



1. The English alphabet letter 'A' has how many lines of symmetry?
(i) one (ii) two (iii) zero (iv) three (v) infinite
2. The English alphabet letter 'X' has how many lines of symmetry?
(i) two (ii) infinite (iii) one (iv) zero (v) three
3. The English alphabet letter 'N' has how many lines of symmetry?
(i) zero (ii) three (iii) one (iv) infinite (v) two
4. The English alphabet letter 'O' has how many lines of symmetry?
(i) zero (ii) infinite (iii) two (iv) three (v) one
5. Which of the following English alphabet letters have one line of symmetry?
(i) G (ii) I (iii) U (iv) X (v) S
6. Which of the following English alphabet letters have two lines of symmetry?
(i) Q (ii) L (iii) Y (iv) H (v) E
7. Which of the following English alphabet letters have infinite lines of symmetry?
(i) X (ii) H (iii) O (iv) T (v) B
8. Which of the following English alphabet letters have zero lines of symmetry?
(i) I (ii) X (iii) M (iv) F (v) E
9. Which of the following figures have no line of symmetry?
a) equilateral triangle
b) line segment
c) scalene triangle
d) angle with equal arms
e) isosceles triangle
f) angle with unequal arms

(i) {a,f,c} (ii) {d,e,c} (iii) {b,f} (iv) {a,c} (v) {c,f}
10. Which of the following figures have one line of symmetry?
a) isosceles right angled triangle
b) angle with equal arms
c) isosceles triangle
d) right angled triangle
e) angle with unequal arms
f) scalene triangle
g) line segment
h) equilateral triangle

(i) {a,b,c} (ii) {f,g,c} (iii) {e,b} (iv) {d,a} (v) {h,a,b}

11. Which of the following are true?

- a) An obtuse angled triangle has zero lines of symmetry.
- b) Line of symmetry and axis of symmetry are same.
- c) For every point on the figure on one side of the axis of symmetry, there is a corresponding point on the other side.
- d) A line segment has one line of symmetry.
- e) Line of symmetry is perpendicular to axis of symmetry.
- f) A figure can be broken into two congruent shapes about its axis of symmetry.
- g) A figure can have multiple axes of symmetry.
- h) Axis of symmetry of a figure need not intersect with the figure at any point.

(i) {b,c,f,g} (ii) {a,b} (iii) {a,g,b} (iv) {d,c} (v) {e,h,f}

12. Which of the following figures have two lines of symmetry?

- a) rectangle
- b) scalene triangle
- c) kite
- d) angle with equal arms
- e) isosceles trapezium
- f) square
- g) isosceles triangle
- h) line segment

(i) {f,h,a} (ii) {d,e,a} (iii) {c,h} (iv) {a,h} (v) {b,a}

13. Which of the following figures have three lines of symmetry?

- a) right angle triangle
- b) equilateral triangle
- c) isosceles triangle
- d) scalene triangle
- e) line segment
- f) isosceles right angled triangle

(i) {a,b} (ii) {b} (iii) {c,b} (iv) {d,e,b} (v) {f,b}

14. A median is an axis of symmetry in which of the given figures?

- a) scalene triangle
- b) right angle triangle
- c) isosceles triangle
- d) equilateral triangle
- e) isosceles right angled triangle

(i) {c,d,e} (ii) {a,c,d} (iii) {b,d} (iv) {a,c} (v) {a,b,e}

15. Which of the following quadrilaterals have zero lines of symmetry?

- a) parallelogram
- b) isosceles trapezium
- c) square
- d) rhombus
- e) trapezium
- f) kite
- g) rectangle

(i) {d,f,a} (ii) {g,e,a} (iii) {c,e} (iv) {a,e} (v) {b,a}

16. Which of the following quadrilaterals have one line of symmetry?

- a) trapezium
- b) isosceles trapezium
- c) square
- d) parallelogram
- e) rhombus
- f) kite
- g) rectangle

(i) {c,f} (ii) {b,f} (iii) {g,f,b} (iv) {d,e,b} (v) {a,b}

17. Which of the following quadrilaterals have two lines of symmetry?

- a) isosceles trapezium
- b) kite
- c) trapezium
- d) parallelogram
- e) square
- f) rhombus
- g) rectangle

