






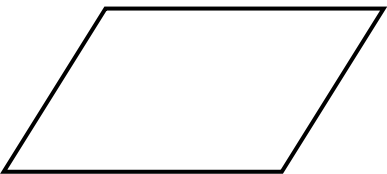
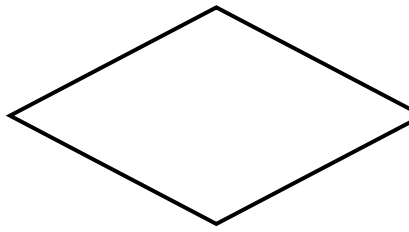
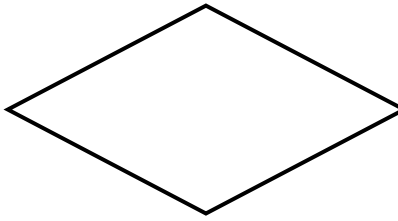
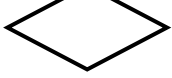
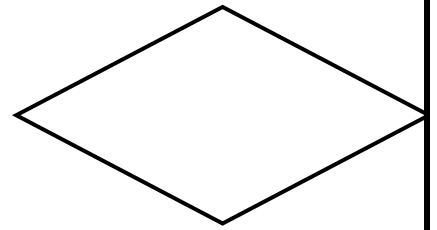


	<b>Reflectional Symmetry</b> – Draw all of the lines of reflection on the shapes below.	<b>Rotational Symmetry</b> – Mark the center of rotation, find the initial angle of rotation, and all angles of rotational symmetry.	<b>Diagonals</b> – Lines that connect non-adjacent vertices of a polygon.  Draw all of the diagonals for each figure below.
<p>A <b>rectangle</b> is a quadrilateral that contains four right angles.</p> 		 Angles of Rotation:	
<p>A <b>parallelogram</b> is a quadrilateral in which opposite sides are parallel.</p> 		 Angles of Rotation:	

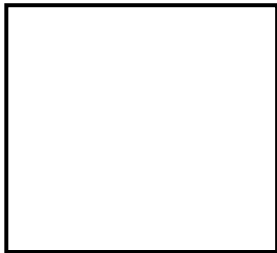
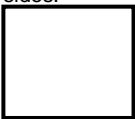
A **rhombus** is a quadrilateral in which all sides are congruent (the same length).



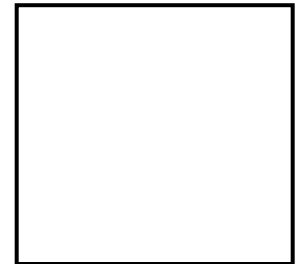
Angles of Rotation:



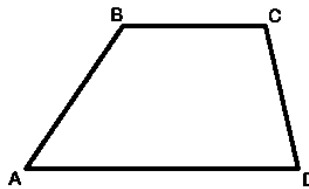
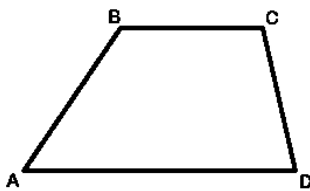
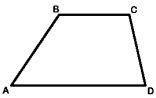
A **square** is both a rectangle and a rhombus. It has 4 right angles and 4 congruent sides.



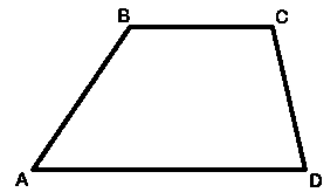
Angles of Rotation:



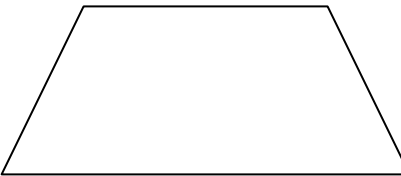
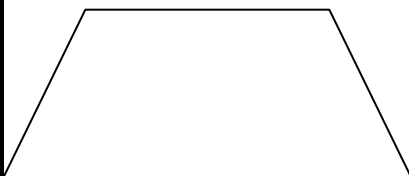
A **trapezoid** is a quadrilateral with one pair of opposite sides parallel.



Angles of Rotation:



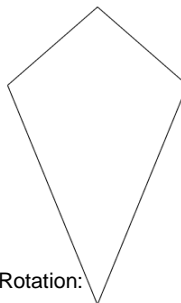
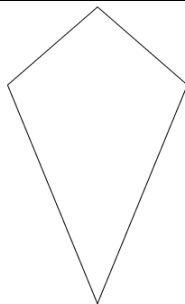
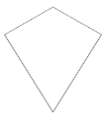
An **isosceles trapezoid** is a quadrilateral with one pair of opposite sides parallel the other pair of sides congruent.



Angles of Rotation:



A **kite** is a quadrilateral with two pair of adjacent equal sides.



Angles of Rotation:

