

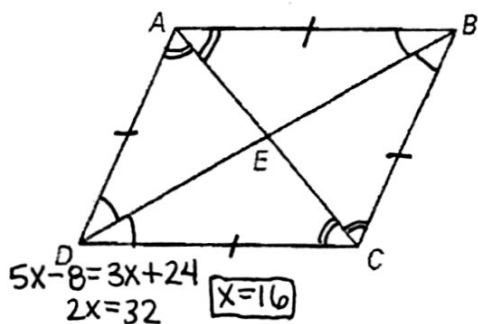
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Decide whether the statement is *sometimes*, *always*, or *never* true.

- A rhombus is equilateral. *always*
- The diagonals of a rectangle are perpendicular. *sometimes* (if the rectangle is a square)
- The opposite angles of a rhombus are supplementary. *sometimes* (if the rhombus is a square)
- A square is a rectangle. *always*
- The diagonals of a rectangle bisect each other. *always*
- The consecutive angles of a square are supplementary. *always*

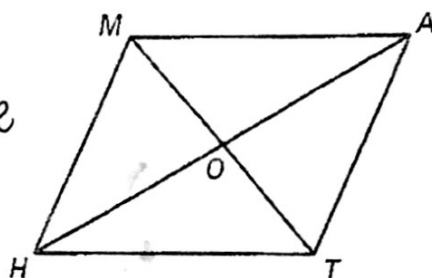
Quadrilateral  $ABCD$  is a rhombus.

- If  $m\angle BAE = 32^\circ$ , find  $m\angle ECD$ .  $32^\circ$
- If  $m\angle EDC = 43^\circ$ , find  $m\angle CBA$ .  $86^\circ$
- If  $m\angle EAB = 57^\circ$ , find  $m\angle ADC$ .  $66^\circ$
- If  $m\angle BEC = 3x - 15^\circ$ , solve for  $x$ .  $3x - 15 = 90$   
 $3x = 105$   $x = 35$
- If  $m\angle ADE = 5x - 8^\circ$  and  $m\angle CBE = 3x + 24^\circ$ , solve for  $x$ .  $5x - 8 = 3x + 24$   
 $2x = 32$   $x = 16$
- If  $m\angle BAD = 4x + 14^\circ$  and  $m\angle ABC = 2x + 10^\circ$ , solve for  $x$ .  
 $4x + 14 + 2x + 10 = 180$   $6x + 24 = 180$   
 $6x = 156$   $x = 26$

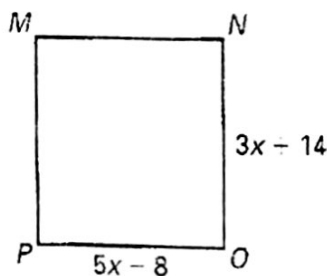


$MATH$  is a parallelogram with diagonals intersecting at  $O$ . Identify the type depending upon the given conditions.

- $\overline{MT} \perp \overline{AH}$  rhombus
- $\overline{MO} \cong \overline{OT}, \overline{AO} \cong \overline{OH}$  parallelogram
- $\overline{MT} \cong \overline{AH}$  rectangle
- $\overline{MA} \perp \overline{AT}, \overline{AM} \cong \overline{MH}$  square

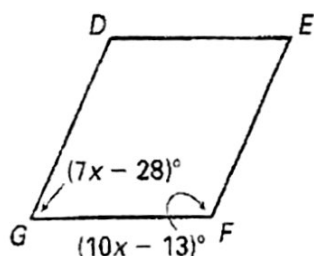
Find the value of  $x$ .

- 17.
- $MNOP$
- is a square.



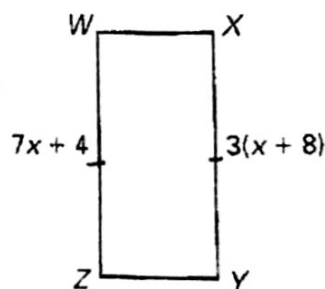
$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 14 &= 5x - 8 \\ 22 &= 2x \\ x &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

- 18.
- $DEFG$
- is a rhombus.



$$\begin{aligned} 7x - 28 + 10x - 13 &= 180 \\ 17x - 41 &= 180 \\ 17x &= 221 \quad x = 13 \end{aligned}$$

- 19.
- $WXYZ$
- is a rectangle.



$$\begin{aligned} 7x + 4 &= 3(x + 8) \\ 7x + 4 &= 3x + 24 \\ 4x &= 20 \quad x = 5 \end{aligned}$$