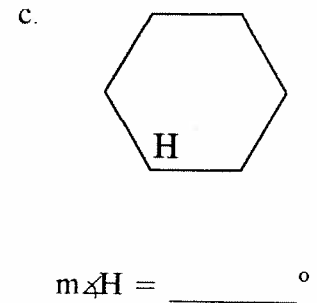
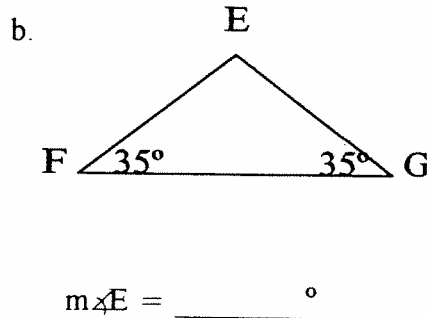
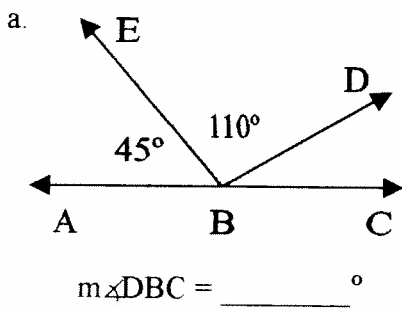


Unit 3 Review Packet

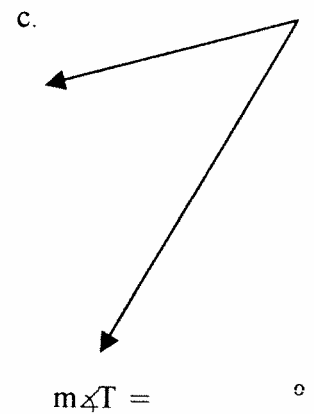
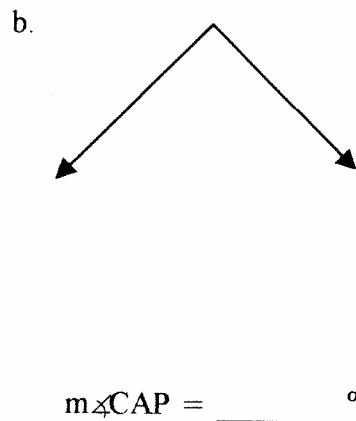
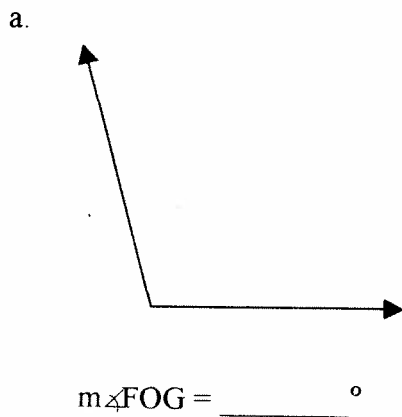
Name _____

Date _____

1. Find the missing angle measures without measuring:



2. Measure each angle below with a protractor. Then fill in the appropriate circle to tell what kind of angle it is.



3. Use your Geometry Template to ...

a. Draw an isosceles triangle that is not equilateral

b. Draw a parallelogram that is not a rhombus or a rectangle

c. Draw an equilateral triangle

4. a. At the right, use a straightedge to draw a pair of adjacent angles. Make one of the angles acute. Use letters to name the angles.

b. Tell which angle is acute. \sphericalangle _____

c. Without using any measuring tools (i.e. protractor, Geometry Template, etc.), estimate the measure of each angle to the nearest 10° .

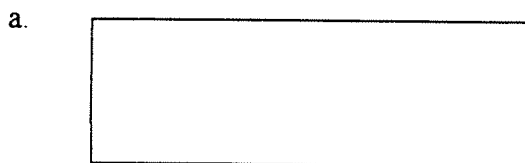
$m \sphericalangle$ _____ is about _____ $^\circ$

$m \sphericalangle$ _____ is about _____ $^\circ$

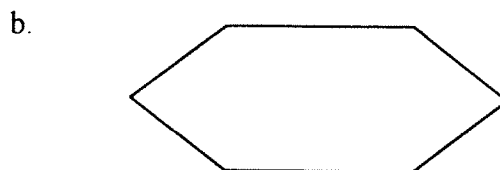
5. Write the number that has a
6 in the tenths place,
5 in the billions place,
1 in the ten thousands place,
4 in the thousandths place,
9 in the ten millions place,
7 in the hundredths place,
3 in the hundred thousands place,
and 0's in all of the remaining places.

