

MATH Review BOOKLET

GEOMETRY

Name: _____

Date: _____

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Name: _____

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1

Name the geometric element shown.

This section contains five empty rounded rectangular boxes for labeling the geometric elements shown above them.

1

Name the geometric element shown.

This section contains five empty rounded rectangular boxes for labeling the geometric elements shown above them.

Draw the geometric element given in the table.

Term	Picture
Line	
Ray	
Line Segment	
Point	
Angle	

2

Draw the geometric element given in the table.

Term	Picture
Line	
Ray	
Line Segment	
Point	
Angle	

2

3

Identify the types of lines shown.

3

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Draw the type of lines given in the table.

Type of Lines	Picture
Parallel Lines	
Perpendicular Lines	
Intersecting Lines	

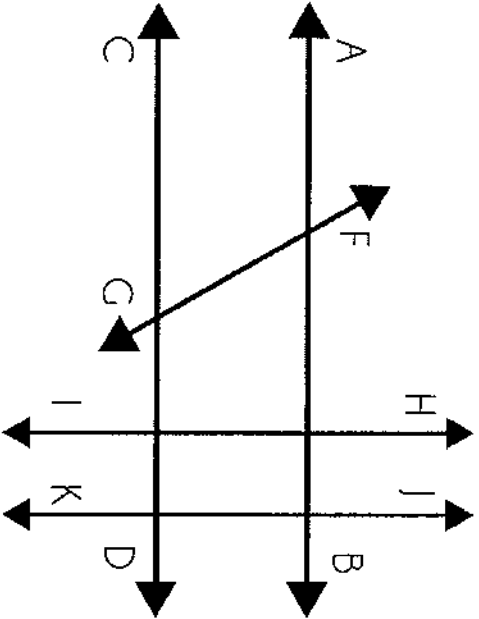
4

Draw the type of lines given in the table.

Type of Lines	Picture
Parallel Lines	
Perpendicular Lines	
Intersecting Lines	

4

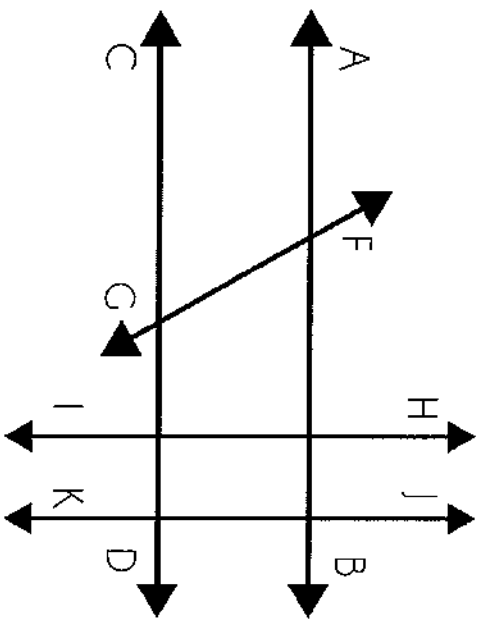
Determine whether each set of lines is perpendicular or parallel.



1. Line AB and Line CD
2. Line JK and CD
3. Line AB and HI
4. Line HI and Link JK

5

Determine whether each set of lines is perpendicular or parallel.



1. Line AB and Line CD
2. Line JK and CD
3. Line AB and HI
4. Line HI and Link JK

5

Draw and name the element described.

1.) An exact location on a plane.	2.) This element starts at an endpoint and goes on forever in one direction.
3.) A part or piece of a line with two endpoints.	4.) A combination of two rays meeting at a common endpoint
5.) Lines that never intersect.	6.) Lines that intersect to form right angles.
7.) A straight element that extends in both directions without end.	

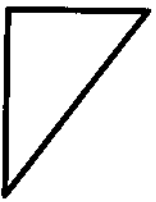
6

Draw and name the element described.

