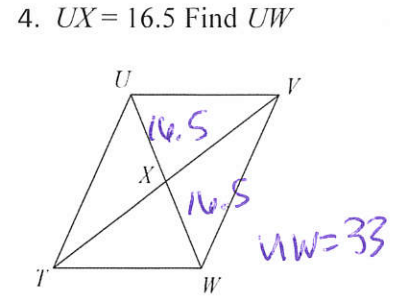
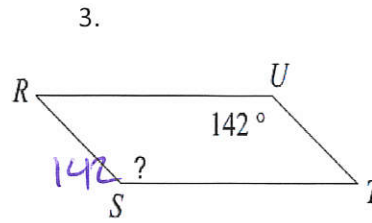
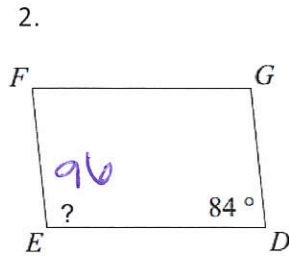
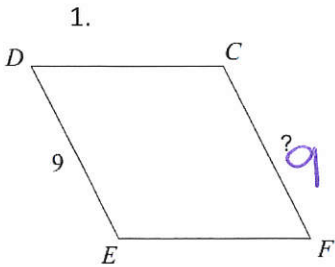
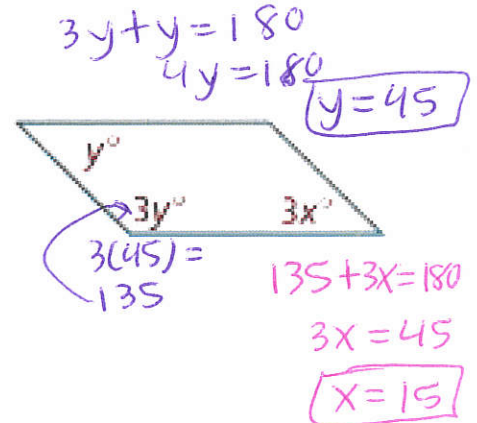
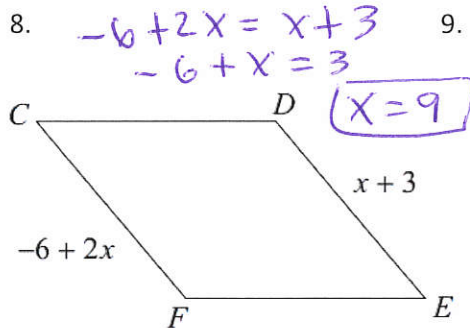
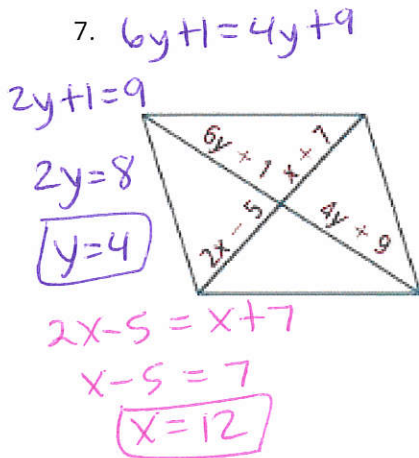
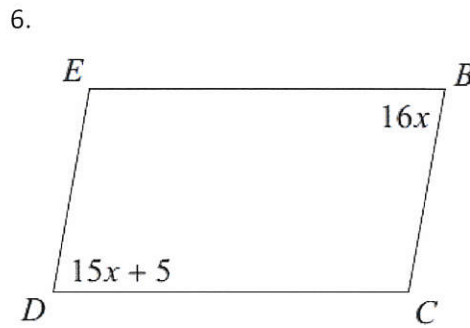
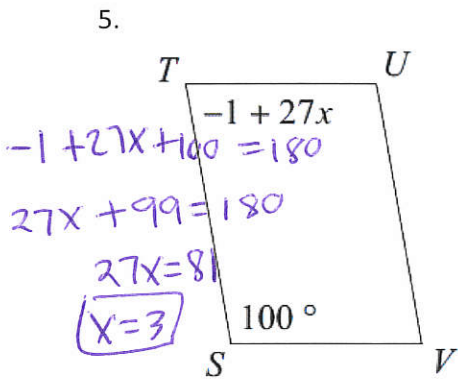


