

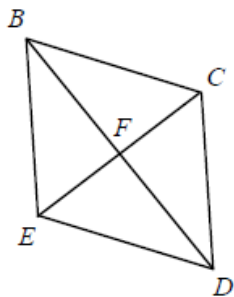
Name: _____

Chapter 6: Quadrilaterals

Date: _____ Period: _____

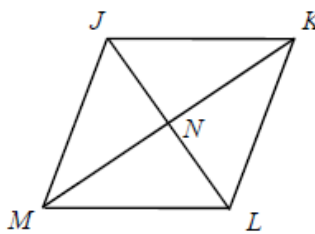
6.4 Rhombus & Review

1. Given ABCD is a rhombus, and $BC = 28$ and $BD = 32$



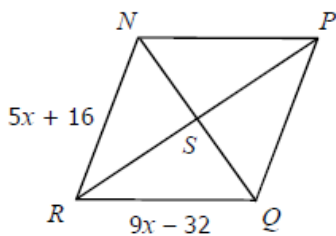
$CD =$ _____
 $FD =$ _____
 $EF =$ _____
 $EC =$ _____

2. Given JKLM is a rhombus, and $m\angle MJL = 50^\circ$



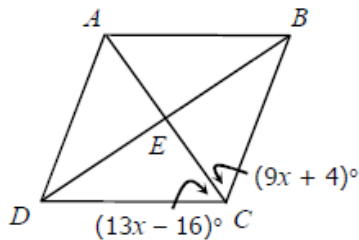
$m\angle KNL =$ _____
 $m\angle KJL =$ _____
 $m\angle MLK =$ _____
 $m\angle JKM =$ _____
 $m\angle JML =$ _____

3. Given PQRN is a rhombus, find PQ .



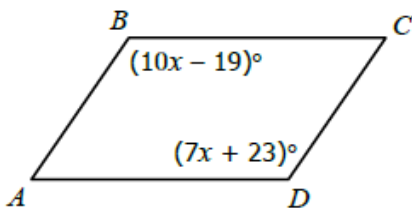
$PQ =$ _____

4. Given ABCD is a rhombus, find $m\angle ADB$.



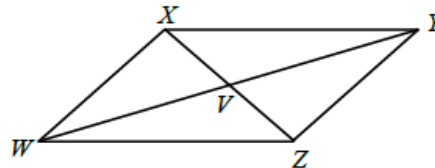
$m\angle ADB =$ _____

5. Given ABCD is a parallelogram, find $m\angle B$ and $m\angle C$.



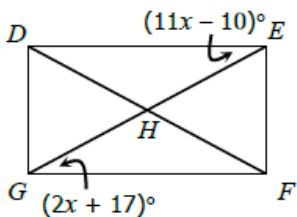
$m\angle B =$ _____
 $m\angle C =$ _____

6. Given WXYZ is a parallelogram, $XV = 27 - 2x$ and $VZ = 3x + 2$, find VZ and XZ .



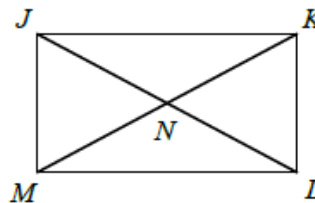
$VZ =$ _____
 $XZ =$ _____

7. Given DEFG is a rectangle, find $m\angle EGF$ and $m\angle DGE$.



$m\angle EGF =$ _____
 $m\angle DGE =$ _____

8. Given JKLM is a rectangle, $JL = 5x + 1$ and $MK = 8x - 32$, find JL and NK .



$JL =$ _____
 $NK =$ _____