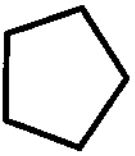
1.) An exact location on a plane.	2.) This element starts at an endpoint and goes on forever in one direction.
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6

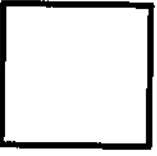
Determine if the shape has perpendicular lines
If yes, shade the lines.



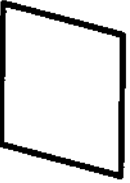
Yes or No



Yes or No



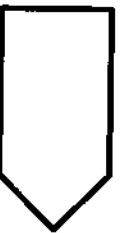
Yes or No



Yes or No



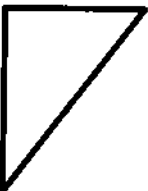
Yes or No



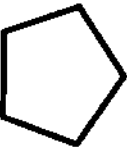
Yes or No

7

Determine if the shape has perpendicular lines
If yes, shade the lines.



Yes or No



Yes or No



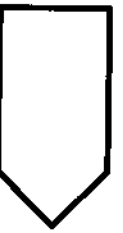
Yes or No



Yes or No



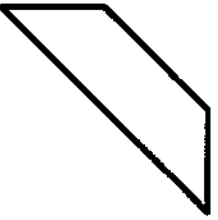
Yes or No



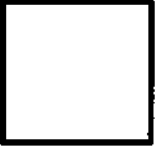
Yes or No

7

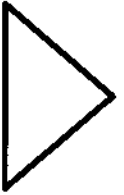
Determine if the shape has parallel lines
If yes, shade the lines.



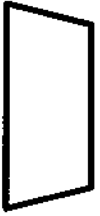
1.) Yes or No



2.) Yes or No



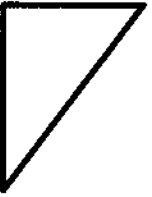
3.) Yes or No



4.) Yes or No

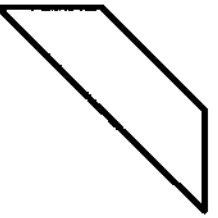


5.) Yes or No



6.) Yes or No

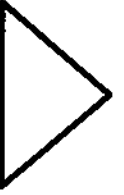
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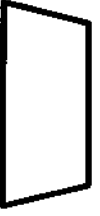
1.) Yes or No



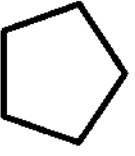
2.) Yes or No



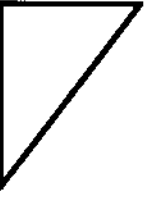
3.) Yes or No



4.) Yes or No

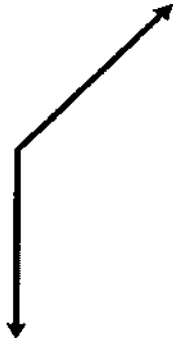


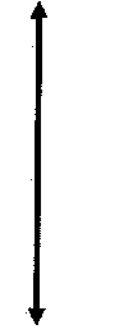
5.) Yes or No

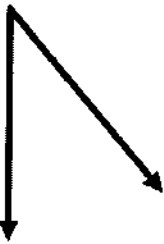


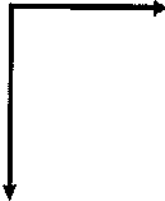
6.) Yes or No


Name the type of angle shown.


1.) 

2.) 

3.) 

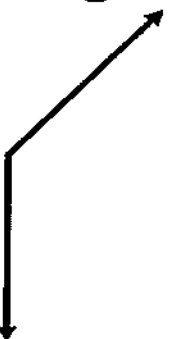
4.) 


5.) 


6.) 


9


Name the type of angle shown.


1.) 

2.) 

3.) 

4.) 

5.) 

6.) 

9

Determine the type of angle based on the given measurements.

Measurement	Type of Angle
98 degrees	
78 degrees	
110 degrees	
90 degrees	
2 degrees	
178 degrees	
88 degrees	
14 degrees	
106 degrees	
140 degrees	
65 degrees	
91 degrees	

10

Determine the type of angle based on the given measurements.