Standard 7A & 7B Review

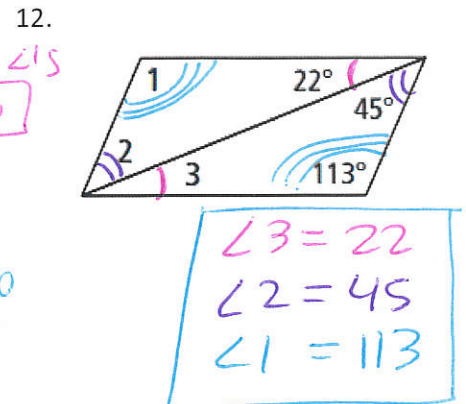
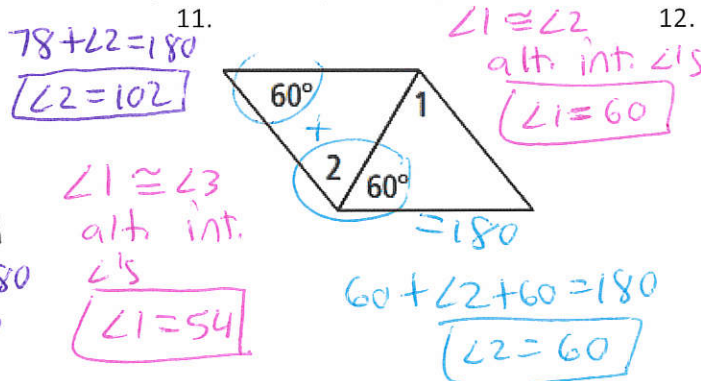
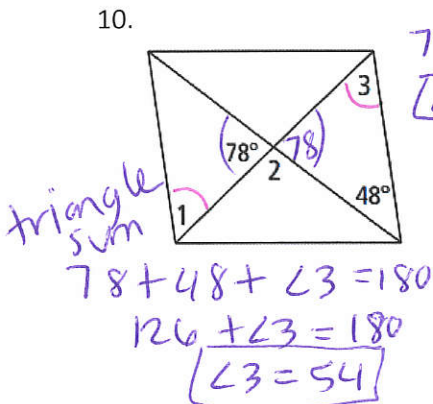
Find the measurement indicated in each parallelogram.



Solve for the variable. Each figure is a Parallelogram.



Find the measures of the numbered angles for each parallelogram.

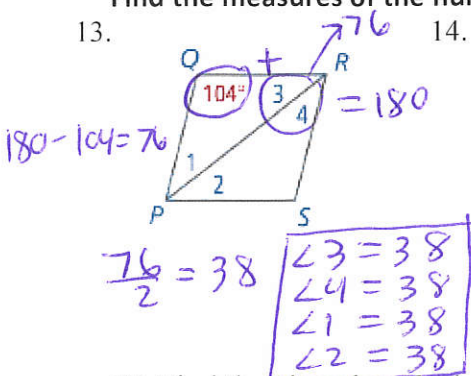


Standard 7A & 7B Review

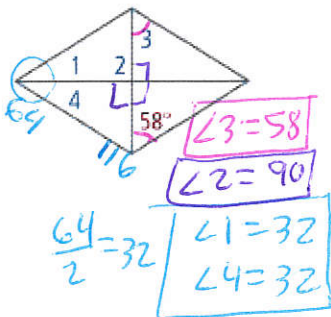
diagonals are \perp and bisect opposite \angle 's

Find the measures of the numbered angles in each rhombus.

