



1. Which of the following is a regular polygon with four sides?

- (i) trapezium (ii) rectangle (iii) parallelogram (iv) square (v) rhombus

2. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) A parallelogram is a trapezium
- b) A square is a rectangle
- c) A trapezium is a parallelogram
- d) A square is a rhombus
- e) A rhombus is a square
- f) A parallelogram is a rhombus
- g) A rectangle is a parallelogram

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

3. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) All trapeziums are parallelograms
- b) All quadrilaterals are trapeziums
- c) A parallelogram is a trapezium
- d) All quadrilaterals are parallelograms
- e) The set of parallelograms is a subset of the set of trapeziums

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

4. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Every parallelogram is a rectangle
- b) Every rectangle is a parallelogram
- c) Every square is a rectangle
- d) Every rhombus is parallelogram
- e) Every rectangle is a rhombus

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

5. Every rhombus is a

- a) trapezium
- b) triangle
- c) square
- d) parallelogram
- e) rectangle

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

6. The diagonals are equal in a

- a) rhombus
- b) rectangle
- c) square
- d) trapezium
- e) parallelogram

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

7. Sum of the interior angles in a quadrilateral is

(i)  $360^\circ$  (ii)  $375^\circ$  (iii)  $370^\circ$  (iv)  $390^\circ$  (v)  $365^\circ$

8. How many diagonals does a quadrilateral have?

(i) 4 (ii) 0 (iii) 3 (iv) 1 (v) 2

9. Which of the following are true?

- a) A rhombus is a square
- b) A rectangle is a square
- c) A square is a rectangle
- d) A square is a rhombus
- e) A parallelogram is a square

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

10. Which of the following are true?

- a) A parallelogram is a square
- b) A parallelogram is a rectangle
- c) A square is a parallelogram
- d) A rectangle is a square
- e) A rectangle is a parallelogram

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

11. Which of the following are true?

- a) A rectangle is a square
- b) A rhombus is a trapezium
- c) A parallelogram is a trapezium
- d) A trapezium is a parallelogram
- e) A trapezium is a rhombus

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

12. Which of the following are true?

- a) A rhombus is a kite
- b) A kite is a rhombus
- c) A parallelogram is a rhombus
- d) A rhombus is a parallelogram
- e) A trapezium is a parallelogram

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

13. Which of the following are true?

- a) A trapezium is a square
- b) A rectangle is a rhombus
- c) A parallelogram is a rhombus
- d) A square is a rectangle
- e) A square is a trapezium

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

14. The quadrilateral whose diagonals are equal and are perpendicular bisectors is a

- (i) trapezium (ii) rectangle (iii) parallelogram (iv) rhombus (v) square

15. The diagonals do not divide the quadrilateral into congruent triangles in which figure?

- (i) square (ii) rectangle (iii) rhombus (iv) trapezium (v) parallelogram

16. Name all quadrilaterals whose diagonals are equal

- (i) square,kite (ii) square,rhombus (iii) square,rectangle (iv) square,parallelogram (v) rectangle,rhombus

17. Name all quadrilaterals whose diagonals bisect each other

- (i) rectangle,rhombus (ii) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle (iii) square,parallelogram  
(iv) square,kite (v) square,rhombus

18. Name all quadrilaterals whose diagonals are perpendicular and bisect each other

- (i) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle (ii) rectangle,rhombus (iii) square,kite (iv) square,rectangle  
(v) square,rhombus

19. Name all quadrilaterals whose opposite sides are equal

- (i) square,rectangle (ii) square,rhombus (iii) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle  
(iv) rectangle,rhombus (v) square,kite

20. Name all quadrilaterals whose opposite sides are parallel

- (i) square,rectangle (ii) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle (iii) square,rhombus (iv) square,kite  
(v) rectangle,rhombus

21. Name all quadrilaterals whose all sides are equal

- (i) square,kite (ii) rectangle,rhombus (iii) square,rhombus (iv) square,rectangle (v) square,parallelogram

22. Name all quadrilaterals whose all angles are right angles

- (i) square,parallelogram (ii) square,rectangle (iii) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle  
(iv) rectangle,rhombus (v) square,rhombus

23. Name all quadrilaterals whose opposite angles are equal

- (i) square,rectangle (ii) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle (iii) rectangle,rhombus  
(iv) square,rhombus (v) square,parallelogram

24. Name all quadrilaterals whose all angles are equal

- (i) square,parallelogram (ii) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle (iii) square,rhombus  
(iv) square,rectangle (v) rectangle,rhombus