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98 degrees	
78 degrees	
110 degrees	
90 degrees	
2 degrees	
178 degrees	
88 degrees	
14 degrees	
106 degrees	
140 degrees	
65 degrees	
91 degrees	

10

Sketch angles with the given measurements.

Measurement	Sketch
1.) 30 degrees	
2.) 170 degrees	
3.) 100 degrees	
4.) 90 degrees	
5.) 45 degrees	
6.) 80 degrees	

Sketch angles with the given measurements.

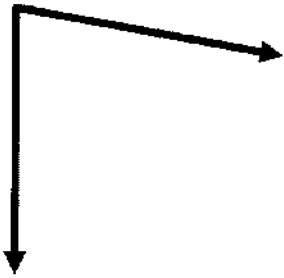
Measurement	Sketch
1.) 30 degrees	
2.) 170 degrees	
3.) 100 degrees	
4.) 90 degrees	
5.) 45 degrees	
6.) 80 degrees	

Use a protractor to measure the angles.

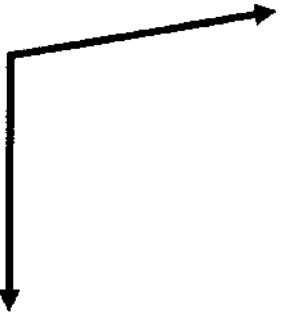
1.)



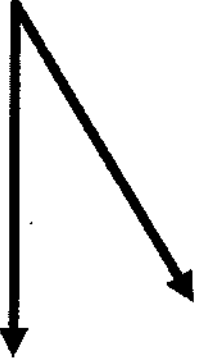
2.)



3.)



4.)



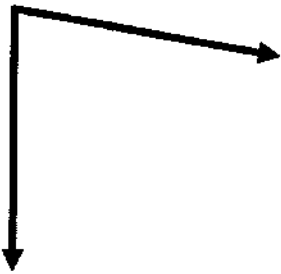
12

Use a protractor to measure the angles.

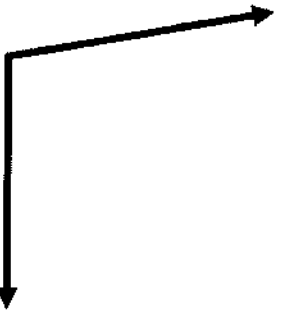
1.)



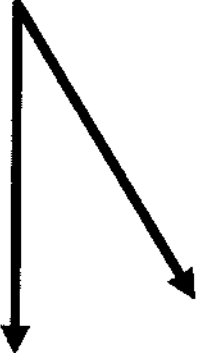
2.)



3.)

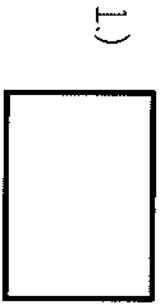


4.)

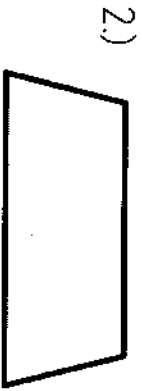


12

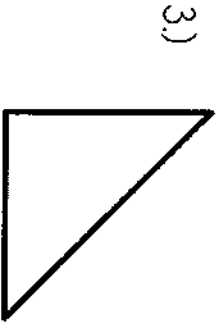
Determine what type of angles are present in each shape. Circle all the angles that apply.



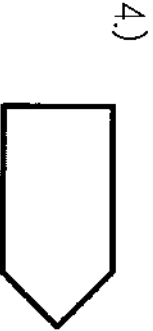
Acute Obtuse Right



Acute Obtuse Right



Acute Obtuse Right



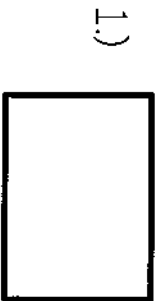
Acute Obtuse Right



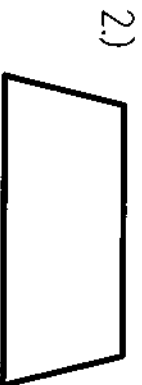
Acute Obtuse Right

13

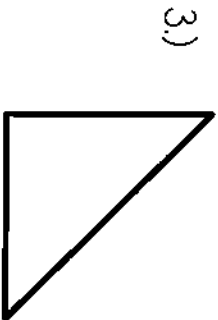
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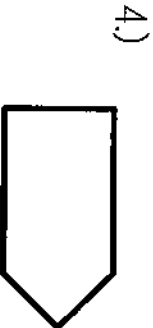
Acute Obtuse Right



