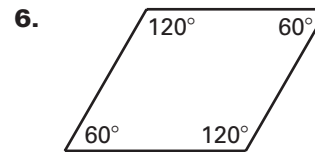
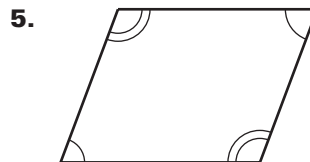
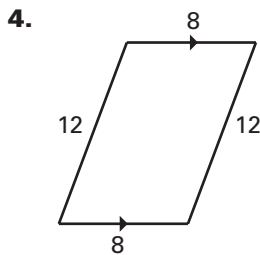
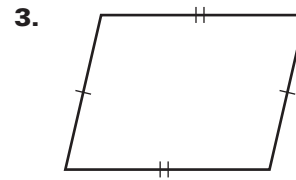
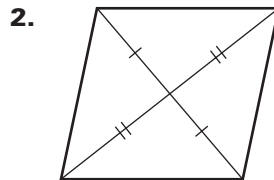
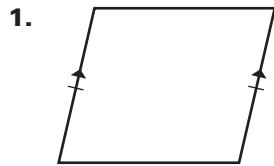


LESSON 8.3 Practice A
For use with pages 522–529

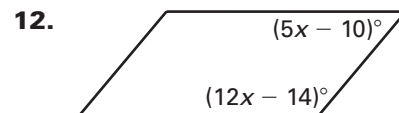
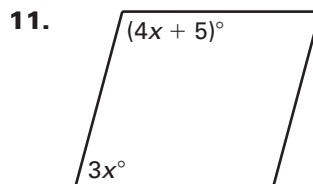
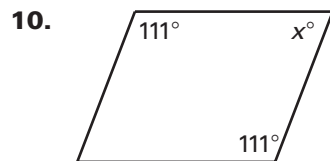
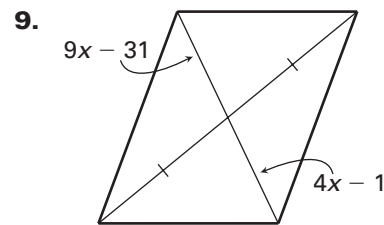
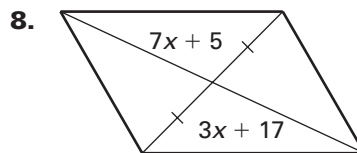
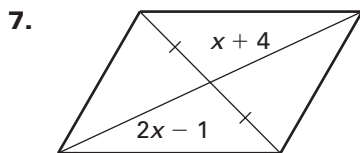
If you turn this in on time: do the odds.
If you turn this in late or you are doing it over: do the evens.

What theorem can you use to show that the quadrilateral is a parallelogram?



Teacher Score: _____

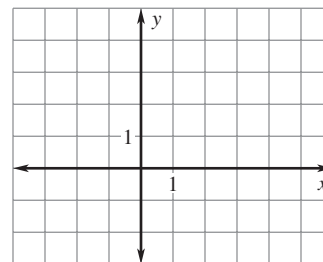
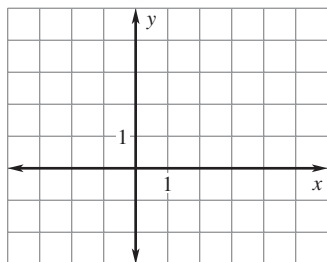
For what value of x is the quadrilateral a parallelogram?



The vertices of quadrilateral $ABCD$ are given. Draw $ABCD$ in a coordinate plane and show that it is a parallelogram.

13. $A(-1, 3), B(4, 3), C(2, -1), D(-3, -1)$

14. $A(-2, 3), B(3, 2), C(3, -1), D(-2, 0)$

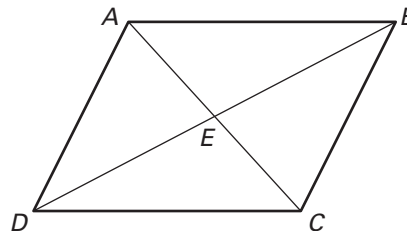


Student score: _____
How well do you feel you understand this learning target:
A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____
F _____

LESSON
8.3
Practice A *continued*
 For use with pages 522–529

What additional information is needed in order to prove that quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a parallelogram?

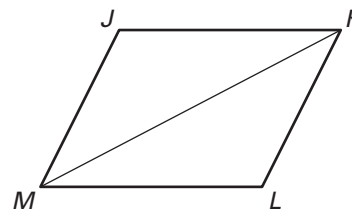
15. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$
16. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$
17. $\angle DCB \cong \angle DAB$
18. $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{EB}$
19. $m\angle CDA + m\angle DAB = 180^\circ$
20. $\angle DCA \cong \angle BAC$



In Exercises 21 and 22, use the diagram below to complete the proof using two different methods.

GIVEN: $\triangle MJK \cong \triangle KLM$

PROVE: $MJKL$ is a parallelogram.



21. Statements	Reasons
1. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{LM}$ $\overline{JM} \cong \overline{LK}$	2. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$
3. $MJKL$ is a \square .	3. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$

22. Statements	Reasons
1. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{LM}$ $\angle JKM \cong \angle KML$	2. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$
3. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$	3. Alternate Interior \angle 's Converse
4. $MJKL$ is a \square .	4. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$