruler to complete the angles. Check students' drawings; possible drawings are given

1 Draw an acute angle.



2 Draw a right angle.



3 Draw an obtuse angle.



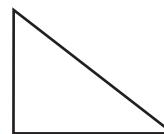
For 4–5, name the triangle with all the labels that apply: acute, right, obtuse, scalene, isosceles, or equilateral.

4



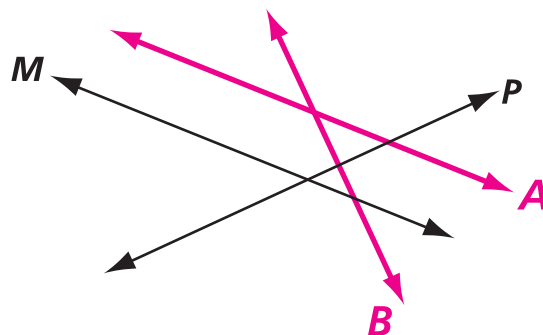
acute, isosceles

5



right, scalene

For 6–7, use the diagram. Check students' drawings; possible answers are shown



6 Draw a line that is parallel to line *M*. Label it *A*.

7 Draw a line that is perpendicular to line *P*. Label it *B*.

For 8–11, use a ruler to complete each figure. Check students' drawings; possible drawings are given

8 Draw a parallelogram that is not a rectangle. Explain how you know it is a parallelogram.



Possible explanation: The figure is a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

- 9 Draw a rhombus that is not a square. Explain how you know it is a rhombus.



Possible explanation:

The figure is a quadrilateral with four congruent sides.

- 10 Draw a trapezoid. Explain how you know it is a trapezoid.



Possible explanation: The figure is a quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

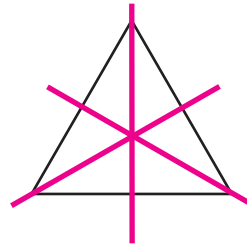
- 11 Draw a rectangle that is not a square. Explain how you know it is a rectangle.



Possible explanation:

The figure is a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and four right angles.

- 12 Draw all the lines of symmetry in the figure below.



- 13 Which transformation could have been used to move the star from A to B?



translation

- 14 Look for a pattern to solve. All of these belong.



None of these belong.



Circle the ones that belong.

