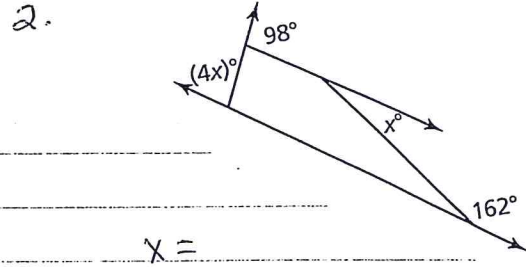
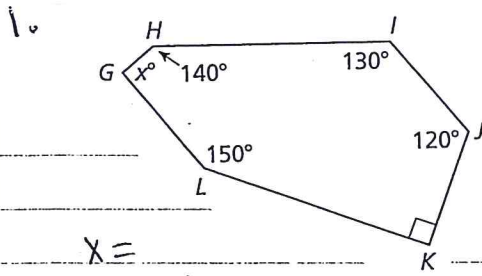


Main 2: Chapter 7: Review Worksheet

Name _____

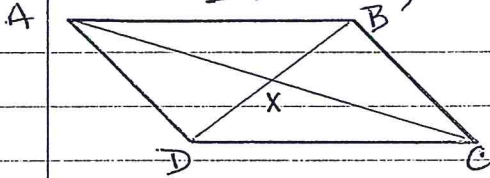


3. Find the sum of the measures of the interior angles of a hexagon.

4. Find the sum of the measures of the exterior angles of a decagon.

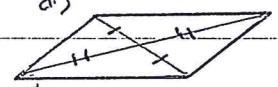
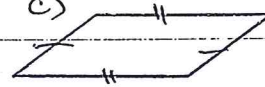
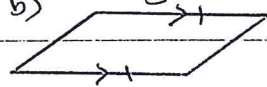
5. Find the measure of each interior and each exterior angle of a regular pentagon.

6. For $\square ABCD$, $AB = 10$, $DX = 3$, $m\angle BCD = 52^\circ$, find

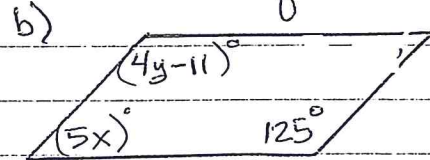
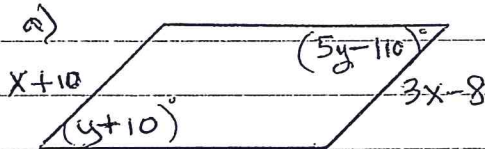


- a) CD
- b) $m\angle BAD$
- c) $m\angle ADC$
- d) $BD =$
- e) $XB =$

7. State which theorem you can use to show the quadrilateral is a \square .

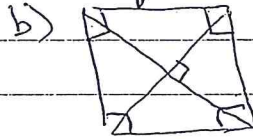
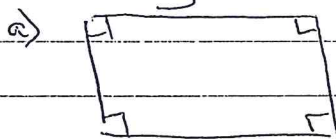


8. Find the values of x and y that make the quadrilateral a \square .

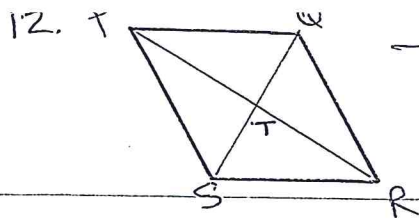


9. Graph the quadrilateral with vertices $A(2,1)$, $B(4,5)$, $C(10,5)$, $D(8,1)$. Then show the quadrilateral is a \square by showing one pair of opposite sides are parallel and congruent using \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} .

10. Classify the special quadrilateral



11. Find the lengths of the diagonals of rectangle $ABCD$ given $AC = 6x + 2$
 $BD = 4x + 20$



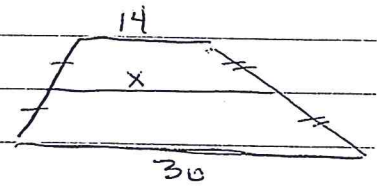
The diagonals of rhombus PQRS intersect at T. Given that the $m\angle PRS$ is 32° and $QT = 5$, find

- a) $m\angle STR =$ b) $m\angle RPQ =$ c) $m\angle QSR =$ d) $QS =$

13. Fill in the blank with Always, Sometimes or Never

- a) A rhombus is _____ a square.
 b) A square is _____ a rhombus.
 c) A rectangle is _____ a parallelogram

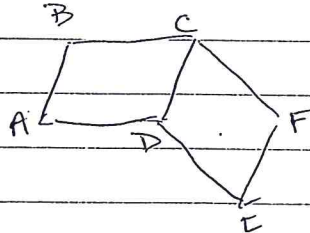
14. Find the length of the midsegment



15. Write a 2 column proof

a) Given $\square ABCD$ and $\square CDEF$

Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{EF}$



b) Given: $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{SR}$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $\square PQRS$ is \square

