

1. Circle the statement that is ALWAYS true.

Every rhombus has to be a parallelogram.

OR

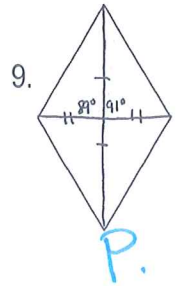
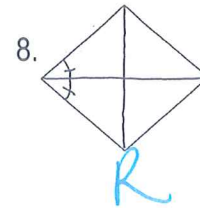
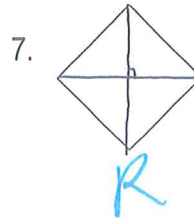
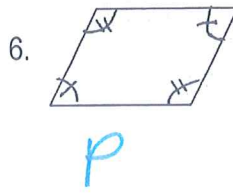
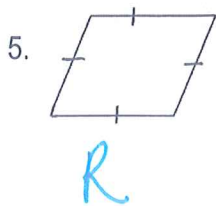
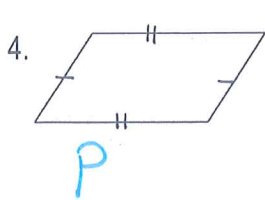
Every parallelogram has to be a rhombus.

2. Which word is more descriptive – parallelogram or rhombus? Explain your answer.

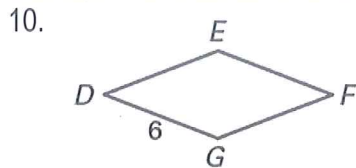
because a rhombus is a special parallelogram

3. Is a parallelogram a special kind of rhombus or is a rhombus a special kind of parallelogram?

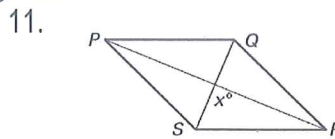
Judging by the markings on the picture and what you know about the properties of parallelograms and rhombuses, state whether each shape is a parallelogram or a rhombus.



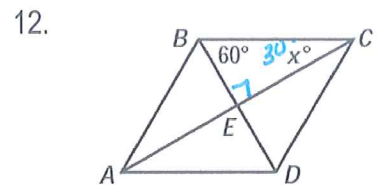
Use each RHOMBUS to find the specified lengths and measures.



DE = 6 EF = 6 GF = 6

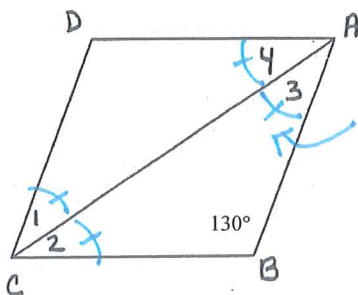


x = 90°



x = 30

13.

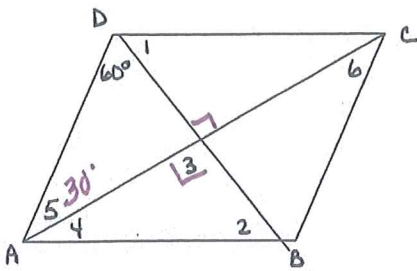


$$\frac{180 - 130}{2} = 25$$

m∠D = 130° m∠DCB = 50° m∠1 = 25°

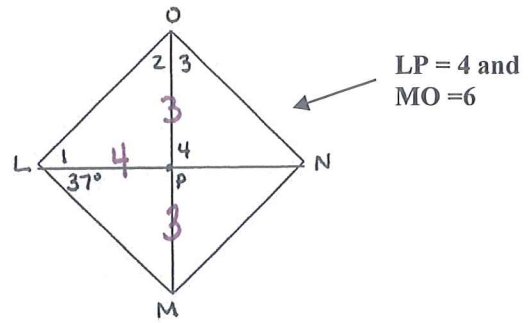
m∠2 = 25° m∠3 = 25° m∠4 = 25°

14.



