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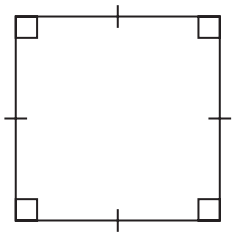
CHAPTER 11

Squares and Rectangles

Lesson 11.1 Squares and Rectangles

Study the figure. Then fill in the blanks.

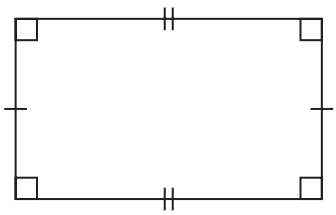


1. There are _____ right angles.

2. There are _____ equal sides.

3. There are _____ pairs of parallel sides.

4. The figure is a _____.



5. There are _____ right angles.

6. The opposite sides are _____.

7. There are _____ pairs of parallel sides.

8. The figure is a _____.

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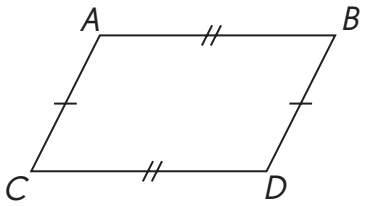
Study the figure. Then fill in the blanks.

$\overline{AB}$ is parallel to $\overline{CD}$.
$\overline{AC}$ is parallel to $\overline{BD}$.



9. There are _____ right angles.

10. The opposite sides are _____.

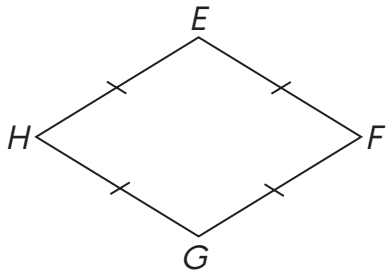
11. There are _____ pairs of parallel sides.

12. Is this figure a rectangle? Why or why not?

_____

_____

$\overline{EF}$ is parallel to $\overline{HG}$.
$\overline{HE}$ is parallel to $\overline{GF}$.



13. There are _____ right angles.

14. There are _____ equal sides.

15. There are _____ pairs of parallel sides.

16. Is this figure a square? Why or why not?

_____

_____

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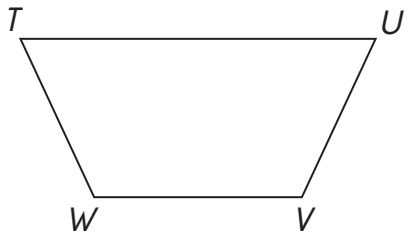
Study the figure. Then fill in the blanks.

$\overline{TU}$ is parallel to $\overline{WV}$.



17. There are _____ right angles.

18. There is/are _____ pair(s) of parallel sides.

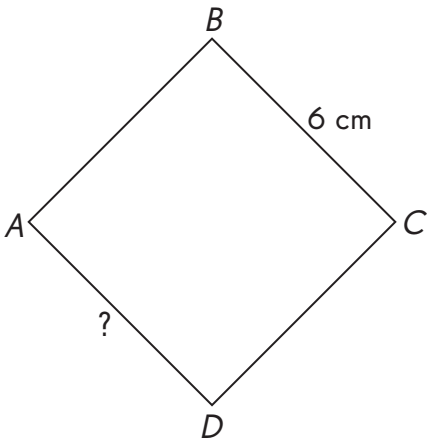
19. Is this figure a rectangle? Why or why not?

_____

_____

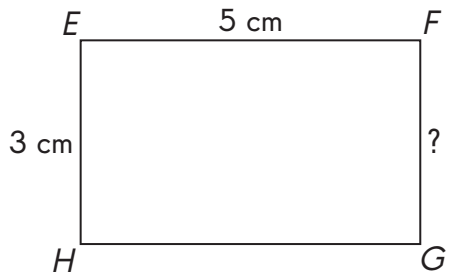
Find the unknown side lengths.

20. *ABCD* is a square.



AD = _____ cm

21. *EFGH* is a rectangle.