(i) {b,g} (ii) {f,g} (iii) {e,g,f} (iv) {c,d,f} (v) {a,f}

18. Which of the following quadrilaterals have three lines of symmetry?

- a) isosceles trapezium
- b) parallelogram
- c) rectangle
- d) rhombus
- e) none
- f) square
- g) trapezium

(i) {e} (ii) {b,e} (iii) {c,d,e} (iv) {a,e} (v) {f,e}

19. Which of the following quadrilaterals have four lines of symmetry?

- a) rectangle
- b) isosceles trapezium
- c) square
- d) trapezium
- e) kite
- f) parallelogram
- g) rhombus

(i) {c} (ii) {f,c} (iii) {d,e,c} (iv) {b,c} (v) {a,c}

20. Which of the following are true?

- a) If a polygon is not regular, it will have less number of axes of symmetry than the number of sides.
- b) A regular polygon of n sides will have n lines of symmetry.
- c) If a quadrilateral has four lines of symmetry, then it is a regular polygon.
- d) Line of symmetry divides the polygon into two identical shapes.
- e) If a triangle has two lines of symmetry, then it is a regular polygon.
- f) Lines of symmetry of a regular polygon are nothing but the diagonals of a regular polygon.
- g) An n -sided regular polygon has $n/2$ lines of symmetry if n is even.

(i) {a,b,c,d} (ii) {f,b} (iii) {f,d,a} (iv) {e,a} (v) {g,e,c}

21. Which of the following figures have point symmetry?

- a) equilateral triangle
- b) isosceles right angled triangle
- c) line segment
- d) right angle triangle
- e) isosceles triangle
- f) scalene triangle

(i) {d,e,c} (ii) {f,c} (iii) {a,c} (iv) {b,c} (v) {c}

22. Which of the following quadrilaterals have point symmetry?

- a) trapezium
- b) parallelogram
- c) kite
- d) rectangle
- e) rhombus
- f) square
- g) isosceles trapezium

(i) {g,a,e} (ii) {b,d,e,f} (iii) {a,b} (iv) {c,f,b} (v) {c,d}

23. Which of the following figures have point symmetry?

- a) sector of a circle
- b) regular pentagon
- c) semicircle
- d) circle
- e) regular hexagon
- f) regular octagon
- g) regular heptagon

(i) {b,e} (ii) {d,e,f} (iii) {c,g,f} (iv) {a,d,e} (v) {a,d}

24. Which of the following are true?

- a) If a figure does not have line symmetry, it does not have rotational symmetry too.
- b) If a figure does not have point symmetry, it does not have rotational symmetry too.
- c) A circle has infinite points of symmetry.
- d) All regular polygons have point symmetry.
- e) If a figure has line symmetry, it also has rotational symmetry.
- f) If a figure does not have point symmetry, it does not have line symmetry too.
- g) If a figure does not have rotational symmetry, it does not have point symmetry too.

(i) {e,g} (ii) {g} (iii) {c,d,g} (iv) {b,g} (v) {a,g}

25. A figure possesses point symmetry if it regain its shape after rotating

- (i) 90° (ii) 270° (iii) 180° (iv) 360°

26. A figure possesses rotational symmetry if it regain its shape after rotating

- a) 180°
b) 360°
c) 270°
d) 90°

- (i) {b,c} (ii) {b,d} (iii) {b,a} (iv) {b,a,c} (v) {a,c,d}

27. Which of the following are true?

- a) A circle has infinite lines of symmetry.
b) A circle has infinite points of symmetry.
c) A polygon need not be regular to have point symmetry.
d) A circle has rotational symmetry of infinite order.
e) A polygon need not be regular to have rotational symmetry.

- (i) {a,c,d,e} (ii) {b,e,a} (iii) {b,d} (iv) {b,c} (v) {b,a}

28. Which of the following quadrilaterals have no rotational symmetry?

- a) trapezium
b) parallelogram
c) kite
d) rhombus
e) square
f) isosceles trapezium
g) rectangle

- (i) {a,c,f} (ii) {d,c} (iii) {b,a} (iv) {e,g,f} (v) {b,a,c}

29. Which of the following triangles have rotational symmetry?

- a) right angle triangle
b) scalene triangle
c) isosceles triangle
d) equilateral triangle
e) isosceles right angled triangle

- (i) {c,e,d} (ii) {b,d} (iii) {a,d} (iv) {d}

30. Which of the following are true?

- a) A semi-circle has rotational symmetry of order two.
b) A parallelogram has rotational symmetry of order four.
c) A square has rotational symmetry of order four.
d) A rectangle has rotational symmetry of order four.
e) A rhombus has rotational symmetry of order four.