25. Name all quadrilaterals whose adjacent angles are supplementary  
(i) square, rhombus (ii) parallelogram, square, rhombus, rectangle (iii) square, rectangle  
(iv) rectangle, rhombus (v) square, parallelogram
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26. In which of the following are the diagonals equal ?  
(i) None of these (ii) rectangle (iii) rhombus (iv) trapezium (v) parallelogram
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27. If one of the angles of a rhombus is a right angle, it is a  
(i) rectangle (ii) trapezium (iii) None of these (iv) parallelogram (v) square
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28. If the two diagonals of a parallelogram are equal and right bisectors of each other, it is a  
(i) None of these (ii) trapezium (iii) rhombus (iv) square (v) rectangle
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29. Which of the following have point symmetry ?  
a) quadrilateral  
b) parallelogram  
c) rhombus  
d) rectangle  
e) square  
f) trapezium  
  
(i) {a,e,b} (ii) {f,c} (iii) {a,b} (iv) {a,f,d} (v) {b,c,d,e}
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30. Which of the following statements are true?  
a) In a parallelogram, both adjacent angles can be obtuse  
b) In a parallelogram, adjacent angles are complementary  
c) In a parallelogram, both adjacent angles can be acute  
d) In a parallelogram, both adjacent angles can be right angles  
e) In a parallelogram, adjacent angles are supplementary  
  
(i) {b,e,d} (ii) {b,e} (iii) {c,a,d} (iv) {d,e} (v) {a,d}
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31. Which of the following properties apply for a parallelogram ?  
a) Adjacent angles are supplementary  
b) Diagonals are equal to each other  
c) Diagonals bisect each other  
d) Diagonals are perpendicular to each other  
e) Opposite angles are equal  
f) Opposite sides are equal  
  
(i) {b,a} (ii) {b,f,a} (iii) {d,c} (iv) {b,d,e} (v) {a,c,e,f}
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32. Which of the following properties apply for a trapezium ?  
(i) Both adjacent angles are obtuse (ii) Diagonals are equal (iii) Diagonals bisect each other  
(iv) One pair of opposite sides are parallel (v) Diagonals are perpendicular to each other
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33. Which of the following properties apply for a kite ?  
(i) Adjacent angles are equal (ii) Diagonals are equal (iii) Opposite sides are equal  
(iv) Opposite angles are parallel (v) Diagonals are perpendicular

34. Which of the following properties apply for a rhombus ?

- a) Diagonals bisect each other
- b) Adjacent sides are equal
- c) Opposite sides are parallel
- d) Opposite angles are equal
- e) Diagonals are equal
- f) Opposite sides are equal
- g) Adjacent angles are equal

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

35. Which of the following properties apply for a rectangle ?

- a) Adjacent angles are equal
- b) Opposite sides are equal
- c) Diagonals are equal
- d) Diagonals bisect each other
- e) Adjacent sides are equal
- f) Opposite angles are equal
- g) Opposite sides are parallel

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

36. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Every rhombus is a parallelogram
- b) Every rectangle is a parallelogram
- c) Every square is a rectangle
- d) Every parallelogram is a rectangle
- e) Every parallelogram is a trapezium
- f) Every rectangle is a rhombus
- g) Every square is a rhombus

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

37. The figure formed by successively joining the mid-points of the sides of a parallelogram is

(i) rectangle (ii) square (iii) parallelogram (iv) rhombus

38. The figure formed by successively joining the mid-points of the sides of a rectangle is

(i) parallelogram (ii) rhombus (iii) square (iv) rectangle

39. The figure formed by successively joining the mid-points of the sides of a rhombus is

(i) rectangle (ii) parallelogram (iii) rhombus (iv) square

## Assignment Key

1) (iv)	2) (i)	3) (v)	4) (v)	5) (i)	6) (iii)
7) (i)	8) (v)	9) (iii)	10) (iii)	11) (ii)	12) (iv)
13) (iv)	14) (v)	15) (iv)	16) (iii)	17) (ii)	18) (v)
19) (iii)	20) (ii)	21) (iii)	22) (ii)	23) (ii)	24) (iv)
25) (ii)	26) (ii)	27) (v)	28) (iv)	29) (v)	30) (iv)
31) (v)	32) (iv)	33) (v)	34) (v)	35) (iv)	36) (iv)
37) (iii)	38) (ii)	39) (i)			