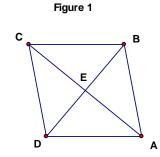
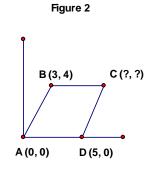
6-3 Rhombi, Rectangles, and Trapezoids

Time> Start: Name: Finish: Total Time =





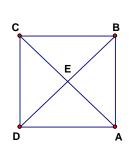
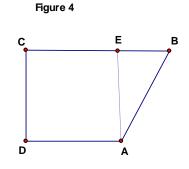


Figure 3



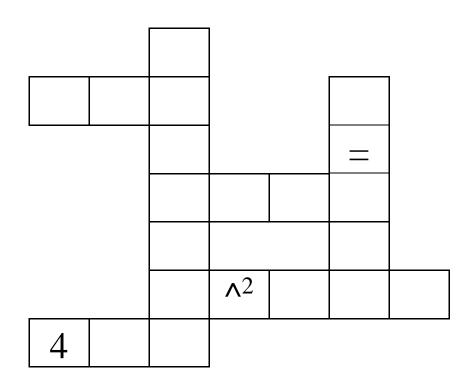
- In figure 1 above, ABCD is a rhombus. If AC = 30 cm and BD = 40 cm, 1. what is the perimeter of ABCD?
- If in figure 2 ABCD is a rhombus, what are the coordinates for C? 2.
- 3. In figure 3, ABCD is a rectangle. If AC = 25 cm and BC = 15 cm, what is the length of \overline{DE} ?
- In figure 3, ABCD is a rectangle. If AC = 50 cm and BC = 40 cm, 4. what is the length of \overline{DC} ?
- In figure 4, I want to cut a piece of granite for a countertop. I must have the ___ 5. countertop be a rectangle. If I am going to cut from E to A, what must true in order to make sure that the granite is rectangular?
 - A. AE = EB
- B. AC = BD
- C. EC = CD
- D. DE = CA
- If ABCD is an isosceles trapezoid with $\angle A = 50^{\circ}$, what is $\angle C$? 6.
- 7. What kind of quadrilateral always has diagonals that are perpendicular and bisect each other?
 - A. trapezoid
- B. rhombus
- C. rectangle
- D. parallelogram

- 8. A rhombus is also a
 - A. square and parallelogram

B. rectangle

D. trapezoid

C. parallelogram



1 2 4 4 6 8 8

 $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \wedge^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} + \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix}$