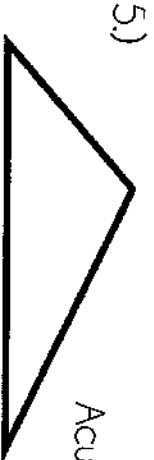
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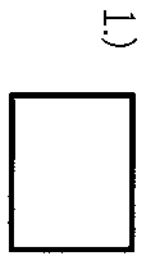
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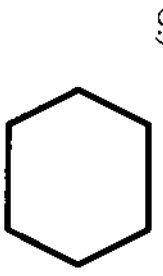
Acute Obtuse Right

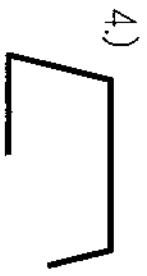
13

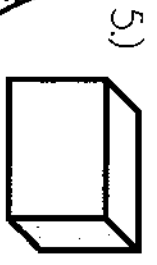
Determine if the shape is a polygon or not. If the shape is not a polygon, explain why not.





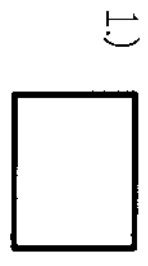




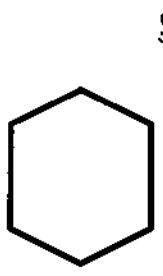


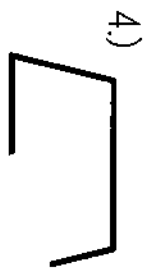
14

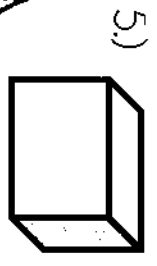
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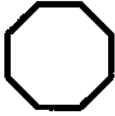
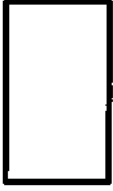
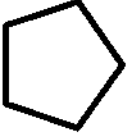

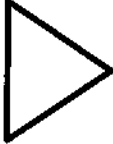
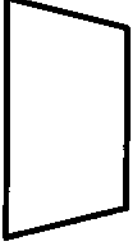






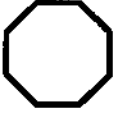
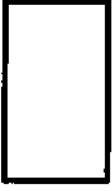
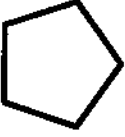


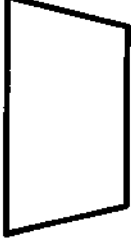
14

Name the polygon shown.

Polygon	Name
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	

15

Name the polygon shown.

Polygon	Name
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	

15

Name and draw the 2-D shape being described.

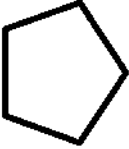
Description	Shape
1.) A polygon with four sides and four angles	
2.) A polygon with five sides and five angles	
3.) A polygon with six sides and six angles	
4.) A polygon with seven sides and seven angles	
5.) A polygon with eight sides and eight angles	

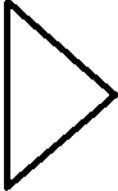
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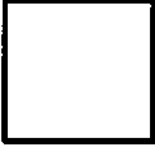
Determine if the shapes are quadrilaterals or not. Explain how you know.