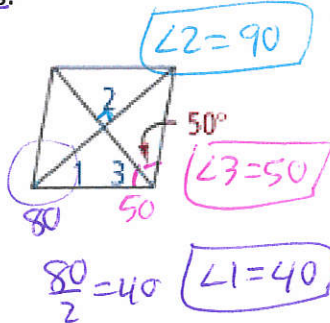
13. $180 - 104 = 76$



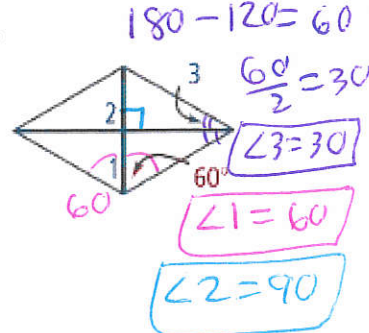
14. $64/2 = 32$



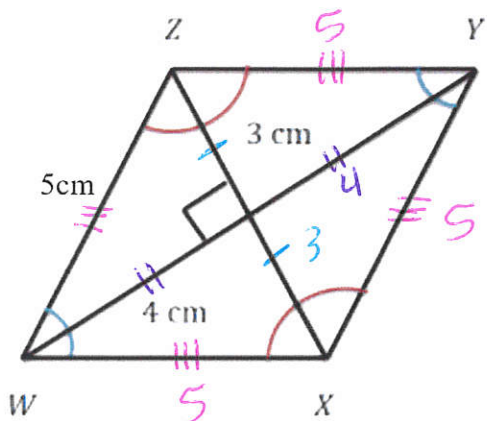
15. $80/2 = 40$



16. $180 - 120 = 60$



17. Find the given lengths in the rhombus below.



- a) $\overline{ZY} = 5$
- b) $\overline{XZ} = 6$
- c) $\overline{WY} = 8$
- d) $\overline{WX} = 5$

LMNO is a rectangle. Find the following. all \angle 's are 90° and diagonals are \cong
For 18 and 19. Find the value of x and the length of each diagonal.

18. $LN = 5x - 8$ and $MO = 2x + 1$

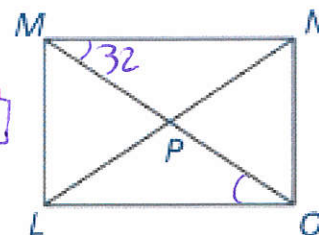
19. $LN = 3x + 1$ and $MO = 8x - 4$

20. Find the measure of $\angle M$ 90°

21. Given the measure of $\angle NMO$ is 32° .

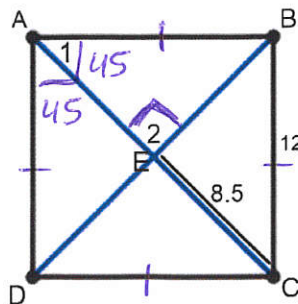
- a) Find the measure of $\angle LMO$ 58° $90 - 32 = 58$
- b) Find the measure of $\angle LOM$ 58°

Handwritten work for 18 and 19:
 $5x - 8 = 2x + 1$ $3x = 9$
 $3x - 8 = 1$ $x = 3$
 diagonals = 7
 $x = 1$ diagonals = 4



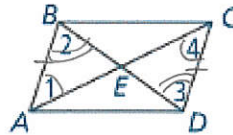
22. ABCD is a square.

- a) Find the measure of angle 2. 90°
- b) Find the measure of angle 1. 45°
- c) Find the length of side AB. 12
- d) Find the length of DB. $8.5 + 8.5 = 17$



23.

Given: $\square ABCD$
Prove: \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} bisect each other at E .

