

18. A triangle that has exactly one angle whose measure is greater than 90 and less than 180 degrees. _____
19. A triangle where at least two sides of the triangle are congruent and there is exactly one right 90° angle. _____
20. A triangle where at least two sides of the triangle are congruent and there is exactly one angle whose measure is greater than 90° . _____
21. A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides. The legs are congruent and both pairs of base angles are congruent. _____
22. A square is equiangular and equilateral. What is another name for this type of polygon that has four sides and is equiangular and equilateral? _____
23. Provide four examples of quadrilaterals.

24. A polygon with four sides _____
25. A quadrilateral where all the diagonals fall inside the quadrilateral.

26. A quadrilateral where at least one diagonal falls outside of the quadrilateral.

27. A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides called bases. The nonparallel sides are called legs. The two angles that share a base of this quadrilateral are called base angles. It also has two pairs of base angles. _____
28. A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel. _____
29. A parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles. _____
30. A parallelogram with four congruent sides. _____
31. A quadrilateral with two distinct pairs of adjacent congruent sides and no opposite sides congruent. _____
32. A parallelogram with four right angles. _____
33. A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides and two right angles.

34. Is a square a rectangle? Explain why or why not.
35. Is a rectangle a square? Explain why or why not.