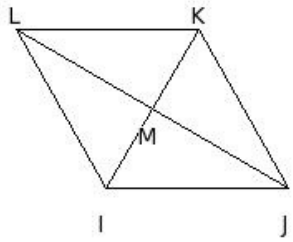
EduSahara™ Worksheet

Name : Chapter Based Worksheet

Chapter : Quadrilaterals

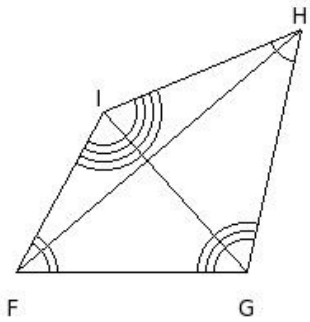
Grade : ICSE Grade VII

1. In rhombus IJKL, diagonals $\overline{IK}$ and $\overline{JL}$ intersect at M. Then $\angle IJK =$



(i) $\angle IJM$ (ii) $\angle KLI$ (iii) $\angle LIJ$ (iv) $\angle JKL$

2. The opposite sides of the quadrilateral are



(i) $\overline{FG}$ & $\overline{HJ}$, $\overline{GH}$ & $\overline{JF}$ (ii) $\overline{FH}$ & $\overline{IG}$, $\overline{HI}$ & $\overline{GF}$ (iii) $\overline{FG}$ & $\overline{IJ}$, $\overline{GI}$ & $\overline{JF}$ (iv) $\overline{FH}$ & $\overline{GI}$, $\overline{HG}$ & $\overline{IF}$ (v) $\overline{FG}$ & $\overline{HI}$, $\overline{GH}$ & $\overline{IF}$

3. Name all quadrilaterals whose adjacent angles are supplementary

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

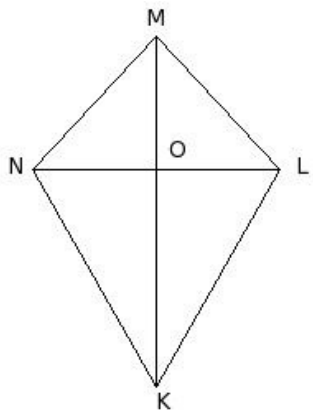
(v) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle

4. Name all quadrilaterals whose diagonals bisect each other

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

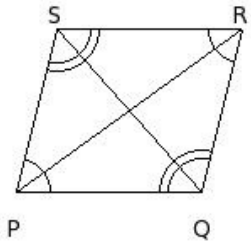
(v) square,parallelogram

5. In kite KLMN, $\overline{KM}$ and $\overline{LN}$ are diagonals. Then $\angle LKO =$



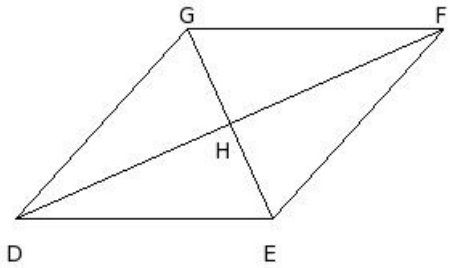
(i) $\angle KON$ (ii) $\angle OML$ (iii) $\angle OMN$ (iv) $\angle NOM$ (v) $\angle NKO$

6. The sides of the parallelogram are



(i) $\overline{PQ}, \overline{QR}, \overline{RS}, \overline{SP}$ (ii) $\overline{PR}, \overline{RQ}, \overline{QS}, \overline{SP}$ (iii) $\overline{PQ}, \overline{QR}, \overline{RT}, \overline{TP}$ (iv) $\overline{PQ}, \overline{QS}, \overline{ST}, \overline{TP}$ (v) $\overline{PR}, \overline{RS}, \overline{SQ}, \overline{QP}$

7. In rhombus DEFG, diagonals $\overline{DF}$ and $\overline{EG}$ intersect at H. Then EH =

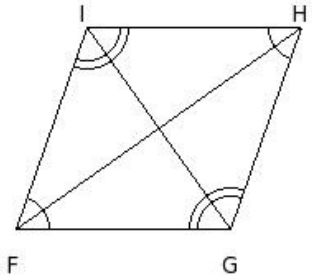


(i) FH (ii) GH (iii) DH (iv) GD

8. How many diagonals does a quadrilateral have?

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

9. The vertices of the rhombus are



(i) F , G , H , I (ii) F , G , H , J (iii) F , G , H , K (iv) F , G , I , K (v) F , G , I , J

GHIJ is a rhombus in which $\angle G = 106°$.

