Topics to review:

• Properties of quadrilaterals

Problem 1

A quadrilateral is any closed shape that has 4 sides.

- (A) True
- (B) False

A parallelogram is a quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides.

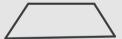
- (A) True
- (B) False

A triangle is a quadrilateral.

- (A) True
- (B) False

This shape is a trapezoid and a quadrilateral.

(A) True



(B) False

A rectangle is also a rhombus.

- (A) True
- (B) False

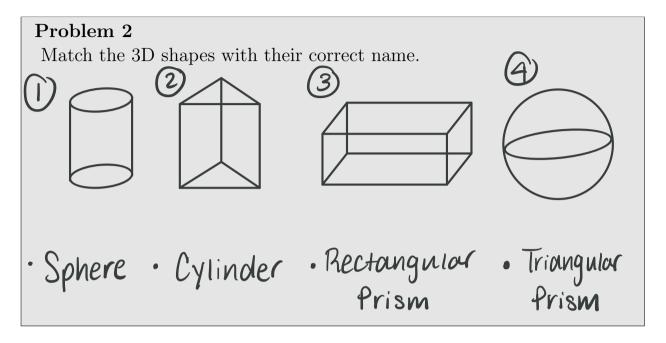
A square is also a rectangle.

- (A) True
- (B) False

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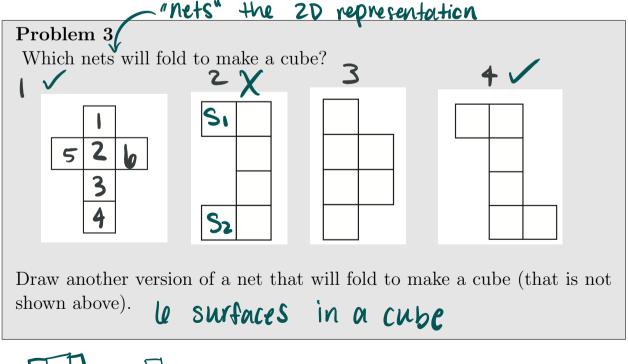
Topics to review:

• Recognizing common 3D shapes



Topics to review:

• Nets - 2D representations of 3D shapes





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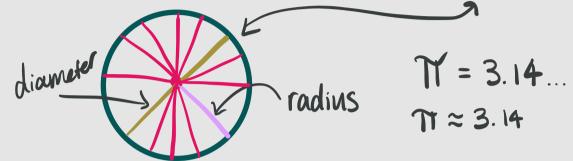
Topics to review:

• Circles - center, radius, diameter, and circumference

Problem 4

Problem 5

Draw a circle and label the center, radius, diameter, and circumference.



Answer the following questions about circles:

(1) The length of the outer part of a circle is called the: Circumference

(2) The distance from the center to the outer part is called the: **Adding**

(3) If the radius of a circle is length 9, what is the length of the diameter?

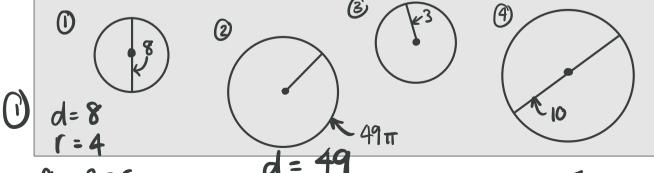
(4) If we are given the length of the diameter, which operation can we apply to get the length of the radius? Take half of the diameter

(5) How many radii (plural of radius) does a circle have?

Infinitely Many

18-2=9

What is the radius, diameter, and circumference of each of the circles? Note: Circumference equals 2π times the radius (C= 2π r).



$$C = 2\pi r$$
 $C = 24.5$
= $2\pi 4$ $C = 49\pi$

"Left in terms of pi" -> Answer is going to have T in it

$$C = 6\pi = 3.2.\pi$$

$$d = 2r$$
, $r = \frac{d}{2} = d \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{d}{2} = \frac{2r}{2} = 1 \cdot r = r$$
 Apply the inverse operation Mult/Div Add/8vb

$$\frac{d}{2} = r$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{d}{2} = r \cdot 2$$

$$d = r2$$