1.)  Yes or No

2.)  Yes or No

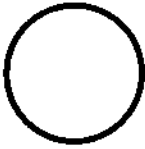
3.)  Yes or No

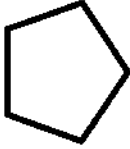
4.)  Yes or No

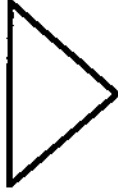
5.)  Yes or No


6.)  Yes or No


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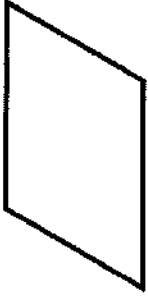
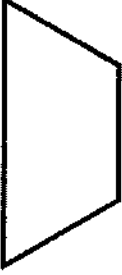
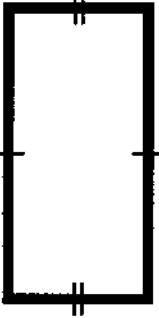
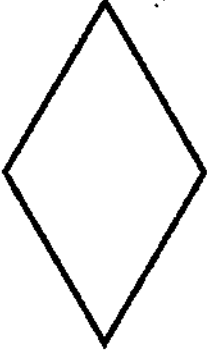
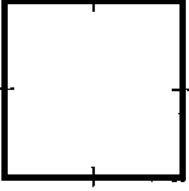
3.)  Yes or No

4.)  Yes or No

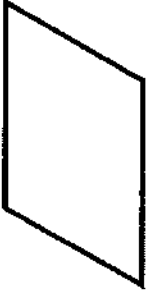
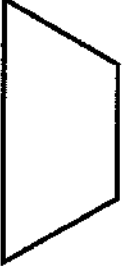
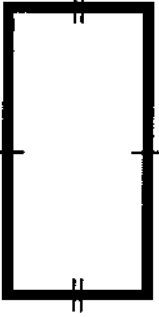
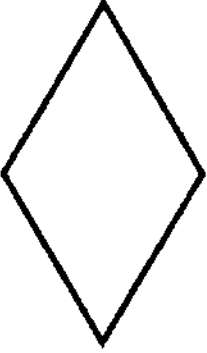
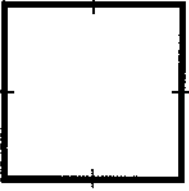
5.)  Yes or No

6.)  Yes or No

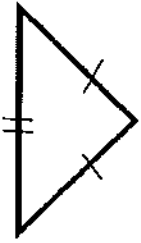

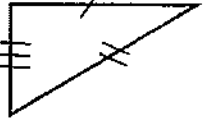
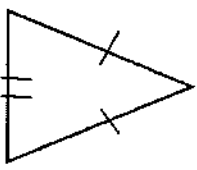
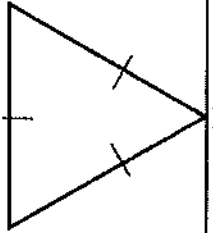
Name the quadrilateral shown with the most specific name.

Quadrilateral	Specific Name
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5.  18	

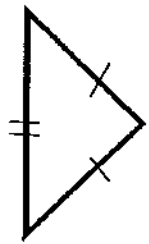

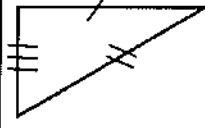
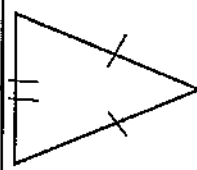
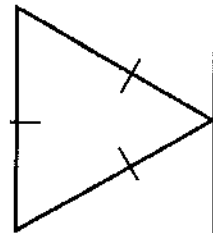
Name the quadrilateral shown with the most specific name.

Quadrilateral	Specific Name
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5.  18	


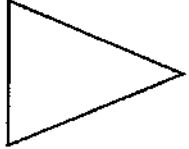

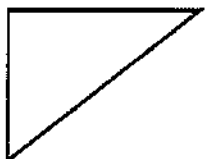
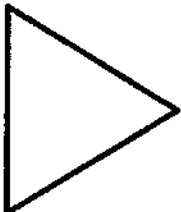
Name the type of triangle shown by looking at the sides of the triangle.

