

G.CO.C.11: Special Quadrilaterals 2

- 1 Which statement about quadrilaterals is true?
 - 1) All quadrilaterals have four right angles.
 - 2) All quadrilaterals have equal sides.
 - 3) All quadrilaterals have four sides.
 - 4) All quadrilaterals are parallelograms.
- 2 In quadrilateral $QRST$, diagonals \overline{QS} and \overline{RT} intersect at M . Which statement would always prove quadrilateral $QRST$ is a parallelogram?
 - 1) $\angle TQR$ and $\angle QRS$ are supplementary.
 - 2) $\overline{QM} \cong \overline{SM}$ and $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{RS}$
 - 3) $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{TS}$ and $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{RS}$
 - 4) $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{TS}$ and $\overline{QT} \parallel \overline{RS}$
- 3 A parallelogram must be a rectangle when its
 - 1) diagonals are perpendicular
 - 2) diagonals are congruent
 - 3) opposite sides are parallel
 - 4) opposite sides are congruent
- 4 A parallelogram is always a rectangle if
 - 1) the diagonals are congruent
 - 2) the diagonals bisect each other
 - 3) the diagonals intersect at right angles
 - 4) the opposite angles are congruent
- 5 In parallelogram $ABCD$, diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} intersect at E . Which statement proves $ABCD$ is a rectangle?
 - 1) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$
 - 2) $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BD}$
 - 3) $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$
 - 4) \overline{AC} bisects $\angle BCD$
- 6 A parallelogram must be a rhombus if its diagonals
 - 1) are congruent
 - 2) bisect each other
 - 3) do not bisect its angles
 - 4) are perpendicular to each other
- 7 In parallelogram $ABCD$, diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} intersect at E . Which statement does *not* prove parallelogram $ABCD$ is a rhombus?
 - 1) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DB}$
 - 2) $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$
 - 3) $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{DB}$
 - 4) \overline{AC} bisects $\angle DCB$
- 8 If $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, which statement would prove that $ABCD$ is a rhombus?
 - 1) $\angle ABC \cong \angle CDA$
 - 2) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$
 - 3) $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$
 - 4) $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$
- 9 Which information is *not* sufficient to prove that a parallelogram is a square?
 - 1) The diagonals are both congruent and perpendicular.
 - 2) The diagonals are congruent and one pair of adjacent sides are congruent.
 - 3) The diagonals are perpendicular and one pair of adjacent sides are congruent.
 - 4) The diagonals are perpendicular and one pair of adjacent sides are perpendicular.
- 10 A quadrilateral whose diagonals bisect each other and are perpendicular is a
 - 1) rhombus
 - 2) rectangle
 - 3) trapezoid
 - 4) parallelogram
- 11 Which quadrilateral has diagonals that always bisect its angles and also bisect each other?
 - 1) rhombus
 - 2) rectangle
 - 3) parallelogram
 - 4) isosceles trapezoid
- 12 The diagonals of a quadrilateral are congruent but do not bisect each other. This quadrilateral is
 - 1) an isosceles trapezoid
 - 2) a parallelogram
 - 3) a rectangle
 - 4) a rhombus
- 13 Which quadrilateral does *not* always have congruent diagonals?
 - 1) isosceles trapezoid
 - 2) rectangle
 - 3) rhombus
 - 4) square
- 14 In quadrilateral $ABCD$, the diagonals bisect its angles. If the diagonals are *not* congruent, quadrilateral $ABCD$ must be a
 - 1) square
 - 2) rectangle
 - 3) rhombus
 - 4) trapezoid
- 15 In quadrilateral $ABCD$, each diagonal bisects opposite angles. If $m\angle DAB = 70$, then $ABCD$ must be a
 - 1) rectangle
 - 2) trapezoid
 - 3) rhombus
 - 4) square
- 16 Which quadrilateral has diagonals that are always perpendicular bisectors of each other?
 - 1) square
 - 2) rectangle
 - 3) trapezoid
 - 4) parallelogram

