

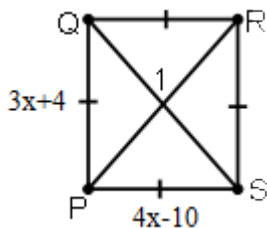
Determine if the given statement is **ALWAYS** true, **SOMETIMES** true or **NEVER** true.

For statements that are **SOMETIMES** true, describe or explain situations in which the statement would be true.

1. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other
2. A rectangle is also a rhombus.
3. The diagonals of a rhombus are congruent.
4. The diagonals of a rectangle bisect each other.
5. The diagonals of a parallelogram are perpendicular.
6. The diagonals of a rectangle bisect the angles.
7. The opposite angles of a parallelogram are supplementary.
8. The diagonals of a square are perpendicular.
9. A parallelogram is also a rhombus.
10. The consecutive sides of a rhombus are congruent.
11. A square is also a rectangle.
12. The consecutive angles of a rectangle are congruent.
13. The diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular.
14. A parallelogram with at least 1 right angle is a rectangle.

15-18. Find each value and provide a supporting reason.

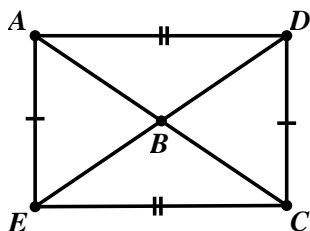
15. Square PQRS.



a. $PQ =$

b. $m\angle 1 =$

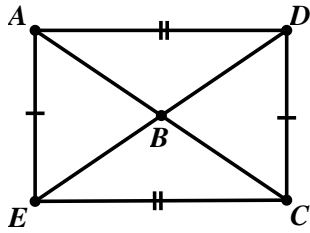
16. Rectangle ADCE with $ED = 34$.



a. $AC =$

b. $AB =$
 $EB =$

17. Rectangle ADCE with $m\angle BEC = 25$.

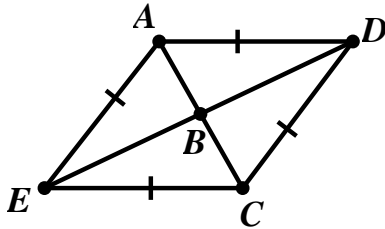


a. $m\angle AEB =$

b. $m\angle BCE =$

c. $m\angle ABD =$

18. Rhombus ADCE with $m\angle AEC = 56$ and $m\angle ABD = 17x + 5$.



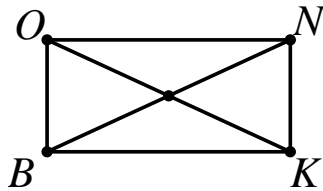
a. $x =$

b. $m\angle BEC =$

c. $m\angle DCE =$

Complete a proof (2-column, flow, or paragraph)

19. Given: Rectangle BONK
 Prove: $\triangle BOK \cong \triangle KNB$



20. Given: Rhombus ABCD
 Prove: $\overline{CE} \cong \overline{AE}$