____, _____, _____, _____.

6. For each polygon below, fill in the circles next to the true statements.



- This polygon is a quadrilateral.
- At least two sides are parallel.
- At least two angles are congruent.
- There are two perpendicular angles.


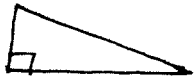






- This polygon is a quadrilateral.
- At least two sides are parallel.
- At least two angles are congruent.
- There are two perpendicular angles.
- At least one angle is obtuse.

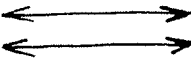
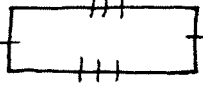
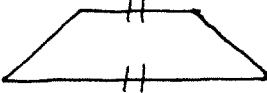
7. In the space below, use the pattern-block shapes on your Geometry Template to make a pattern that tessellates (or repeats). The pattern-block shapes are all labeled PB.


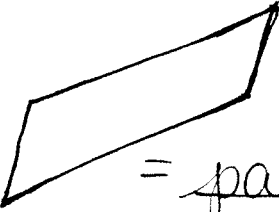
Math Study Guide #3

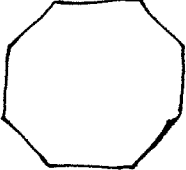


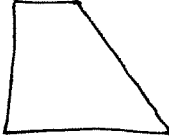
- Vocabulary to be familiar with:

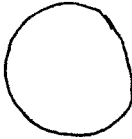

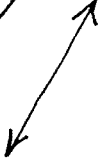
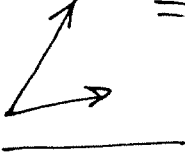
①  or  = right angle

