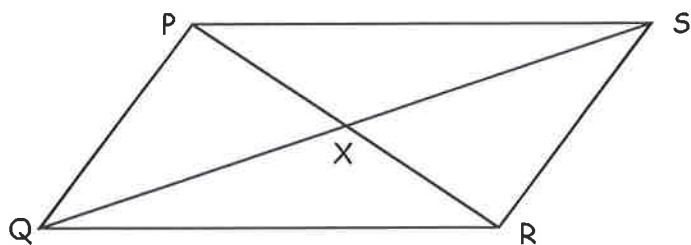


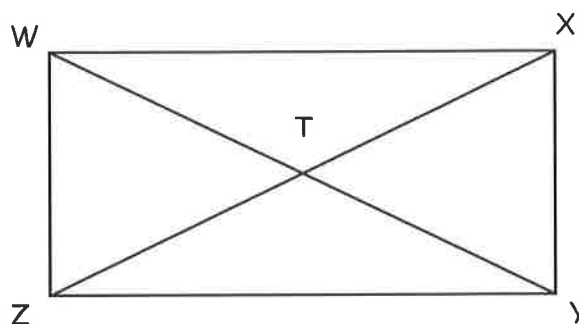
I - Fill in the blank. Information does not carry over from problem to problem.

1. PQRS is a parallelogram.



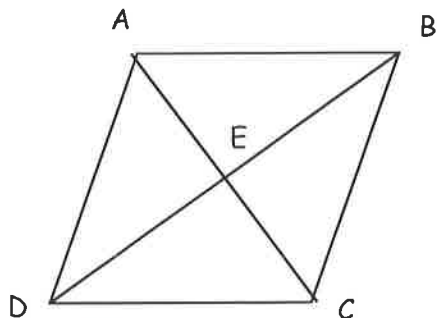
- If $PQ = 5$, then $RS = \underline{5}$.
- If $PR = 20$, then $PX = \underline{10}$.
- If $m\angle QPS = 125$, then $m\angle SRQ = \underline{125^\circ}$.
- If $m\angle PQR = 72$, then $m\angle QRS = \underline{108^\circ}$.
- If $m\angle QPX = 65$, then $m\angle SRX = \underline{65^\circ}$.
- If $m\angle QPX = 80$, and $m\angle QRX = 40$, then $m\angle PSR = \underline{60^\circ}$.

2. WXYZ is a rectangle.



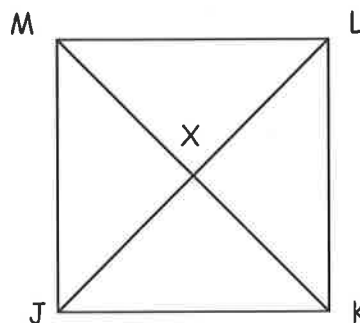
- If $TX = 4.5$, then $WY = \underline{9}$.
- $m\angle WZY = \underline{90^\circ}$.
- If $m\angle TWZ = 70$, then $m\angle TZW = \underline{70^\circ}$ and $m\angle WTZ = \underline{40^\circ}$.
- If $WY = 3x + 16$ and $ZX = 5x - 18$, then $x = \underline{17}$.

3. ABCD is a rhombus.



- $m\angle AEB = \underline{90^\circ}$.
- If $AD = 13$, then $AB = \underline{13}$.
- If $m\angle DAB = 130$, then $m\angle ABE = \underline{25^\circ}$.
- If $m\angle ADE = 25$, then $m\angle CDE = \underline{25^\circ}$.

4. MLKJ is a square.



- $m\angle JMK = \underline{45^\circ}$.
- $m\angle L XK = \underline{90^\circ}$.
- If $JL = 18$, then $MK = \underline{18}$, $JX = \underline{9}$, and $XK = \underline{9}$.