Triangle	Named by Sides
	
	
	
	
	

Name the type of triangle shown by looking at the sides of the triangle.


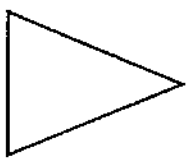

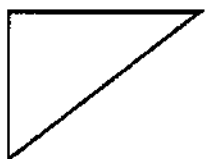
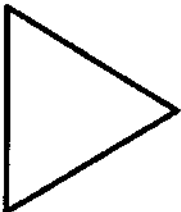
Triangle	Named by Sides
	
	
	
	
	

Name the type of triangle shown by looking at the angles that make up the triangle.

Triangle	Named by Angles
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	

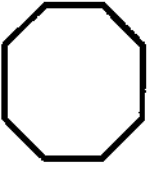
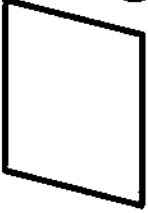
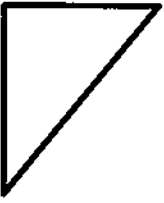

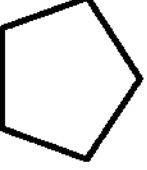
20

Name the type of triangle shown by looking at the angles that make up the triangle.

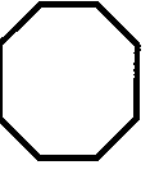
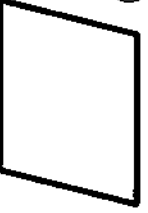


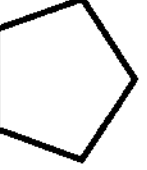
Triangle	Named by Angles
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	

20


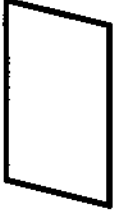
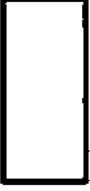
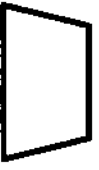
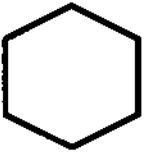
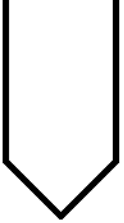
Determine how many sides and angles are present in each shape.

Shape	Number of Sides	Number of Angles
1.) 		
2.) 		
3.) 		
4.) 		
5.) 		

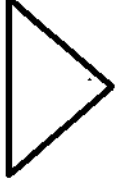
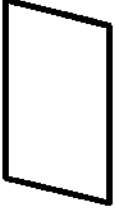



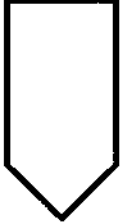
Determine how many sides and angles are present in each shape.

Shape	Number of Sides	Number of Angles
1.) 		
2.) 		
3.) 		
4.) 		
5.) 		

Circle all terms that correctly name the shape shown.

Shape	Possible Names
1.) 	square triangle polygon
2.) 	polygon rectangle parallelogram
3.) 	quadrilateral trapezoid square
4.) 	polygon trapezoid quadrilateral
5.) 	hexagon polygon quadrilateral
6.) 	pentagon rectangle quadrilateral

Circle all terms that correctly name the shape shown.

Shape	Possible Names
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6.) 	pentagon rectangle quadrilateral

Name and draw the 2-D shape being described.

Description	Shape
1.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides	
2.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel lines and four right angles and opposite congruent sides	
3.) A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides	
4.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and all congruent sides	
5.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, all congruent sides, and four right angles	

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Name and draw the 2-D shape being described.

Description	Shape
1.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides	
2.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel lines and four right angles and opposite congruent sides	
3.) A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides	
4.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and all congruent sides	
5.) A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, all congruent sides, and four right angles	

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Determine if the statements are true or false.
Explain your reasoning.

1. Squares can be classified as rectangles.
2. A triangle can be classified as a quadrilateral.
3. Trapezoids can be classified as parallelograms.
4. Squares and rectangles are types of parallelograms.
5. A rhombus can be classified as a rectangle.
6. A square can be classified as a rhombus.

Determine if the statements are true or false.
Explain your reasoning.