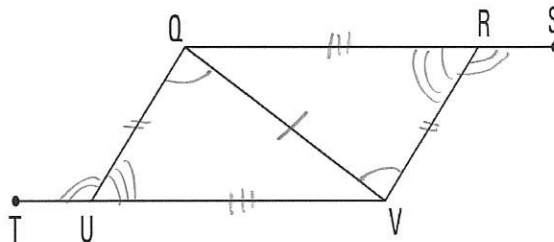


$\square =$ parallelogram

Statements	Reasons
1) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.	1) Given
2) $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$	2) a. <u>In a \square opposite sides are \parallel</u>
3) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4; \angle 2 \cong \angle 3$	3) b. <u>if lines are \parallel alternate interior \angle's are \cong</u>
4) $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$	4) c. <u>In a \square opposite sides are \cong</u>
5) d. <u>$\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDE$</u>	5) ASA
6) $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{CE}; \overline{BE} \cong \overline{DE}$	6) e. <u>CPCTC</u>
7) f. <u>\overline{AC} and \overline{BD} bisect each other at E</u>	7) Definition of bisector

24. Given: $\angle UQV \cong \angle RVQ$
 $\angle TUQ \cong \angle SRV$

Prove: $QRVU$ is a parallelogram



Statement	Reason
1. $\angle UQV \cong \angle RVQ$ $\angle TUQ \cong \angle SRV$	1. Given
2. $m\angle TUQ + m\angle QUV = 180^\circ$ $m\angle SRV + m\angle QRV = 180^\circ$	2. linear pairs are supplementary
3. $m\angle TUQ + m\angle QUV = m\angle SRV + m\angle QRV$	3. transitive P.
4. $m\angle TUQ + m\angle QUV = m\angle TUQ + m\angle QRV$	4. substitution P.
5. $m\angle QUV \cong m\angle QRV$	5. subtraction P.
6. $\overline{QU} \cong \overline{RV}$	6. reflexive P.
7. $\triangle UQV \cong \triangle RVQ$	7. AAS
8. $\overline{UQ} \cong \overline{RV}, \overline{UV} \cong \overline{RQ}$	8. CPCTC
9. $QRVU$ is a parallelogram	9. Converse of opposite sides in a \square are \cong

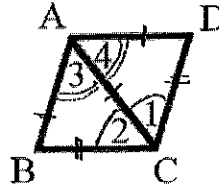
or if both sets of opposite sides are \cong it's a \square

Standard 7A & 7B Review

Name _____

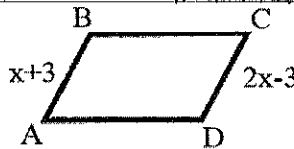
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25. Given: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram
 AC bisects $\angle BAD$ and $\angle BCD$
 Prove: $ABCD$ is a rhombus



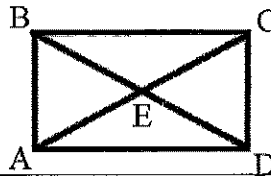
Statement	Reason
1. AC bisects $\angle BAD$ and $\angle BCD$	1. Given
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	2. definition of an \angle bisector
3. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$	3. reflexive Property
4. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$	4. ASA
5. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AD}$ and $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$	5. CPCTC
6. $ABCD$ is a parallelogram	6. Given
7. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ and $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AD}$	7. opposite sides are \cong in a \square
8. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$	8. Substitution P.
9. $ABCD$ is a rhombus	9. definition of a rhombus

26. Given: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram
 Prove: $x = 6$



Statement	Reason
1. $ABCD$ is a parallelogram	1. Given
2. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$	2. in a \square opposite sides are \cong
3. $AB = DC$	3. if segments are \cong their lengths are =
4. $x+3 = 2x-3$	4. substitution P.
5. $3 = x-3$	5. subtraction P.
6. $6 = x$	6. Addition P.
7. $x = 6$	7. Symmetric P.

27. Given: $ABCD$ is a rectangle
 $AC = 7y - 19$
 $BD = 5y + 1$
 Prove: $y = 10$



Statement	Reason
1. $ABCD$ is a rectangle	1. Given
2. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$	2. Diagonals in a rectangle are \cong
3. $AC = BD$	3. Definition of congruence
4. $AC = 7y - 19$, $BD = 5y + 1$	4. Given
5. $7y - 19 = 5y + 1$	5. substitution P.
6. $2y - 19 = 1$	6. subtraction P.
7. $2y = 20$	7. Addition P.
8. $y = 10$	8. Division P.