Angles in Quadrilaterals

ACMMG202 – Measurement and Geometry

Teachers Teaching with Technology™
Professional Development from Texas Instruments

Name: _____

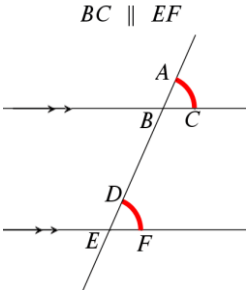
Score: _____

Teacher: _____

Assessment | Navigator | Student | 30 min

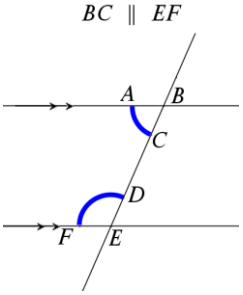
Q.1. ∢ABC and ∢DEF are called:

a) alternate b) corresponding
c) allied d) co-interior
e) vertically opposite



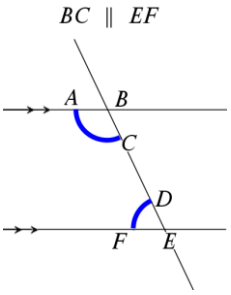
Q.2. ∢ABC and ∢DEF are called:

a) alternate b) corresponding
c) allied d) congruent
e) vertically opposite



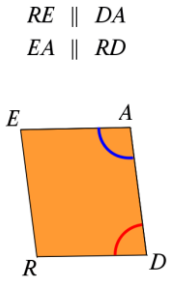
Q.3. If ∢ABC = 125° then ∢DEF is equal to:

a) 25° b) 35°
c) 55° d) 65°
e) 125°



Q.4. If ∢ADR = 80° then ∢DAE is equal to:

a) 120° b) 100°
c) 80° d) 20°
e) 10°



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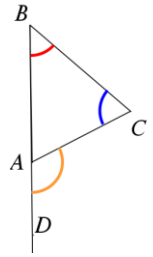
Q.5. Given the information provided opposite; ∡CAD is equal to:

a) 140° b) 130°

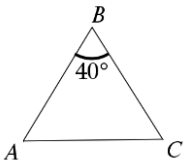
c) 120° d) 65°

e) 50°

$\angle ABC + \angle ACB = 130°$



Q.6. ΔABC is an isosceles triangle. ∡BAC is equal to:



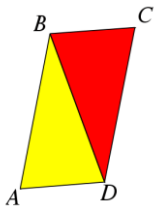
Q.7. ΔABC is isosceles and congruent with ΔBCD Given AB=BD, it follows ABCD must be a:

a) square b) rectangle

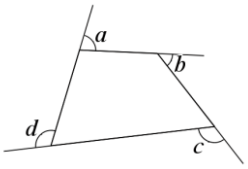
c) rhombus d) Parallelogram

e) trapezium

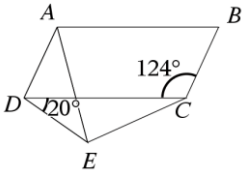
$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta BCD$
$AB=BD$



Q.8. The angle sum: $a + b + c + d$ is equal to:

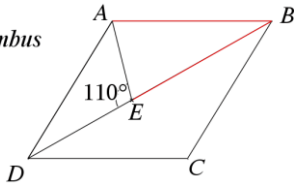


Q.9. ABCD is a parallelogram and AD=DE, therefore ∡DAE is equal to:



Q.10. Determine the size of ∡DAE:

$ABCD$ *is a rhombus*
$\angle DEA = 110°$
$AB = EB$



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