

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pre-TEST

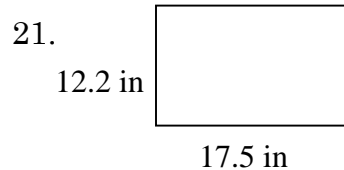
Definitions (1 point each):

1. Any 5-sided polygon is called a _____.
2. _____ lines are two lines in a plane that intersect at right angles.
3. _____ - a 2-dimentional simple, closed object made of 3 or more line segments.
4. The 1-dimensional distance (or length) around the edge of a figure is called _____.
5. A six-sided polygon with all sides and angles that are congruent is a _____.
6. The location where two endpoints of segments or rays meet is called a _____.
7. A straight, continuous collection of infinitely many points that extend forever in two (opposite) directions is a _____.
8. A _____ is a flat surface that has length, and width, but no thickness.
9. Two or more lines located in the same plane that never intersect are called _____.
10. _____ is the set of all points in a plane equidistant from a given point.
11. Two angles that add up to 180° are called _____.
12. An angle whose measure is greater than 90° is called _____.

13. A _____ angle is an angle whose measure is 180°
14. An educated guess that has not been proven is a _____.
15. The term in geometry that means "same size", or "equal to" is _____.
16. A location and "that which has no part" is a _____.
17. A center and a _____ determine a circle.
18. Two angles whose sum is 90 degrees are _____.
19. Any two angles that share one common side and a vertex, but no interior points are _____.
20. A rotation, reflection, and translation are all examples of _____

Solve (2 points each)

Find the area and perimeter of each polygon (make sure to include proper units).



22. A square with a side of 10.3 ft

Perimeter = _____

Perimeter = _____

Area = _____

Area = _____

23. Find the length of a rectangle that has a width of 4 in and an area of 13.2 square ft.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pre-TEST ANSWERSDefinitions (1 point each):

1. Any 5-sided polygon is called a pentagon.
2. Perpendicular lines are two lines in a plane that intersect at right angles.
3. Polygon - a 2-dimensional simple, closed object made of 3 or more line segments.
4. The 1-dimensional distance (or length) around the edge of a figure is called perimeter.
5. A six-sided polygon with all sides and angles that are congruent is a regular hexagon.
6. The location where two endpoints of segments or rays meet is called a vertex.
7. A straight, continuous collection of infinitely many points that extend forever in two (opposite) directions is a line.
8. A plane is a flat surface that has length, and width, but no thickness.
9. Two or more lines located in the same plane that never intersect are called parallel.
10. Circle is the set of all points in a plane equidistant from a given point.
11. Two angles that add up to 180° are called supplementary.
12. An angle whose measure is greater than 90° is called obtuse.

13. A straight angle is an angle whose measure is 180°
14. An educated guess that has not been proven is a conjecture.
15. The term in geometry that means "same size", or "equal to" is congruent \cong
16. A location and "that which has no part" is a point.
17. A center and a radius determine a circle.
18. Two angles whose sum is 90 degrees are complementary
19. Any two angles that share one common side and a vertex, but no interior points are adjacent.
20. A rotation, reflection, and translation are all examples of transformations

Solve (2 points each)

Find the area and perimeter of each polygon (make sure to include proper units).

21.

12.2 in



17.5 in

22. A square with a side of 10.3 ft

distance around the
edge

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2(12.2) + 2(17.5) \\ 24.4 + 35 = 59.4 \text{ in}$$

Perimeter = _____

Area = space inside measured
in ■ square units

Area = _____

23. Find the length of a rectangle that has a width of 4 in and an area of 13.2 square ft.
- 12.2 groups of 17.5 $\rightarrow 12.2(17.5) = 213.5$ square inches