

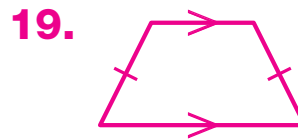
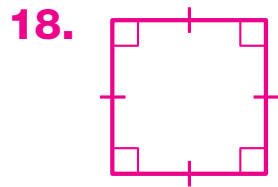
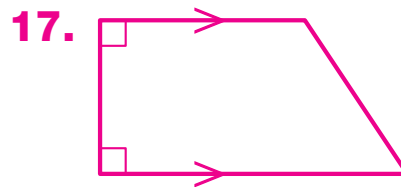
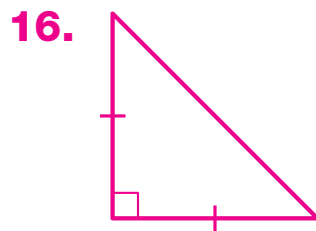
**Answers for Lesson 7-4, pp. 320–321 Exercises**

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. C
- 7. A
- 8. equilateral acute
- 9. isosceles obtuse
- 10. scalene right

11–14. Explanations may vary.

- 11. parallelogram
- 12. rectangle
- 13. rhombus
- 14. square
- 15. 48 cm

16–19. Answers may vary. Samples are given.



- 20. Sample answer: right isosceles triangle:  $\triangle DCJ$ ; right scalene triangle:  $\triangle TCR$ ; obtuse scalene triangle:  $\triangle TKR$ ; acute scalene triangle:  $\triangle ADJ$ ; quadrilateral:  $ABRD$ ; parallelogram:  $DRSJ$ ; rectangle:  $ABGJ$ ; square:  $CDGJ$ ; trapezoid:  $TBDC$
- 21. A square has four right angles, like a rectangle, and four congruent sides, like a rhombus.
- 22.  $(6, -1)$  or  $(-4, -1)$
- 23. If a quadrilateral has two pairs of opposite sides that are parallel, then it is a parallelogram; true.
- 24. If a rectangle is a square, then it has four congruent sides; true.

**Answers for Lesson 7-4, pp. 320–321 Exercises (cont.)**

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**25.** If a triangle is isosceles, then it is equilateral; not true.

**26.** a–c. Answers may vary. Samples are given.

a. (4, 3)

b. (5, 5)

c. (2, 6)

**27.** D

**28.** J

**29.** A

**30.** 10% decrease

**31.** 63.6% increase

**32.** 33.2% decrease

**33.** 12.7% increase