FG = _____ cm

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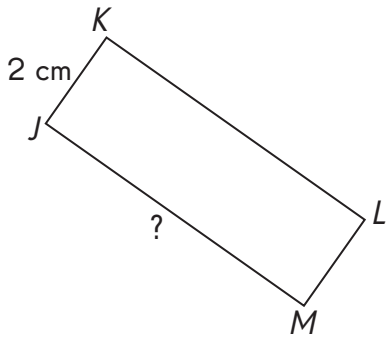
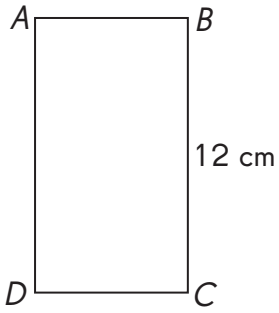
Find the unknown side lengths.

22. *JKLM* is a rectangle. Its length is three times its width.



$JM =$ _____ cm

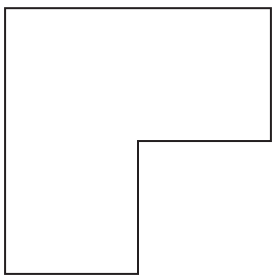
23. *ABCD* is a rectangle. Its shorter side is half the length of the longer side.



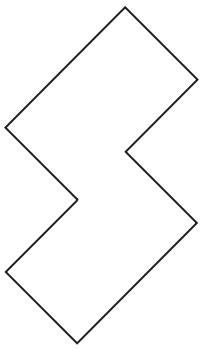
$DC =$ _____ cm

Draw one line segment to divide each figure. Form two rectangles.

24.



25.



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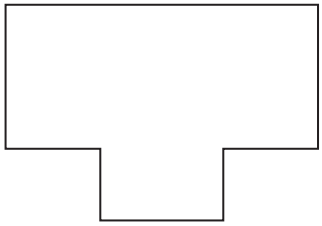
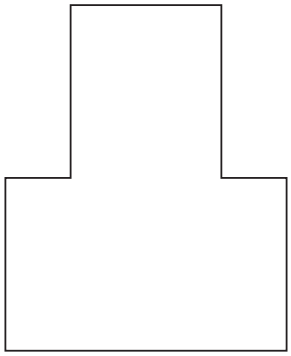
Draw one line segment to divide each figure. Form two rectangles.

26.

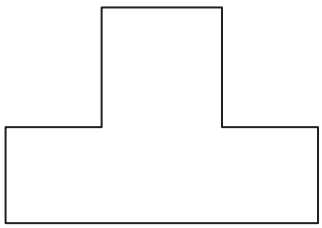


27.

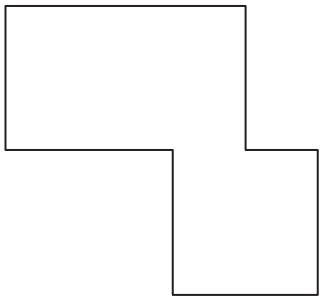


Draw one line segment to divide each figure.
Form one square and one rectangle.

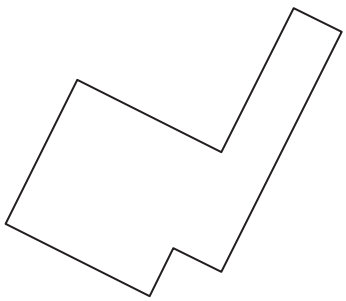
28.



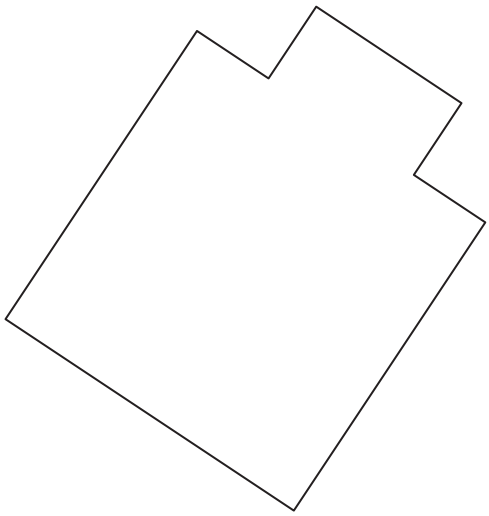
29.



30.



31.