②   = quadrilaterals
 

③  or  = parallel


④  or  = parallelogram

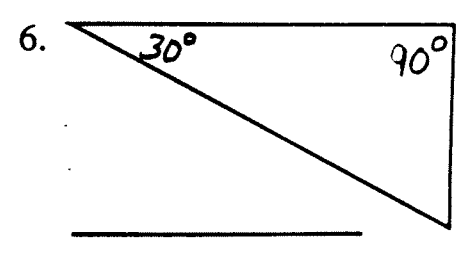
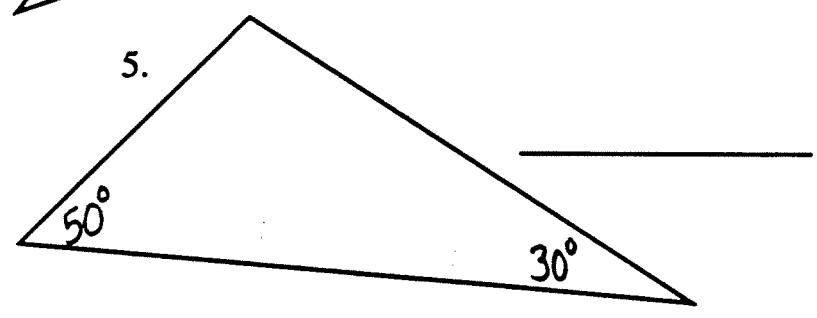
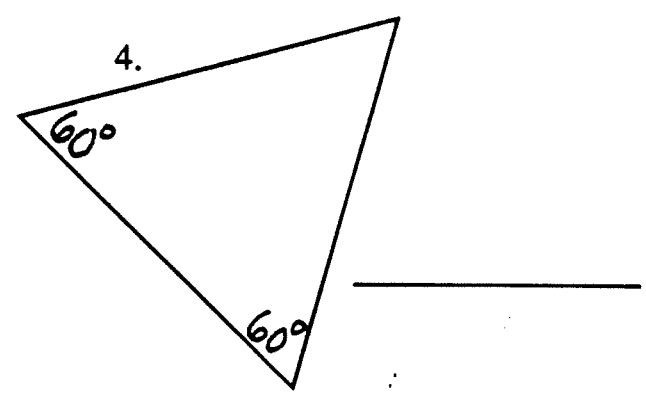
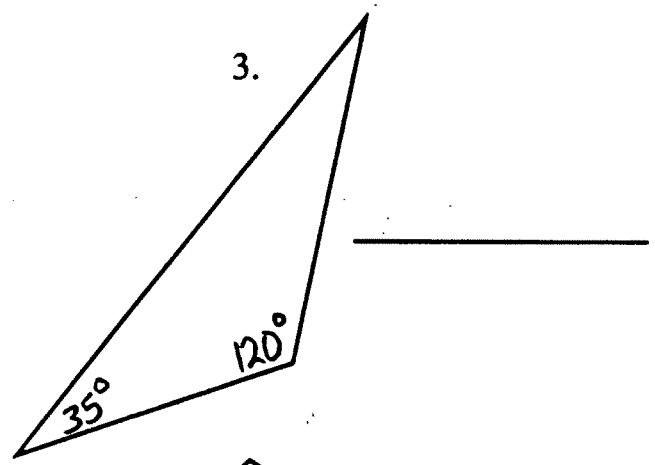
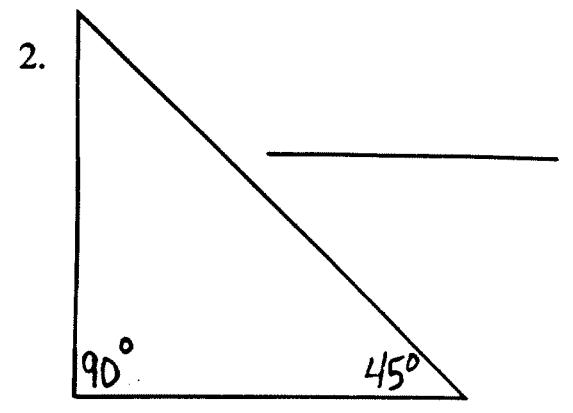
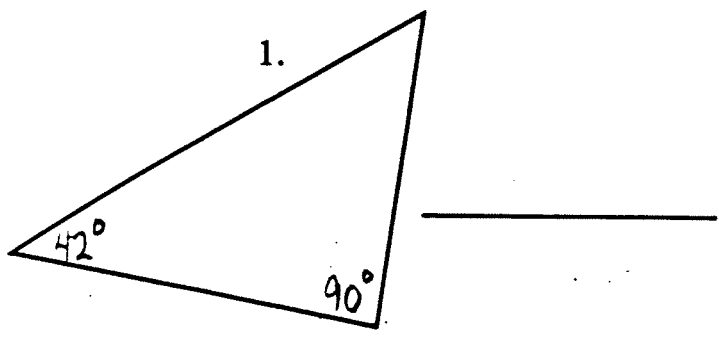
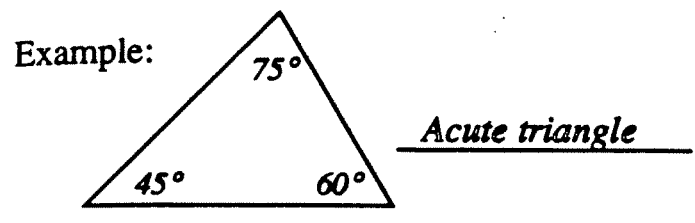
⑤    = polygons


⑥     = not polygons

Math Review

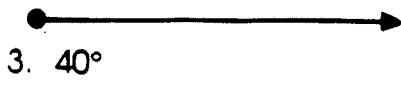
Name: _____

Find the missing angles without using a protractor. Then identify each triangle as an acute, obtuse, or right triangle.

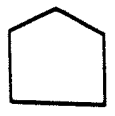


- 7. An acute triangle is _____.
- 8. An obtuse triangle is _____.
- 9. A right triangle is _____.

Draw the angles given using a protractor.

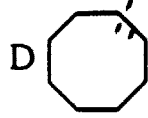
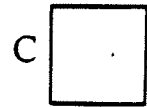


4. This is what shape? _____

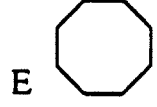
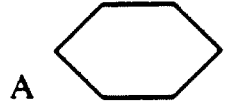


- A rectangle
- B square
- C quadrilateral
- D hexagon
- E pentagon

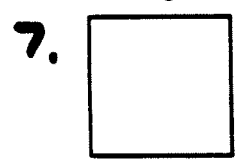
5. Write the letter showing an octagon.



