

Name KeyDate 2/5/20

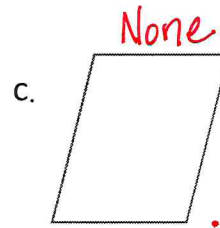
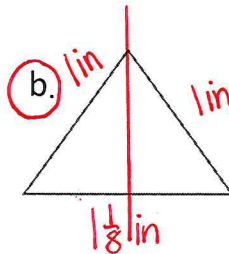
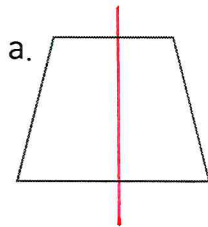
- 1 a. Triangles defined by their angles can be **acute**, **obtuse**, or **right**.

Triangles defined by the length of their sides can be **equilateral**, **isosceles**, or **scalene**.

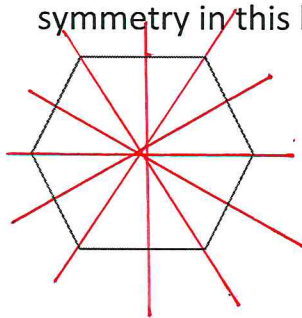
Describe triangle (b) below: acute and isosceles

(For the test, you should know all 6 of these triangle terms, how to draw them or identify them if they are already drawn for you.)

2. Find and draw all lines of symmetry in the figures below. If there are none, write "none."

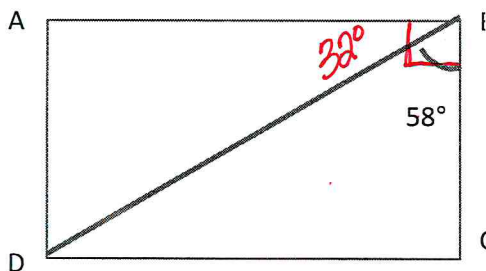


- d. How many lines of symmetry does this hexagon have? What point do all lines of symmetry in this hexagon have in common?



6 lines; center

3. In the following rectangle, without using a protractor, determine the measure of $\angle ABD$. Write an equation that could be used to solve the problem.



4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ - 58 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$$

$$90^\circ - 58^\circ = 32^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 58 \\ \hline 90 \end{array}$$