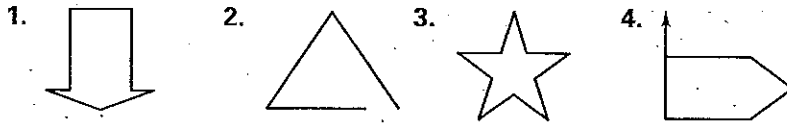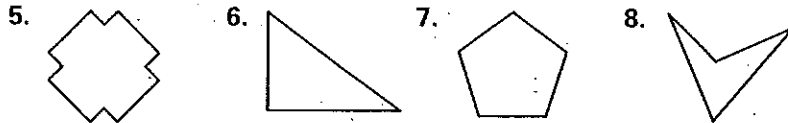# Chapter Test B

For use after Chapter 6

Decide whether the figure is a polygon.
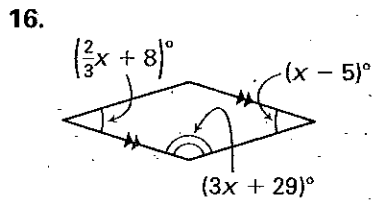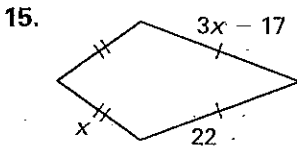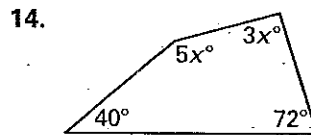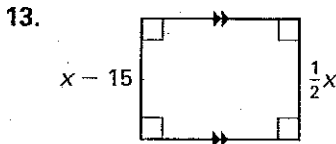
1. 2. 3. 4.

State whether the figure is *convex* or *concave*.

5. 6. 7. 8.

Decide whether the statement is *always, sometimes,* or *never* true.

9. A rhombus is a square.

10. A rectangle is a parallelogram.

11. A trapezoid is a parallelogram.

12. A parallelogram is a rectangle.

Find the values of *x*.

13. $x - 15$ $\frac{1}{2}x$

14. $5x°$ $3x°$ $40°$ $72°$

15. $3x - 17$ x 22

16. $\left(\frac{2}{3}x + 8\right)°$ $(x - 5)°$ $(3x + 29)°$

Decide if you are given enough information to prove that the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.

17. One pair of opposite sides are congruent.

18. Two pairs of opposite angles are congruent.

19. All pairs of consecutive angles are congruent.

20. Diagonals are perpendicular.

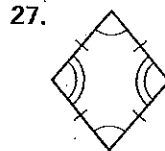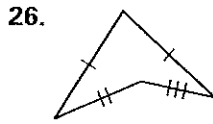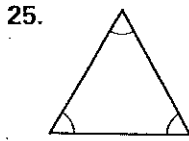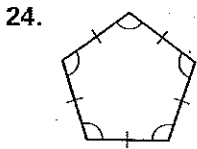|	
1.	P
2.	NP
3.	P
4.	NP
5.	Concave
6.	Convex
7.	Convex
8.	Concave
9.	S
10.	A
11.	N
12.	S
13.	30
14.	31
15.	13
16.	3.9
17.	N
18.	Y
19.	Y
20.	N

Review and Assess

NAME _____ DATE _____

Chapter Test B

For use after Chapter 6

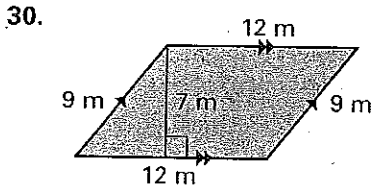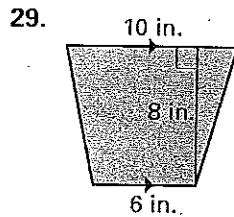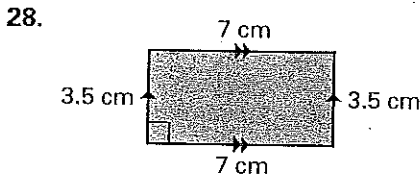**What special type of quadrilateral is shown?**

21.

22.

23.
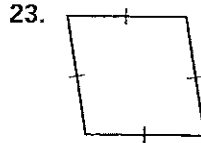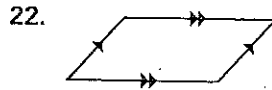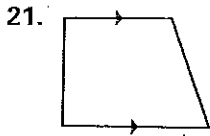
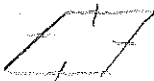**Tell whether the polygon is best described as *equiangular*, *equilateral*, *regular*, or *none of these*.**

24.　25.　26.　27.

Find the area of the quadrilateral.

28.

7 cm

3.5 cm ← → 3.5 cm

7 cm

29.

10 in.

8 in.

6 in.

30.

12 m

9 m　7 m　9 m

12 m

31.

4 ft　8 ft

5 ft

10 ft

21.	Trapezoid
22.	▱
23.	Rhombus
24.	Regular
25.	Equiangular
26.	NONE
27.	Equilateral
28.	24.5 cm^2
29.	64 in^2
30.	84 m^2
31.	25 ft^2
32.	See left.
33.	See left.
34.	See left.
35.	See left.
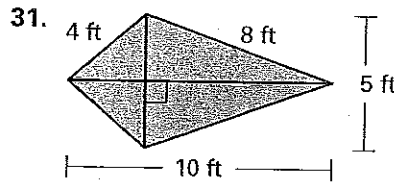
Draw a figure that fits the description.

32. an equilateral quadrilateral

33. an equiangular pentagon

34. a regular quadrilateral

35. a concave hexagon