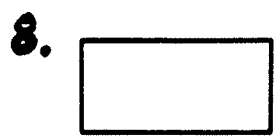
6. Write the letter of the hexagon.



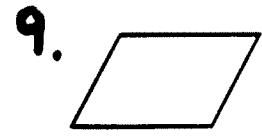
The following are examples of quadrilaterals. Choose the correct name for each one.



- A triangle
- B octagon
- C square
- D trapezoid
- E hexagon



- A square
- B rhombus
- C trapezoid
- D rectangle
- E circle



- A square
- B rhombus
- C rectangle
- D trapezoid
- E parallelogram

10.



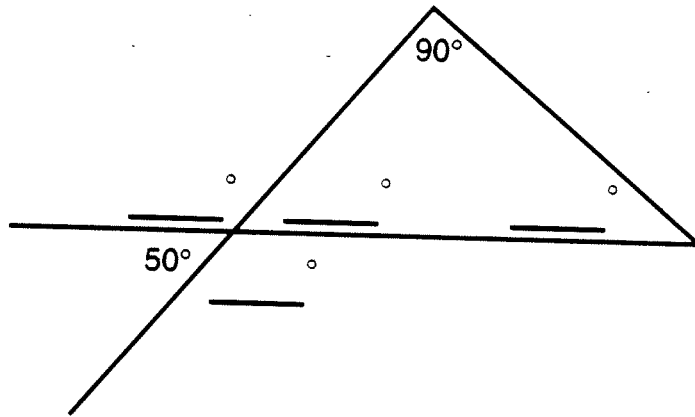
- A parallelogram
- B rhombus
- C trapezoid
- D square
- E rectangle

✓ Checking Progress

Assessment

- Which of the following figures can be drawn? Circle the description if it can be drawn. Cross it out if it cannot be drawn. Try drawing the figures if you aren't sure.
 - a triangle with two right angles
 - a triangle with an angle of 100°
 - a rectangle with no sides equal
 - a quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel
- Pick one figure in Problem 1 that you crossed out. Explain why it can't be drawn.

- Find and record the missing angle measurements in the figure below.



- Josephina said that she could draw a parallelogram by putting two congruent (identical) triangles together. Use a triangle on your Geometry Template to show that this is true. Then use another triangle on the template and show that it is also true for this triangle. Show your work on the *next page*.

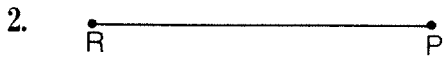


Josephina's triangles make a parallelogram

Circle the correct name for each figure.

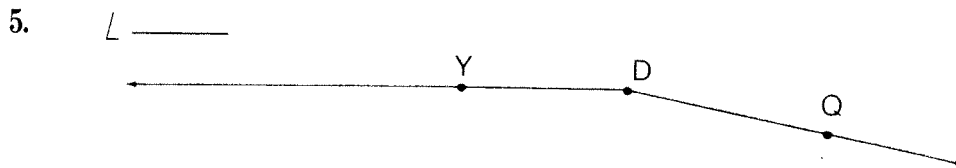
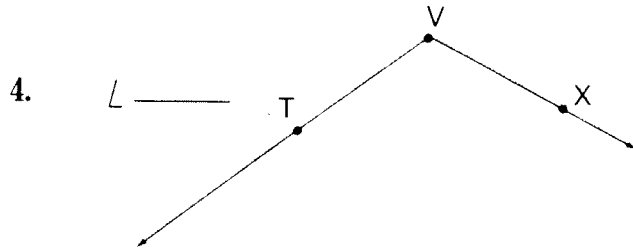
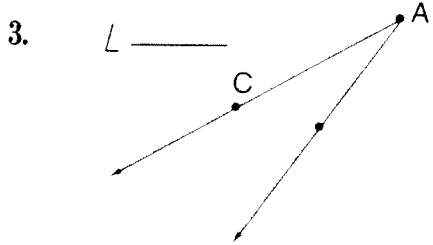


line MN line segment MN line M

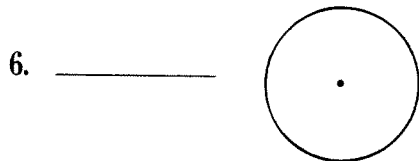


line segment PR line R line RP

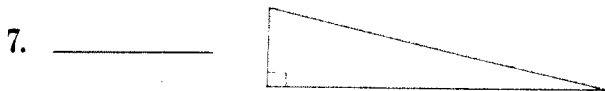
Name each angle.