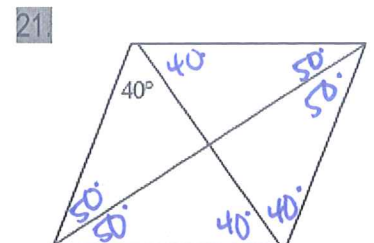
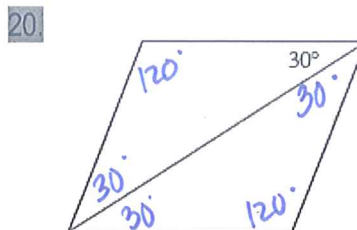
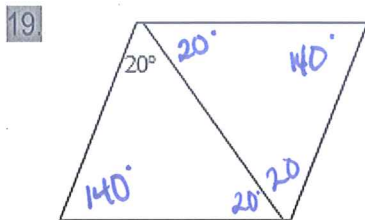
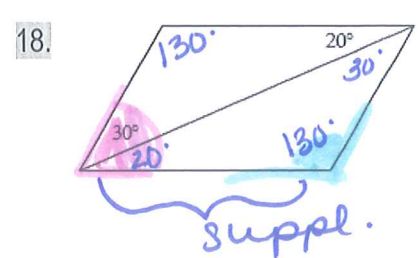
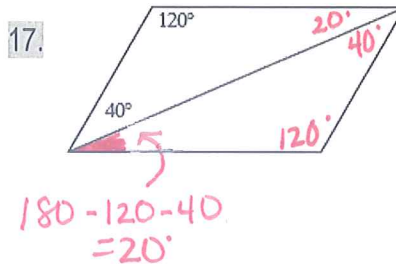
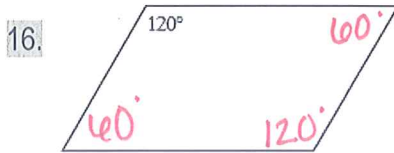
$m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$   $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$   $m\angle 3 = 90^\circ$   
 $m\angle ADC = 120^\circ$   $m\angle DAB = 60^\circ$   $m\angle 4 = 30^\circ$   
 $m\angle 5 = 30^\circ$   $m\angle 6 = 30^\circ$

15.

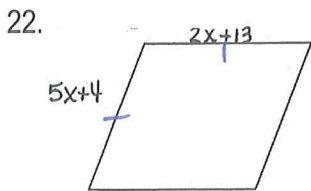


$LN = 8$   $PN = 4$   $OP = 3$   
 $MP = 3$   $m\angle 1 = 37^\circ$   $m\angle OLM = 74^\circ$   $m\angle 4 = 90^\circ$   
 $m\angle LON = 106^\circ$   $m\angle 2 = 53^\circ$   $m\angle 3 = 53^\circ$

Fill in ALL missing angles of each shape. #16-18 are parallelograms and #19-21 are rhombuses.

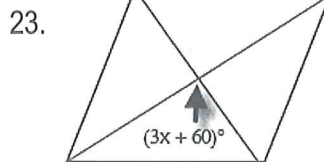


Using the properties of rhombuses, write and solve an algebraic equation for each picture.



Rhombus Property: *def of Rhombus*  
 $4 = \text{sides}$   
 Equation:  
 $5x + 4 = 2x + 13$   
 $3x + 4 = 13$   
 $3x = 9$   
 $x = 3$

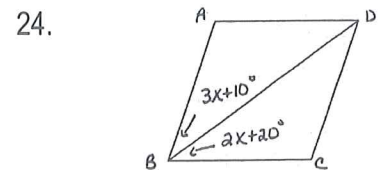
$x = 3$



Rhombus Property: *diags of Rhombus are  $\perp$*

Equation:  
 $3x + 60 = 90$   
 $3x = 30$   
 $x = 10$

$x = 10$



Rhombus Property: *diags of a Rhombus bisect the angles*

Equation:  
 $\angle ABD \cong \angle DBC$   
 $3x + 10 = 2x + 20$   
 $x + 10 = 20$   
 $x = 10$

$x = 10$   $m\angle ABD = 40^\circ$   $m\angle ABC = 80^\circ$

**Geometry Focus**  
**Rhombus Worksheet**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

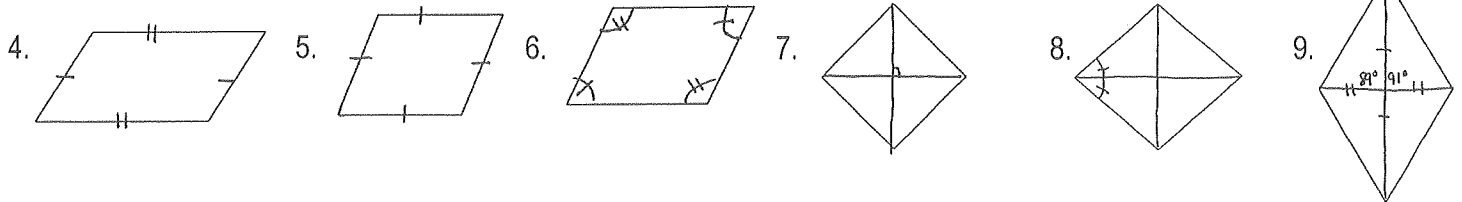
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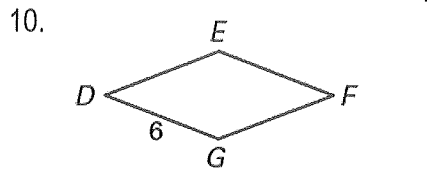
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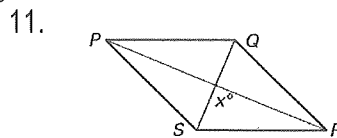
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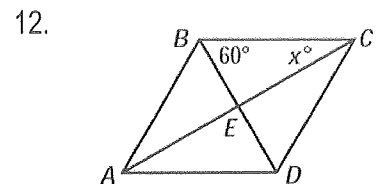
Use each RHOMBUS to find the specified lengths and measures.