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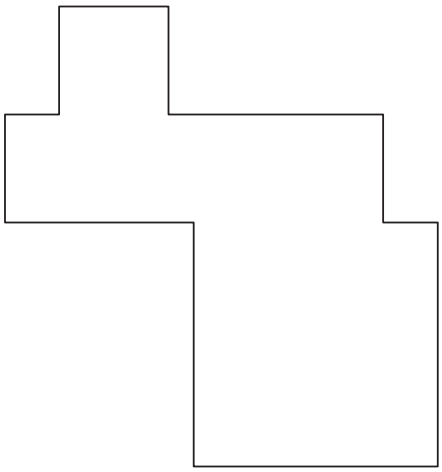
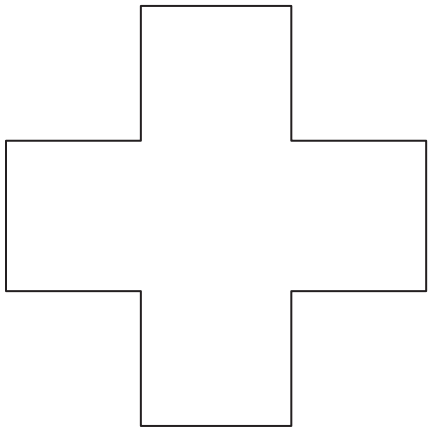
Draw two line segments to divide each figure.
Form two squares and one rectangle.

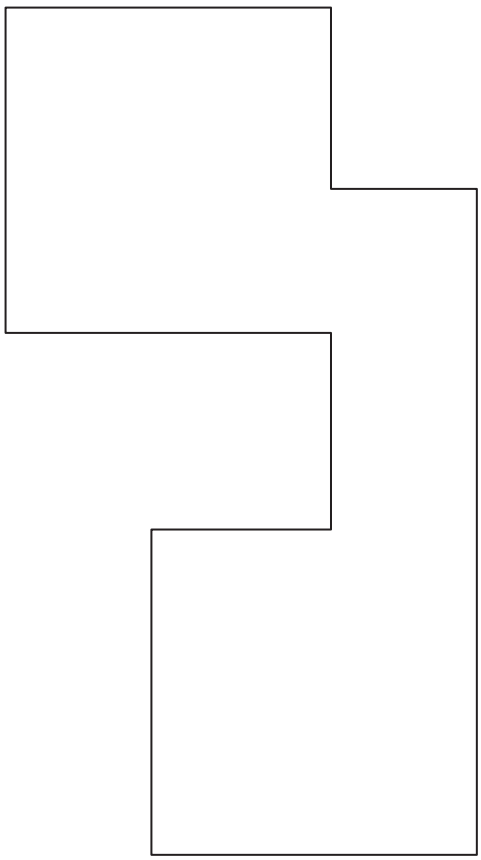
32.



33.



34.



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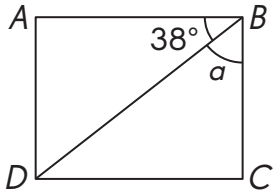
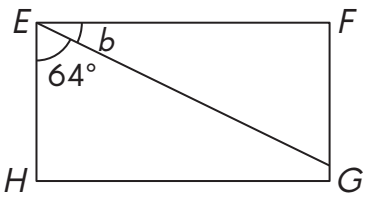
Lesson 11.2 Properties of Squares and Rectangles

All the figures are rectangles.
Find the measure of the marked angles.

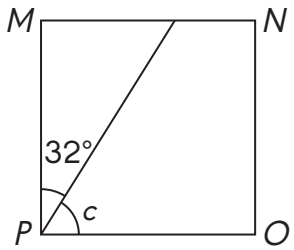
1. Find the measure of $\angle a$.



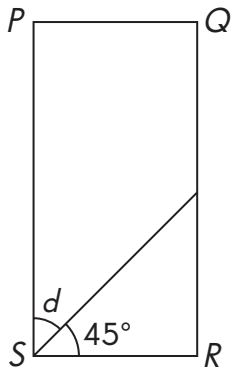
2. Find the measure of $\angle b$.