- (i) {c} (ii) {d,e,c} (iii) {a,c} (iv) {b,c}

31. If a figure has rotational symmetry of order 8, then it regain its shape after being rotated by an angle of

- (i) 50° (ii) 40° (iii) 48° (iv) 42° (v) 45°

32. Which of the following figures neither have line symmetry nor point symmetry nor rotational symmetry?

- a) equilateral triangle
- b) isosceles triangle
- c) angle with equal arms
- d) line segment
- e) scalene triangle

(i) {e} (ii) {a,e} (iii) {c,d,e} (iv) {b,e}

33. Which of the following figures have all symmetries viz. line symmetry, point symmetry and rotational symmetry?

- a) parallelogram
- b) angle with equal arms
- c) regular pentagon
- d) circle
- e) line segment
- f) equilateral triangle
- g) regular hexagon
- h) square

(i) {c,f,g} (ii) {a,d} (iii) {b,e} (iv) {a,h,d} (v) {d,e,g,h}

34. Which of the following English alphabet letters has point symmetry?

(i) J (ii) P (iii) Z (iv) G (v) A

35. Which of the following English alphabet letters does not have point symmetry?

(i) H (ii) B (iii) N (iv) S (v) I

36. Which of the following English alphabet letters has rotational symmetry?

(i) J (ii) L (iii) O (iv) K (v) P

37. Which of the following English alphabet letters does not have rotational symmetry?

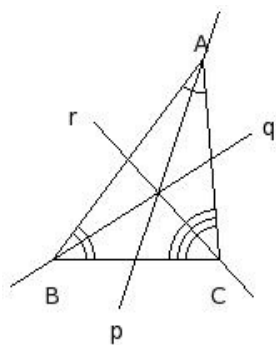
(i) N (ii) S (iii) X (iv) Z (v) D

38. Which of the following figures have infinite lines of symmetry?

- a) circle
- b) n-sided polygon where n is very large
- c) semicircle
- d) line segment
- e) sector of a circle

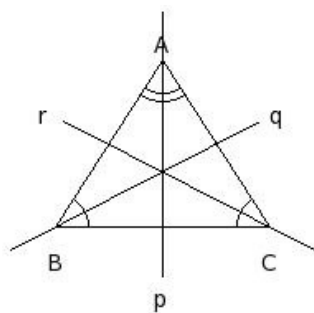
(i) {d,e,a} (ii) {c,a} (iii) {a} (iv) {b,a}

39. Identify the line(s) of symmetry in the following figure



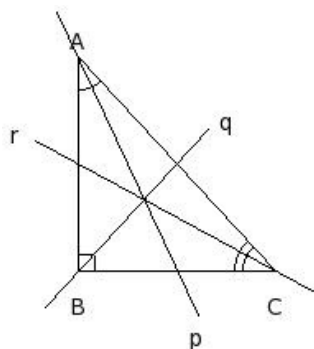
- (i) p (ii) { p, q, r } (iii) q (iv) r (v) none

40. Identify the line(s) of symmetry in the following figure



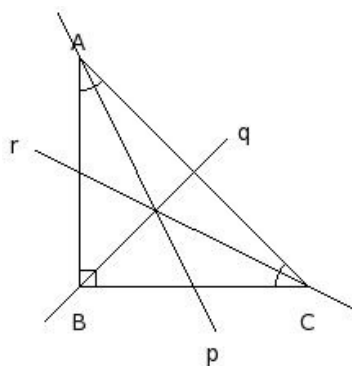
- (i) q (ii) r (iii) { p, q, r } (iv) none (v) p

41. Identify the line(s) of symmetry in the following figure



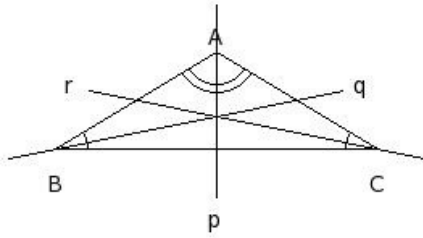
- (i) r (ii) p (iii) q (iv) { p, q, r } (v) none

