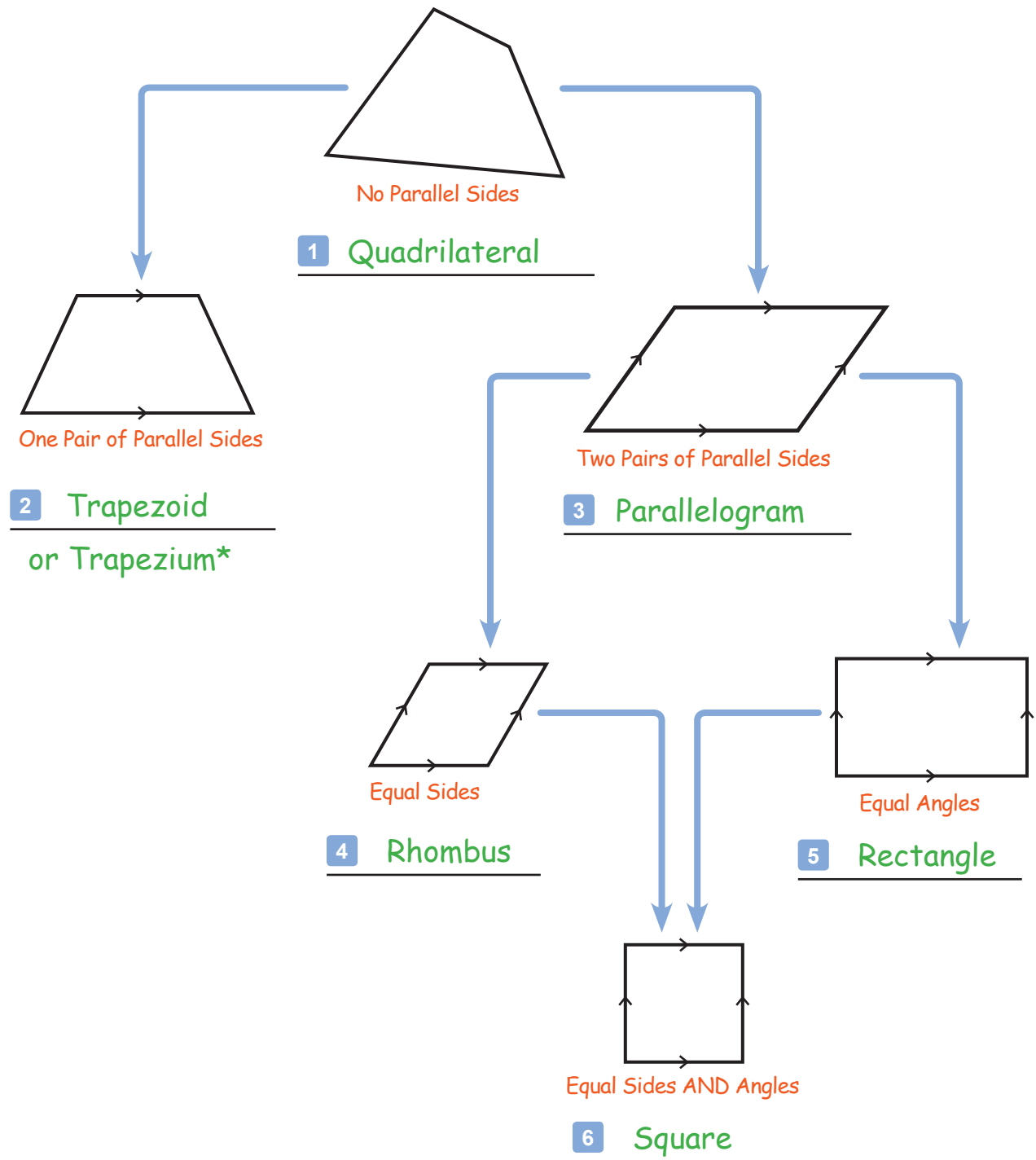


Quadrilaterals Chart

QUAD 1

Instructions: Complete this quadrilaterals chart by filling in the blanks next to each number. The small arrow symbols on the edges of the quadrilaterals show you pairs of parallel sides.



* see video for explanation

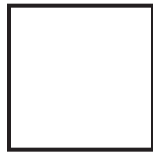
Classifying Quadrilaterals

QUAD 2

Instructions: For these quadrilateral, check each box that applies. There may be multiple right answers because more than one term may apply to each quadrilateral. For example, a square is also technically a parallelogram.

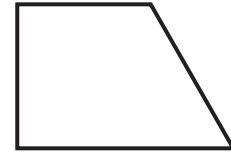
1

- Square
- Quadrilateral
- Trapezoid
- Parallelogram



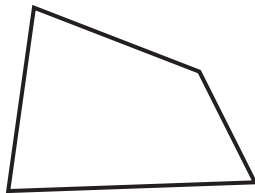
2

- Triangle
- Trapezoid
- Rhombus
- Quadrilateral



3

- Parallelogram
- Trapezoid
- Rectangle
- Quadrilateral



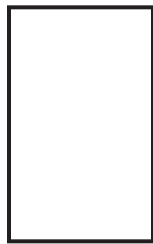
4

- Rectangle
- Quadrilateral
- Rhombus
- Parallelogram



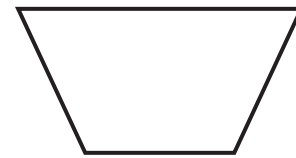
5

- Parallelogram
- Rhombus
- Square
- Rectangle



6

- Trapezoid
- Quadrilateral
- Rhombus
- Parallelogram



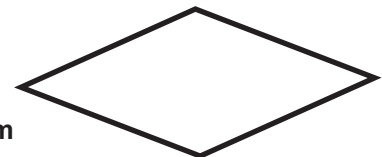
7

- Square
- Rhombus
- Rectangle
- Parallelogram



8

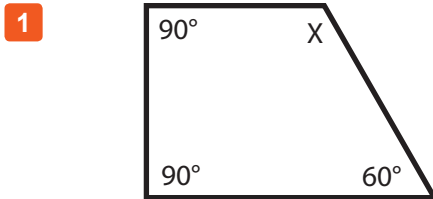
- Trapezoid
- Rhombus
- Parallelogram
- Square