1. Squares can be classified as rectangles.
2. A triangle can be classified as a quadrilateral.
3. Trapezoids can be classified as parallelograms.
4. Squares and rectangles are types of parallelograms.
5. A rhombus can be classified as a rectangle.
6. A square can be classified as a rhombus.

Determine if the statements are true or false.
Explain your reasoning.

1. A square can be a rhombus, but a rhombus cannot be a square.
2. Trapezoids are quadrilaterals, so all quadrilaterals are trapezoids.
3. Parallelograms are quadrilaterals, but not all quadrilaterals are parallelograms.
4. A trapezoid has a set of parallel lines, so it is a parallelogram.
5. Rectangles and rhombuses are both types of parallelograms, but rhombuses are not rectangles.

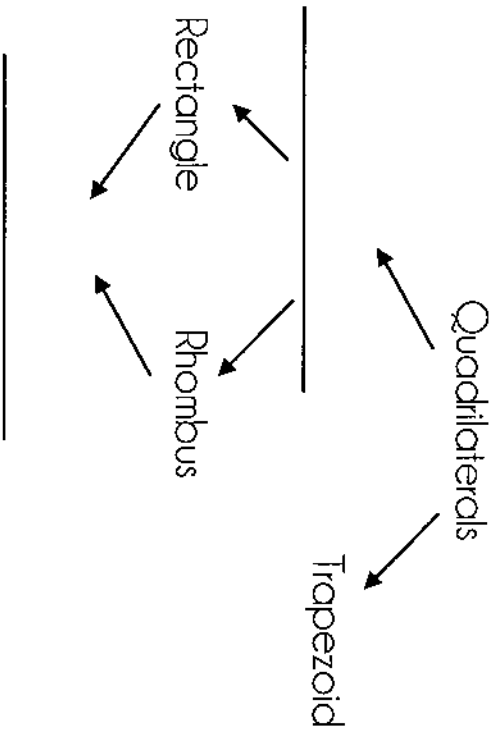
25

Determine if the statements are true or false.
Explain your reasoning.

1. A square can be a rhombus, but a rhombus cannot be a square.
2. Trapezoids are quadrilaterals, so all quadrilaterals are trapezoids.
3. Parallelograms are quadrilaterals, but not all quadrilaterals are parallelograms.
4. A trapezoid has a set of parallel lines, so it is a parallelogram.
5. Rectangles and rhombuses are both types of parallelograms, but rhombuses are not rectangles.

25

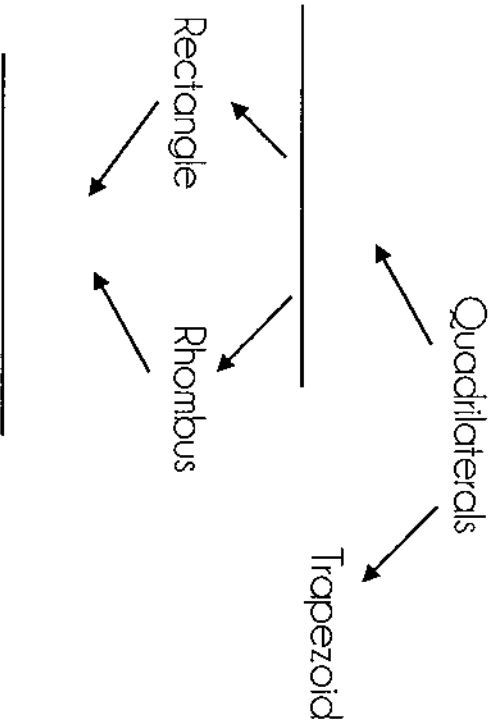
1. Complete the hierarchy. Then answer the questions.



2. Compare and contrast trapezoid and rhombuses.

3. Compare and contrast rectangles and squares.

1. Complete the hierarchy. Then answer the questions.



2. Compare and contrast trapezoid and rhombuses.

3. Compare and contrast rectangles and squares.