42. Identify the line(s) of symmetry in the following figure



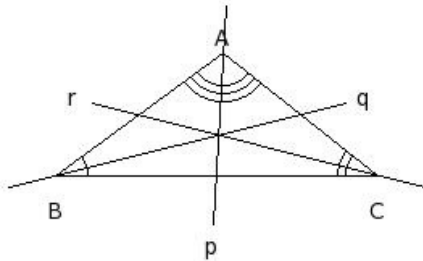
- (i) q (ii) none (iii) p (iv) { p, q, r } (v) r

43. Identify the line(s) of symmetry in the following figure



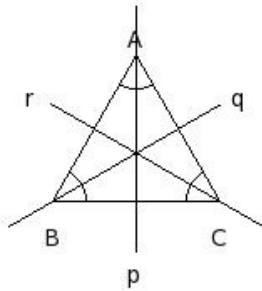
- (i) q (ii) none (iii) { p, q, r } (iv) p (v) r

44. Identify the line(s) of symmetry in the following figure



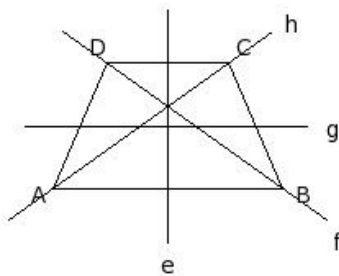
- (i) p (ii) none (iii) { p, q, r } (iv) r (v) q

45. Identify the line(s) of symmetry in the following figure



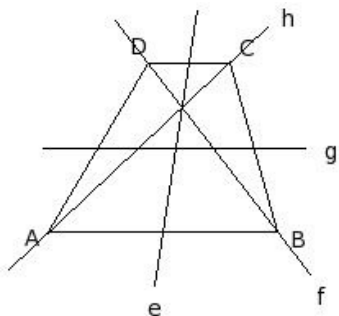
- (i) r (ii) none (iii) { p, q, r } (iv) p (v) q

46. Which of the following are line(s) of symmetry for the given isosceles trapezium?



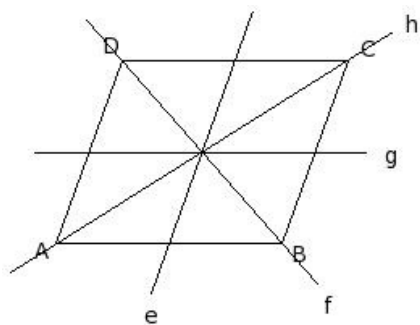
- (i) { e, f, g, h } (ii) { e, g } (iii) g (iv) h (v) e

47. Which of the following are line(s) of symmetry for the given trapezium?



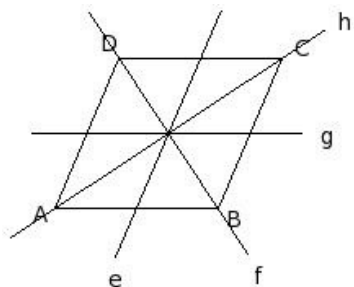
- (i) none (ii) h (iii) { e, g } (iv) f (v) { e, f, g, h }

48. Which of the following are line(s) of symmetry for the given parallelogram?



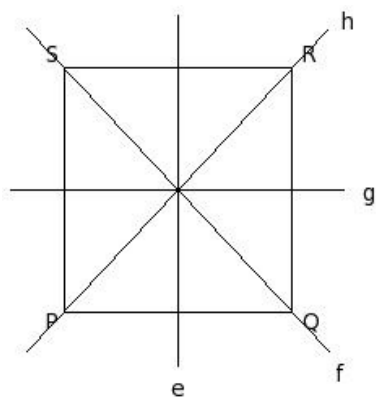
- (i) g (ii) f (iii) e (iv) { f, h } (v) none

