1) Complete the statements below:
2) The diagonals of a **rhombus** are _____ to each other.
3) Consecutive angles in a **parallelogram** are always _____.
4) The diagonals of a **parallelogram** always _____ each other.
4) Opposite angles in a **parallelogram** are always_____.
5) Opposite sides of a **parallelogram** are always _____and _____.
6) The diagonals of a **rectangle** are _____ to each other.

10) Refer to rhombus HOME below.

    a. If OM = 9 and EO = 12, then find SM _____
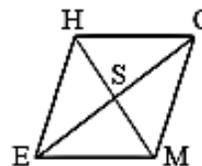
    b. if m∠HOM = 64° find…

      i. m∠SOM

      ii. m∠HEM

      iii. m∠SHE

      iii. m∠EHO

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7) **Circle the statement(s) that is/are ALWAYS true.** For any **square** _____.

A) all the angles in a square are right angles

B) the diagonals are parallel

C) consecutive angles are complementary

D) the diagonals are perpendicular and congruent

E) one pair of opposite sides is larger than the other one

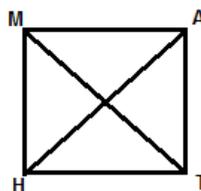F) opposite angles are congruent

G) the diagonals bisect each other

11) Indicate whether the parallelogram with coordinates P(-4, -5) Q(1, -5) R(-2, -1) S(-7, -1) is either a rhombus, a rectangle, or a square. Show your work for full credit.
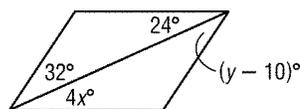

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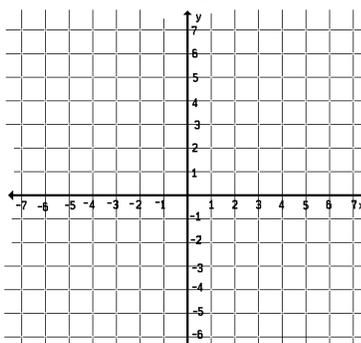
8) Is quadrilateral *ABCD* a parallelogram? **Explain your answer briefly**. (The figure may not be drawn to scale.)
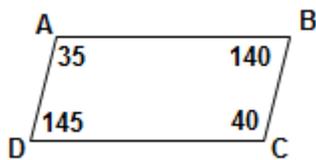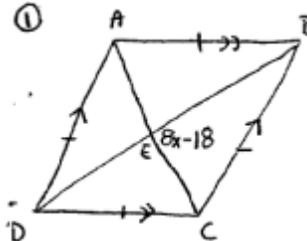

12) Find the measure of ∠TMH in square MATH

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9) Find x and y

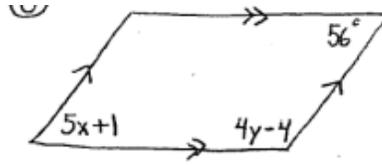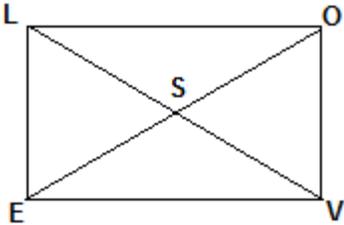

13) Find m∠ BEC

14) ABCD is a rectangle with diagonals AC and BD. If $AC = 5x + 40$ and $BD = 80$, **find** x	17) Find x and y $56°$ $5x+1$ $4y-4$

15) In **rectangle** LOVE below
 	
L   O   S   E   V
 	
a. If m∠LEO = $(3v + 10)°$ and m∠ VEO = $(6v − 19)°$
   find v.
 	
b. If m∠LEO = $x^2 + 6$ and m∠EOV = $36 − x$. Find x and
   m∠LEO.
	18) $AE = 5x+12$
	$BD = 12x+6$
	Find EC.
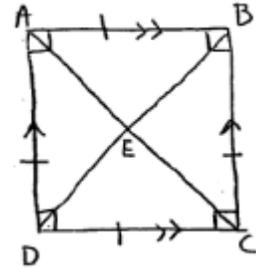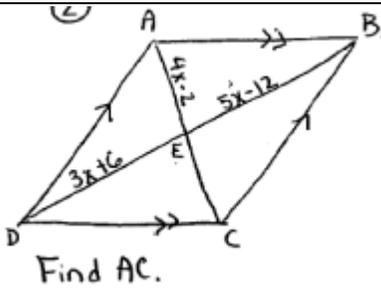
16) $4x-2$ $5x-12$ $3x+6$ Find AC.	19) Extra Practice p.811 (6-2) #7-16