DE = \_\_\_\_\_ EF = \_\_\_\_\_ GF = \_\_\_\_\_

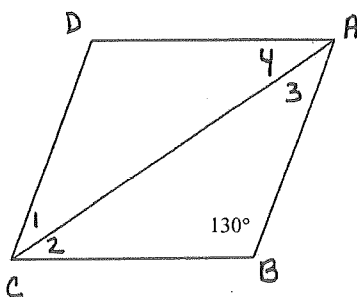


x = \_\_\_\_\_



x = \_\_\_\_\_

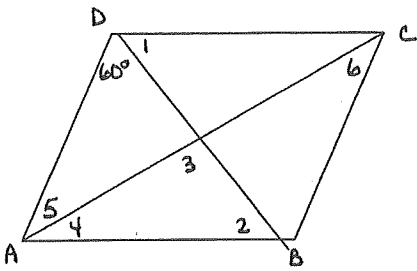
13.



$m\angle D =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $m\angle DCB =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $m\angle 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $m\angle 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $m\angle 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

14.

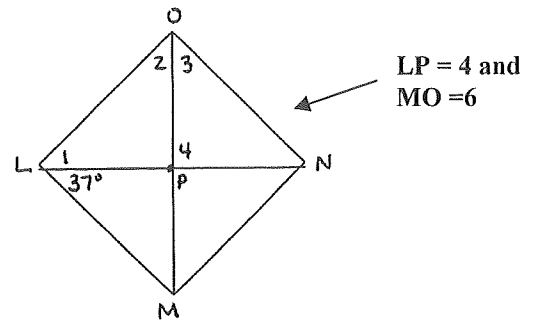


$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle ADC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle DAB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$m\angle 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15.



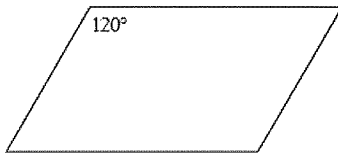
$LN = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $PN = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $OP = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$MP = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle OLM = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

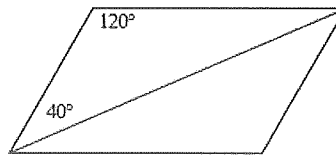
$m\angle LON = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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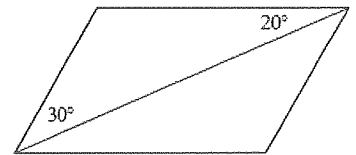
16.



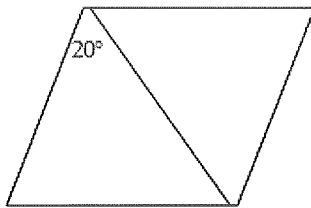
17.



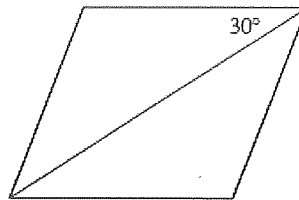
18.



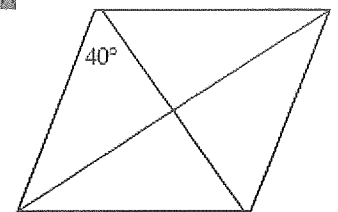
19.



20.

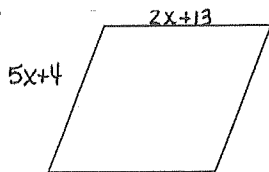


21.



Using the properties of rhombuses, write and solve an algebraic equation for each picture.

22.

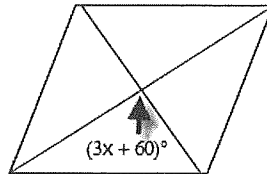


Rhombus Property:

Equation:

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

23.

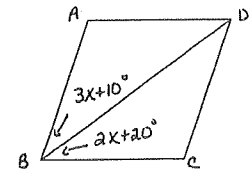


Rhombus Property:

Equation:

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

24.



Rhombus Property:

Equation:

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle ABD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $m\angle ABC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$