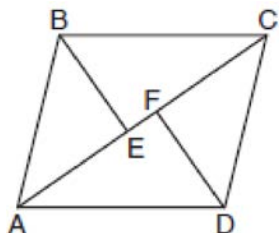
- 17 Which quadrilateral must have diagonals that are congruent and perpendicular?
1) rhombus 2) square 3) trapezoid
4) parallelogram

- 18 Given three distinct quadrilaterals, a square, a rectangle, and a rhombus, which quadrilaterals must have perpendicular diagonals?
1) the rhombus, only 2) the rectangle and the square 3) the rhombus and the square 4) the rectangle, the rhombus, and the square

- 19 In a certain quadrilateral, two opposite sides are parallel, and the other two opposite sides are not congruent. This quadrilateral could be a
1) rhombus 2) parallelogram 3) square
4) trapezoid

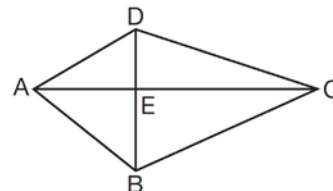
- 20 Which statement is *false*?
1) All parallelograms are quadrilaterals. 2) All rectangles are parallelograms. 3) All squares are rhombuses. 4) All rectangles are squares.

- 21 In the diagram below, if $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF$ and \overline{AEFC} is drawn, then it could be proven that quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a



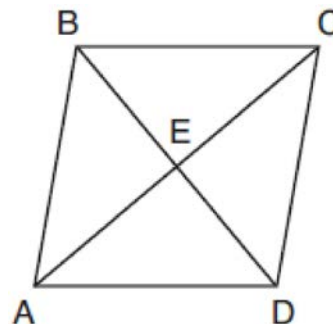
- 1) square 2) rhombus 3) rectangle
4) parallelogram

- 22 In the diagram below of quadrilateral $ABCD$, diagonals \overline{AEC} and \overline{BED} are perpendicular at E .



Which statement is always true based on the given information?

- 1) $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{EB}$ 2) $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AB}$ 3) $\angle DAC \cong \angle BAC$
4) $\angle AED \cong \angle CED$
- 23 The diagram below shows parallelogram $ABCD$ with diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} intersecting at E .



What additional information is sufficient to prove that parallelogram $ABCD$ is also a rhombus?

- 1) \overline{BD} bisects \overline{AC} . 2) \overline{AB} is parallel to \overline{CD} .
3) \overline{AC} is congruent to \overline{BD} . 4) \overline{AC} is perpendicular to \overline{BD} .

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Answer Section

1 ANS: 3 REF: 010404a

2 ANS: 3 REF: 081913geo

3 ANS: 2 REF: 081501geo

4 ANS: 1 REF: 011716geo

5 ANS: 1 REF: 011716geo

6 ANS: 4 REF: 011819geo

7 ANS: 1

1) opposite sides; 2) adjacent sides; 3) perpendicular diagonals; 4) diagonal bisects angle

REF: 061609geo

8 ANS: 3

In (1) and (2), $ABCD$ could be a rectangle with non-congruent sides. (4) is not possible

REF: 081714geo

9 ANS: 3 REF: 061924geo

10 ANS: 1 REF: 080918ge

11 ANS: 1 REF: 061125ge

12 ANS: 1 REF: 081121ge

13 ANS: 3 REF: 011425ge

14 ANS: 3 REF: 081419ge

15 ANS: 3

Diagonals of rectangles and trapezoids do not bisect opposite angles. $m\angle DAB = 90$ if $ABCD$ is a square.

REF: 061511ge

16 ANS: 1 REF: 081517ge

17 ANS: 2 REF: 060526a

18 ANS: 3 REF: 081128ge

19 ANS: 4 REF: 080517a

20 ANS: 4

Not all rectangles are squares.

REF: 010919a

21 ANS: 4 REF: 011705geo

22 ANS: 4 REF: 081417ge

23 ANS: 4 REF: 061813geo