49. Which of the following are line(s) of symmetry for the given rhombus?



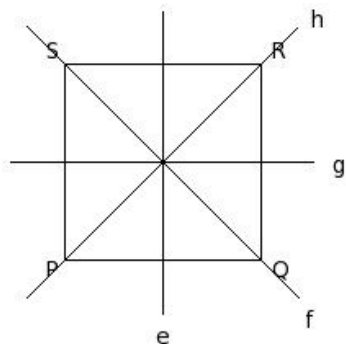
- (i) { e, f, g, h } (ii) none (iii) g (iv) { f, h } (v) f

50. Which of the following are line(s) of symmetry for the given rectangle?



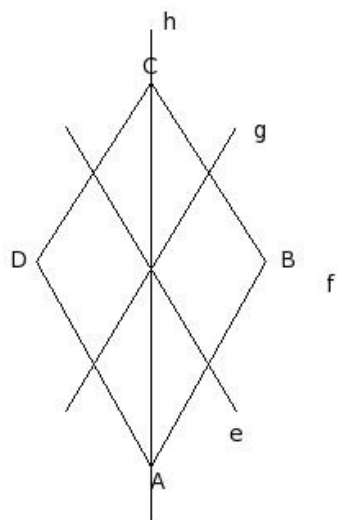
- (i) e (ii) h (iii) { e, f, g, h } (iv) none (v) { e, g }

51. Which of the following are line(s) of symmetry for the given square?



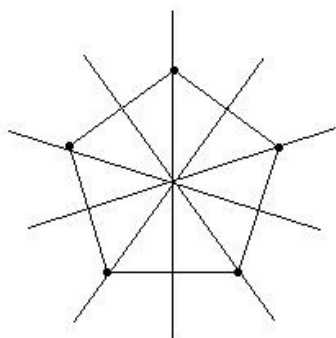
- (i) g (ii) { e, g } (iii) { f, h } (iv) { e, f, g, h } (v) e

52. Which of the following are line(s) of symmetry for the given kite?



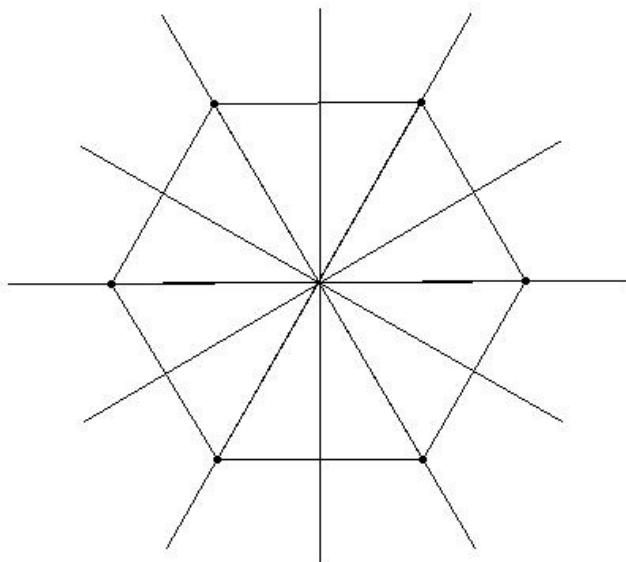
- (i) $\{f, h\}$ (ii) none (iii) $\{e, f, g, h\}$ (iv) $\{e, g\}$ (v) h

53. Given figure has how many lines of symmetry?



- (i) 2 (ii) 8 (iii) 4 (iv) 5 (v) 6

54. Given figure has how many lines of symmetry?



- (i) 8 (ii) 6 (iii) 3 (iv) 7 (v) 5

Assignment Key

1) (i)	2) (i)	3) (i)	4) (ii)	5) (iii)	6) (iv)
7) (iii)	8) (iv)	9) (v)	10) (i)	11) (i)	12) (iv)
13) (ii)	14) (i)	15) (iv)	16) (ii)	17) (ii)	18) (i)
19) (i)	20) (i)	21) (v)	22) (ii)	23) (ii)	24) (ii)
25) (iii)	26) (v)	27) (i)	28) (i)	29) (iv)	30) (i)
31) (v)	32) (i)	33) (v)	34) (iii)	35) (ii)	36) (iii)
37) (v)	38) (iii)	39) (v)	40) (v)	41) (v)	42) (i)
43) (iv)	44) (ii)	45) (iii)	46) (v)	47) (i)	48) (v)
49) (iv)	50) (v)	51) (iv)	52) (v)	53) (iv)	54) (ii)