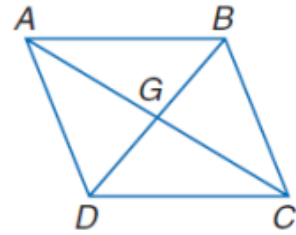


Acc: Parallelograms and Special Parallelograms Practice

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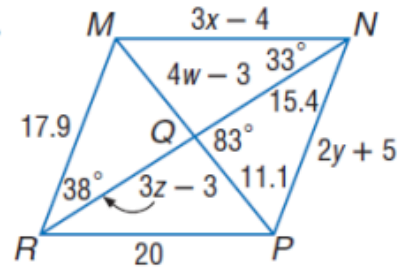
Complete each statement about  $\square ABCD$ .  
Justify your answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 15. $\angle DAB \cong$ <u>    </u> .        | 16. $\angle ABD \cong$ <u>    </u> .    |
| 17. $\overline{AB} \parallel$ <u>    </u> . | 18. $\overline{BG} \cong$ <u>    </u> . |
| 19. $\triangle ABD \cong$ <u>    </u> .     | 20. $\angle ACD \cong$ <u>    </u> .    |



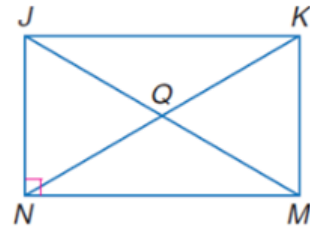
**ALGEBRA** Use  $\square MNPR$  to find each measure or value.  
Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 21. $m\angle MNP$ | 22. $m\angle NRP$ |
| 23. $m\angle RNP$ | 24. $m\angle RMN$ |
| 25. $m\angle MQN$ | 26. $m\angle MQR$ |
| 27. $x$           | 28. $y$           |
| 29. $w$           | 30. $z$           |



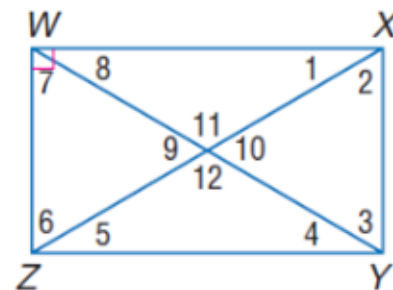
Pg 345 **ALGEBRA** Quadrilateral  $JKMN$  is a rectangle.

- If  $NQ = 5x - 3$  and  $QM = 4x + 6$ , find  $NK$ .
- If  $NM = 8x - 14$  and  $JK = x^2 + 1$ , find  $JK$ .
- If  $m\angle NJM = 2x - 3$  and  $m\angle KJM = x + 5$ , find  $x$ .
- If  $m\angle NKM = x^2 + 4$  and  $m\angle KNM = x + 30$ , find  $m\angle JKN$ .
- If  $m\angle JKN = 2x^2 + 2$  and  $m\angle NKM = 14x$ , find  $x$ .



WXYZ is a rectangle. Find each measure if  $m\angle 1 = 30$ .

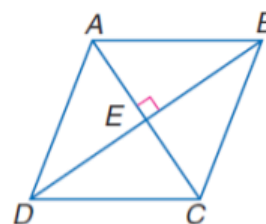
- |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 13. $m\angle 2$ | 14. $m\angle 3$ | 15. $m\angle 4$  |
| 16. $m\angle 5$ | 17. $m\angle 6$ | 18. $m\angle 7$  |
| 19. $m\angle 8$ | 20. $m\angle 9$ | 21. $m\angle 12$ |



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**ALGEBRA** In rhombus ABCD,  $AB = 2x + 3$  and  $BC = 5x$ .

- Find  $x$ .
- Find  $AD$ .
- Find  $m\angle AEB$ .
- Find  $m\angle BCD$  if  $m\angle ABC = 83.2$ .



Complete the following on a separate paper and show all of your work!

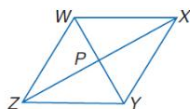
**COORDINATE GEOMETRY** Given each set of vertices, determine whether  $\square MNPQ$  is a rhombus, a rectangle, or a square. List all that apply. Explain your reasoning.

- $M(0, 3), N(-3, 0), P(0, -3), Q(3, 0)$
- $M(-4, 0), N(-3, 3), P(2, 2), Q(1, -1)$

**PROOF** Write a two-column proof.

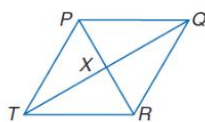
11. **Given:**  $\triangle WZY \cong \triangle WXY$ ,  $\triangle WZY$  and  $\triangle XYZ$  are isosceles.

**Prove:** WXYZ is a rhombus.



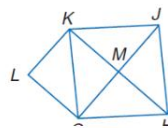
12. **Given:**  $\triangle TPX \cong \triangle QPX \cong \triangle QRX \cong \triangle TRX$

**Prove:** TPQR is a rhombus.



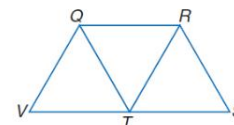
13. **Given:**  $\triangle LGK \cong \triangle MJK$ , GHJK is a parallelogram.

**Prove:** GHJK is a rhombus.



14. **Given:** QRST and QRTV are rhombi.

**Prove:**  $\triangle QRT$  is equilateral.



Use the Venn diagram to determine whether each statement is *always*, *sometimes*, or *never* true.

- A parallelogram is a square.
- A square is a rhombus.
- A rectangle is a parallelogram.
- A rhombus is a rectangle but not a square.
- A rhombus is a square.

