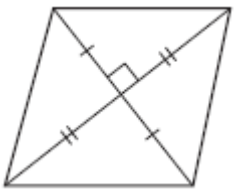
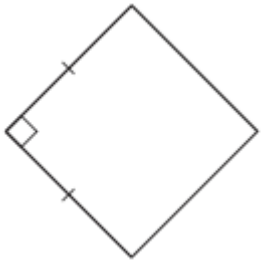
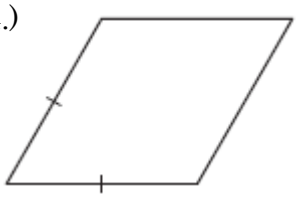
8.4 Properties of Rhombuses, Rectangles and Squares
8.5 Trapezoids Practice Problems

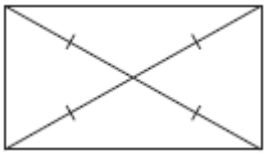
Classify the parallelogram. Explain your reasoning.

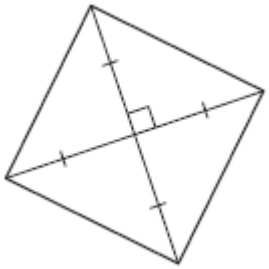
1.) 

2.) 

3.) 

4.) 

5.) 

6.) 

Name each quadrilateral – parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, and square – for which the statement is true.

7.) It is equilateral.

_____

8.) The diagonals are congruent.

_____

9.) It can contain obtuse angles.

_____

10.) It contains no acute angles.

_____

Decide whether the statement is true or false.

11.) If a quadrilateral is a rectangle, then it is a parallelogram. _____

12.) If a quadrilateral is a parallelogram, then it is a rhombus._____

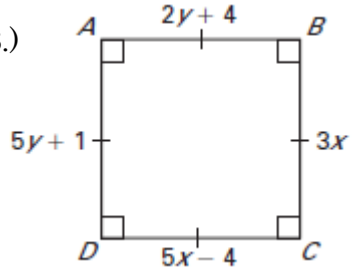
13.) If a quadrilateral is a square, then it is a rhombus._____

14.) If a quadrilateral is a rectangle, then it is a rhombus._____

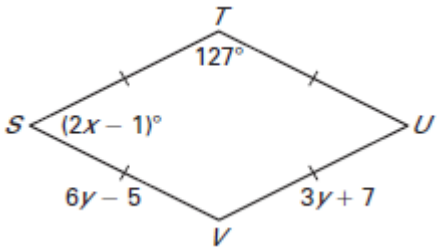
15.) If a rhombus is a square, then it is a rectangle._____

Classify the special quadrilateral. Then find the values of x and y.

16.)



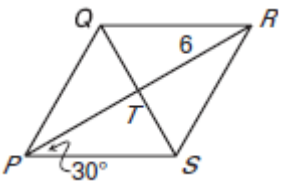
17.)



The diagonals of rhombus PQRS intersect at T. Given that m∠RPS = 30° and RT = 6, find the indicated measure.

18.) m∠QPR_____

19.) m∠QTP_____



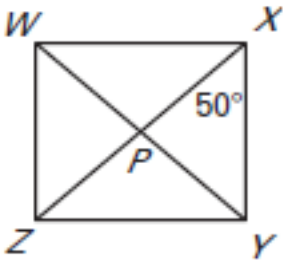
20.) RP = _____

The diagonals of rectangle WXYZ intersect at P. Given that m∠YXZ = 50° and XZ = 12, find the indicated measure.

21.) m∠WXZ _____

22.) m∠WPX_____

23.) PY_____



The diagonals of square DEFG intersect at H. Given that EH = 5, find the indicated measure.

24.) m∠GHF_____

25.) m∠DGH_____

26.) HF = _____

27.) DE = _____