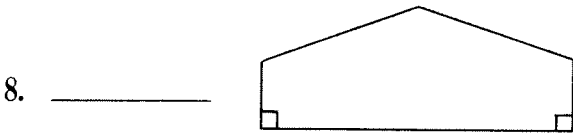
Write the letter for the name of each figure in the blank.



a. octagon

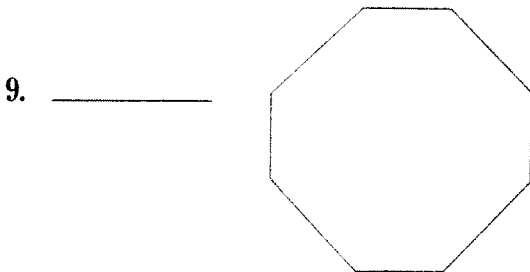


b. triangle



c. hexagon

d. pentagon



e. square

f. quadrilateral

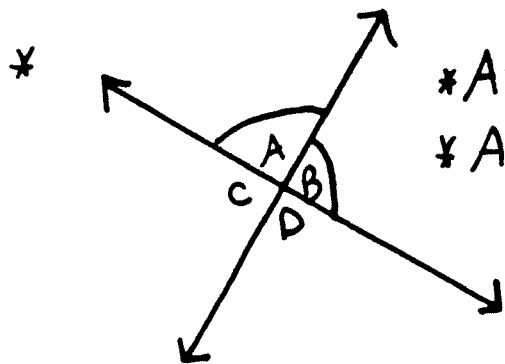
g. circle

Perfect score: 9 My score: _____

Unit 3 Math Assessment Review Sheet

- measures of vertical and adjacent angles (see below)
- measures of angles in a triangle
- names and properties of different shapes
- finding distances using a compass and ruler
- measuring angles with a protractor (within 2° accuracy)
- identifying right, acute, and obtuse angles
- measuring lengths of line segments using a ruler
- copy a given shape
(with correct lengths and angle measurements)
- shapes that tessellate (Which do? Which don't?)
- three different kinds of triangles
(isosceles, scalene, equilateral)

* All three angles in a triangle ALWAYS add up to 180°



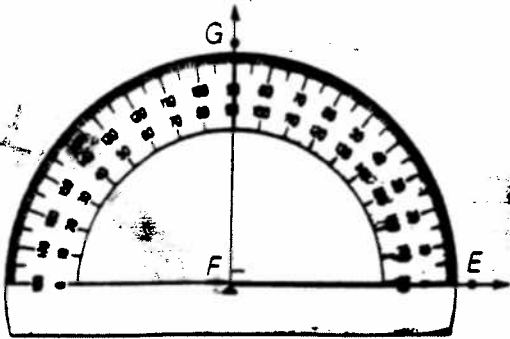
* A + B are adjacent angles. (add up to 180°)

* A + D are vertical angles. (same measure)

* 360° in a circle

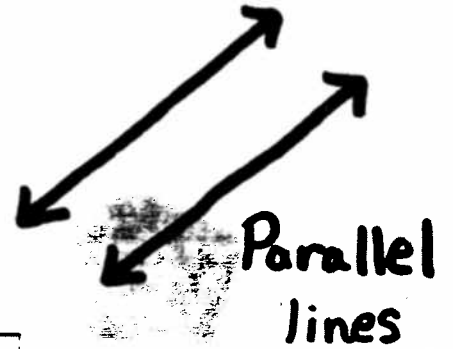
Right, Acute, and Obtuse Angles

- Angle GFE is a **right** angle. Its measure is 90° .

