Name: _____ Date: _____ Row: _____ Period: _____

Assignment #: _____

CHAPTER 5 REVIEW WORKSHEET

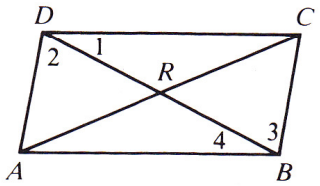
Remember to organize and show all of your work.

Complete each statement with the word *always*, *sometimes*, or *never*.

1. A rectangle is ___?___ a square.
2. The diagonals of a square are ___?___ perpendicular.
3. A rhombus is ___?___ equiangular.
4. If $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$, then quadrilateral $ABCD$ is ___?___ a parallelogram.
5. A trapezoid ___?___ has congruent bases.

Quadrilateral *ABCD* is a parallelogram. Complete.

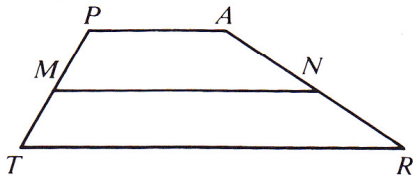
6. If $DC = 8$ and $AD = 6$, then $AB =$ ___?___ and $BC =$ ___?___.
7. If $RC = 10$ and $DR = 7$, then $BD =$ ___?___ and $AR =$ ___?___.
8. If $m\angle CDA = 100$, then $m\angle ABC =$ ___?___ and $m\angle DAB =$ ___?___.
9. If $m\angle 1 = 30$ and $m\angle 2 = 40$, then $m\angle 3 =$ ___?___ and $m\angle 4 =$ ___?___.



Exs. 6–9

Trapezoid *TRAP* has median $\overline{MN}$.

10. If $m\angle T = 60$ and $m\angle A = 150$, then $m\angle P =$ ___?___ and $m\angle R =$ ___?___.
11. If $PM = 12$ and $NR = 15$, then $MT =$ ___?___ and $AN =$ ___?___.
12. If $PA = 3x - 6$, $MN = x + 5$, and $TR = 5x - 2$, then $x =$ ___?___.



Exs. 10–12

Complete.

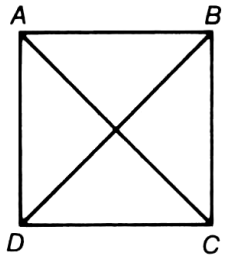
13. The segment that joins the midpoints of two sides of a triangle is ___?___ to the third side and ___?___ as long as the third side.
14. If two lines are parallel, then all points on one line are ___?___ from the other line.

Practice 21
Cumulative Practice, Chapters 4–5

Complete.

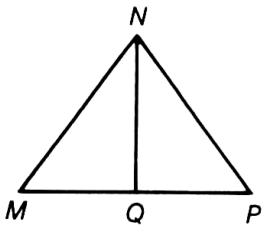
1. If $\triangle TOP \cong \triangle HAT$, then $\angle P \cong$ _____, $\overline{TP} \cong$ _____, and $\triangle TPO \cong$ _____.
2. In $\triangle TRI$, $\overline{TR} \cong \overline{TI}$. Then $\angle$_____ $\cong \angle$_____.
3. In trapezoid $TRAP$, $\overline{TR} \parallel \overline{PA}$. If $TR = 26$ and the median of $TRAP$ has length 32, then $PA =$ _____.
4. Name five theorems or postulates that can be used to prove two triangles congruent. _____
5. In $\triangle RST$, if X is the midpoint of $\overline{ST}$ and $\overline{YX} \perp \overline{ST}$, then $\overline{YX}$ is a(n) _____ of $\overline{ST}$.

Give the name that best describes quadrilateral $ABCD$.



6. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}, \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}, \overline{AD} \cong \overline{DC}$, and $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{DC}$. _____
7. $\overline{AC}$ and $\overline{BD}$ are perpendicular bisectors of each other. _____
8. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}, \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$, and $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{DC}$. _____
9. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}, \overline{AD} \nparallel \overline{BC}$, and $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$. _____

Name the theorem or postulate that can be used to prove that $\triangle NQM \cong \triangle NQP$ under the given conditions.



Exs. 10–12

10. $\overline{NQ} \perp \overline{MP}$ and Q is the midpoint of $\overline{MP}$. _____
11. $\overline{NQ} \perp \overline{MP}$ and $\overline{NM} \cong \overline{NP}$. _____
12. $\overline{NQ} \perp \overline{MP}$ and $\overrightarrow{NQ}$ bisects $\angle MNP$. _____