



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

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

2. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

3. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

4. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

5. Every rhombus is a

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

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

6. The diagonals are equal in a

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

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

7. Sum of the interior angles in a quadrilateral is

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

8. How many diagonals does a quadrilateral have?

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

9. Which of the following are true?

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

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

10. Which of the following are true?

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

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

11. Which of the following are true?

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

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

12. Which of the following are true?

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

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

13. Which of the following are true?

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Name all quadrilaterals whose diagonals are equal

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

17. Name all quadrilaterals whose diagonals bisect each other

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

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

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

19. Name all quadrilaterals whose opposite sides are equal

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

20. Name all quadrilaterals whose opposite sides are parallel

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

21. Name all quadrilaterals whose all sides are equal

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

22. Name all quadrilaterals whose all angles are right angles

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

23. Name all quadrilaterals whose opposite angles are equal

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

24. Name all quadrilaterals whose all angles are equal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Assignment Key

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