Finding an Unknown Angle

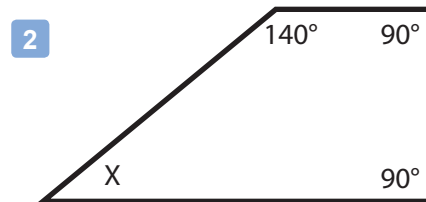
QUAD 3

Instructions: For each quadrilateral, find the unknown angle (X). Remember that the four interior angles must add up to a total of 360 degrees.



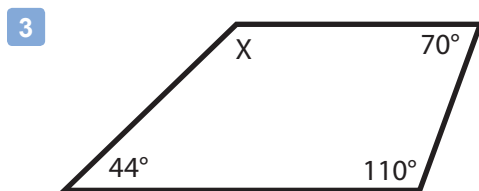
$$m\angle X = \underline{120^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 90 \\ + 60 \\ \hline 240 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 240 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$$



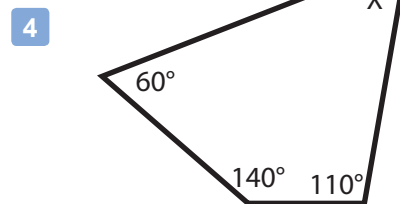
$$m\angle X = \underline{40^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 90 \\ + 90 \\ \hline 320 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 320 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$$



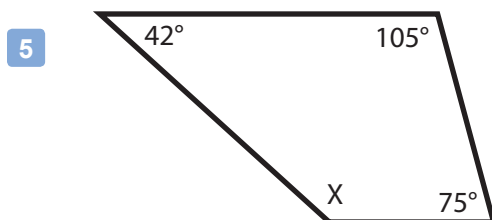
$$m\angle X = \underline{136^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 70 \\ + 44 \\ \hline 224 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 224 \\ \hline 136 \end{array}$$



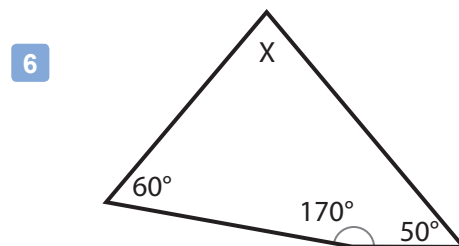
$$m\angle X = \underline{50^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 110 \\ + 60 \\ \hline 310 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 310 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$



$$m\angle X = \underline{138^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 75 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 222 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 222 \\ \hline 138 \end{array}$$



$$m\angle X = \underline{80^\circ}$$

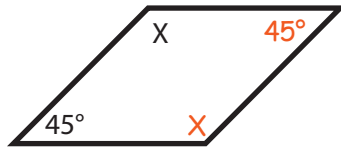
$$\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 60 \\ + 50 \\ \hline 280 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 280 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

Finding an Unknown Angle in a Parallelogram

QUAD 4

Instructions: For each parallelogram, find the unknown angle (X). Remember that the opposite angles in a parallelogram are equal, and that all four angles must add to a total of 360 degrees.

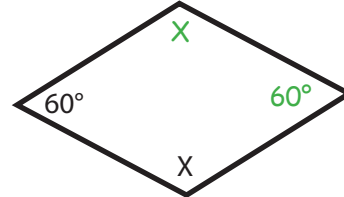
1



$$m\angle X = \underline{135^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 45 \\ + 45 \\ \hline 90 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 360 \\ - 90 \\ \hline 270 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 135 \\ 2 \overline{)270} \end{array}$$

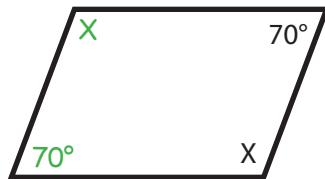
2



$$m\angle X = \underline{120^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ + 60 \\ \hline 120 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 120 \\ \hline 240 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 2 \overline{)240} \end{array}$$

3



$$m\angle X = \underline{110^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ + 70 \\ \hline 140 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 140 \\ \hline 220 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 2 \overline{)220} \end{array}$$

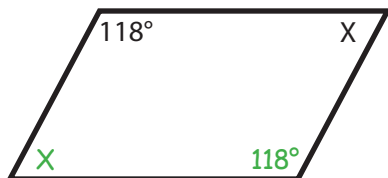
4



$$m\angle X = \underline{55^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ + 125 \\ \hline 250 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ - 250 \\ \hline 110 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 2 \overline{)110} \end{array}$$

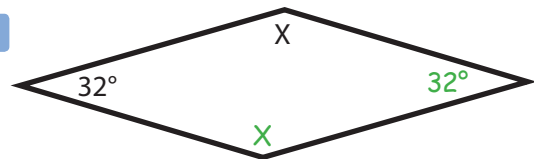
5



$$m\angle X = \underline{62^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 118 \\ + 118 \\ \hline 236 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 360 \\ - 236 \\ \hline 124 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 2 \overline{)124} \end{array}$$

6



$$m\angle X = \underline{148^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 32 \\ \hline 64 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 215 \\ 360 \\ - 64 \\ \hline 296 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 148 \\ 2 \overline{)296} \end{array}$$