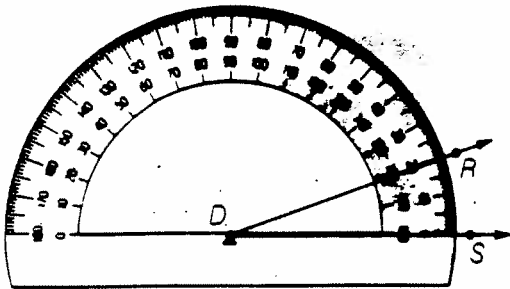


The measure of angle GFE is 90° .

\sphericalangle means right angle.

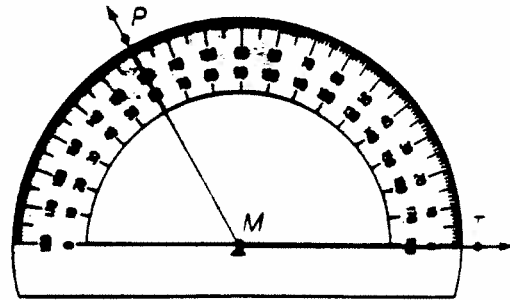


Angle RDS is an **acute** angle. Its measure is less than 90° .



The measure of angle RDS is 20° .

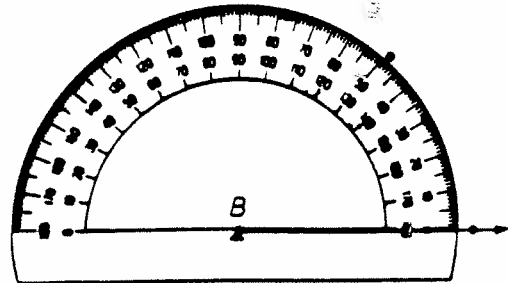
Angle PMT is an **obtuse** angle. Its measure is greater than 90° .



The measure of angle PMT is 120° .

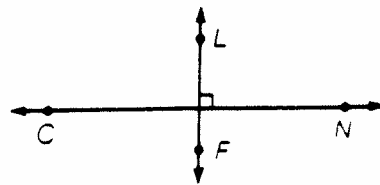
- You can draw an angle using a ruler and a protractor. To draw angle B with a measure of 50° :

1. Draw a ray. Label the endpoint B .
2. Place center \blacktriangle at B . Place the edge of the protractor at 0° on the ray.
3. Count to 50 on the scale. Mark a dot.
4. From endpoint B , draw a ray through the dot.



- Lines that intersect and form right angles are **perpendicular lines**.

\overleftrightarrow{CN} is perpendicular to \overleftrightarrow{LF} .



Quadrilaterals

- Some quadrilaterals have special names.



trapezoid

One pair of sides is parallel.



parallelogram

Opposite sides are parallel. Opposite sides are congruent.

- Some parallelograms have special names.



rhombus

All sides are congruent.



rectangle

All four angles are right angles.



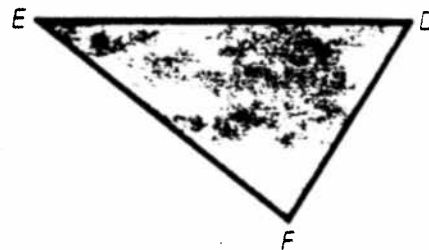
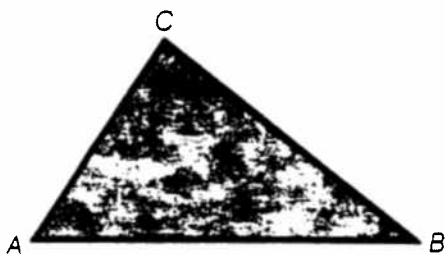
square

All angles are right angles. All sides are congruent.

Congruent Polygons

Polygons are congruent if they have the same size and shape.

- Is triangle ABC congruent to triangle DEF ?



Trace triangle ABC on your paper.

Turn and **slide** the paper to see if triangle ABC matches triangle DEF .

The triangles match. Triangle ABC is congruent to triangle DEF .

Polygons

- These figures are **polygons**. Each side is a line segment. The line segments meet at a vertex to form an angle.



triangle

3 sides
3 angles



quadrilateral

4 sides
4 angles



pentagon

5 sides
5 angles



hexagon

6 sides
6 angles



octagon

8 sides
8 angles

- Some triangles have special names.



equilateral triangle

All sides have the same length.



isosceles triangle

At least two sides have the same length.



scalene triangle

No sides have the same length.