3. Find the measure of $\angle c$.



4. Find the measure of $\angle d$.



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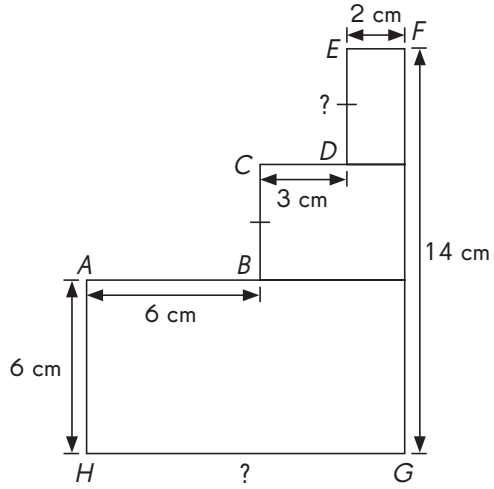
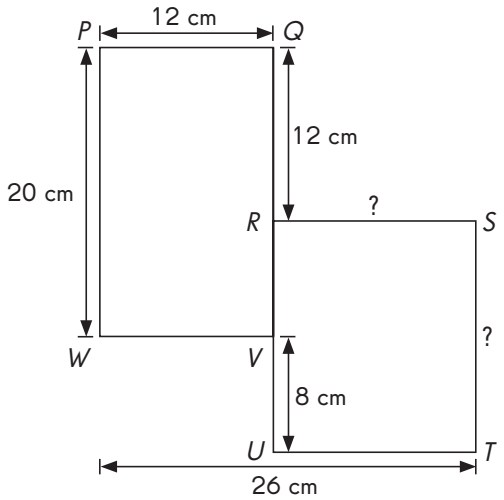
Find the lengths of the unknown sides.

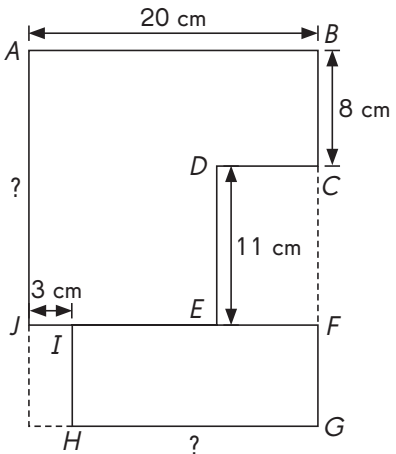
5. The figure is made up of three rectangles. $BC = DE$. Find the length of $\overline{HG}$ and $\overline{DE}$.



6. The figure is made up of two rectangles. Find the length of $\overline{ST}$ and $\overline{RS}$.



7. The figure is made up of three rectangles. Find the length of $\overline{AJ}$ and $\overline{HG}$.



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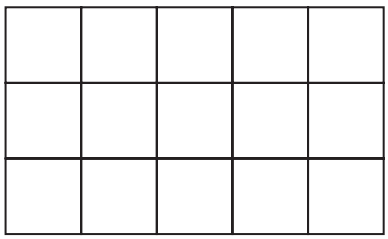
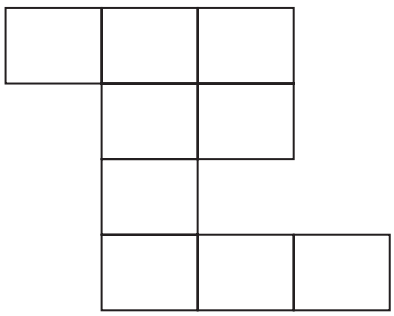
Put On Your Thinking Cap!

Solve.

1. The figure is made up of small and big squares.
Find the total number of squares.



2. Look at the figure. What is the least number of rectangles that must be added to the figure to make a square?



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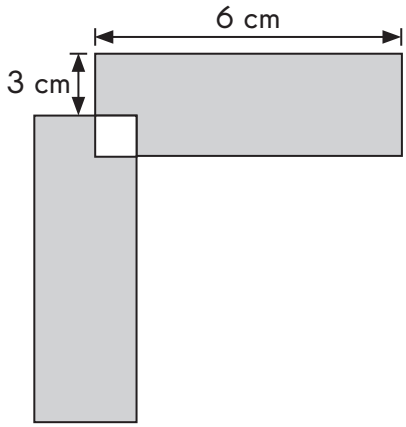
3. The figure shows a square which is cut out of two identical overlapping rectangles. The length of each rectangle is three times the side width of the square. Find the width of each rectangle.



4. Draw line segments to divide the figure into three rectangles in three different ways.