10. $\overline{HJ}$

is the diagonal. Then $\triangle GHI$ is

(i) a scalene triangle (ii) an obtuse angled triangle (iii) None of these (iv) an equilateral triangle

(v) an isosceles triangle

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

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

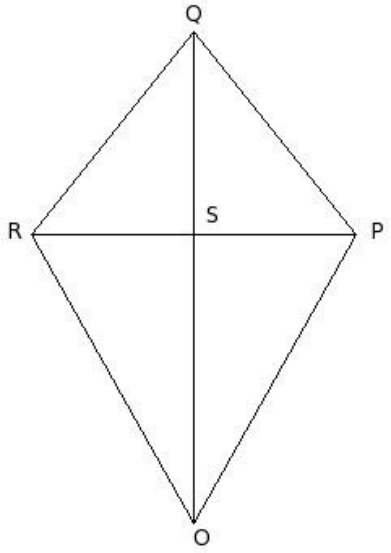
12. Which of the following properties apply for a trapezium ?

(i) Adjacent angles are supplementary (ii) Both adjacent angles are obtuse

(iii) One pair of opposite sides are parallel (iv) Diagonals are equal

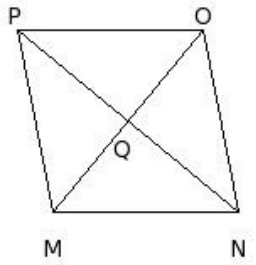
(v) Diagonals are perpendicular to each other

13. In kite OPQR, $\overline{OQ}$ and $\overline{PR}$ are diagonals. Then $\triangle SRO \cong$



(i) $\triangle SPO$ (ii) $\triangle RPQ$ (iii) $\triangle SQP$ (iv) $\triangle SQR$ (v) $\triangle RPO$

14. In rhombus MNOP, diagonals $\overline{MO}$ and $\overline{NP}$ intersect at Q. Then $\angle OPQ \neq$



(i) $\angle MNQ$ (ii) $\angle QPM$ (iii) $\angle PQO$ (iv) $\angle QNO$

15. Three angles of quadrilateral measure 81.29°, 112.41° and 65.32° respectively. Find the measure of the fourth angle

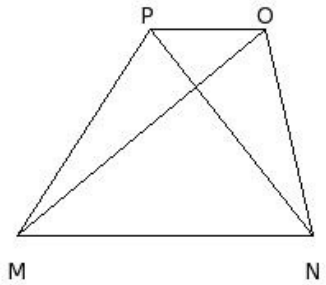
(i) 101.98° (ii) 99.98° (iii) 100.98° (iv) 102.98° (v) 98.98°

16. Name all quadrilaterals whose opposite sides are parallel

(i) parallelogram,square,rhombus,rectangle (ii) rectangle,rhombus (iii) square,kite

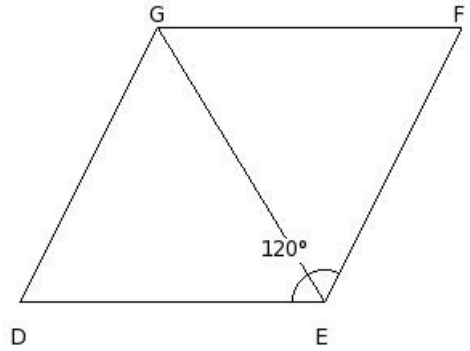
(iv) square,parallelogram (v) square,rectangle

17. In trapezium MNOP, $\overline{MO}$ and $\overline{NP}$ are diagonals. Then $\overline{MN} \parallel$



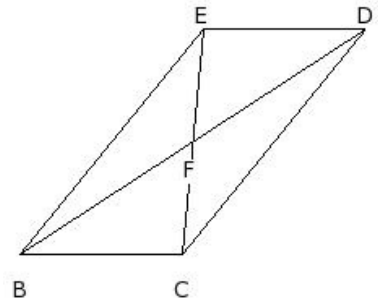
(i) $\overline{NP}$ (ii) $\overline{PM}$ (iii) $\overline{NO}$ (iv) $\overline{OP}$ (v) $\overline{MO}$

18. In the given figure, DEFG is a rhombus such that $\angle E = 120°$. Then $\triangle DEG$ is



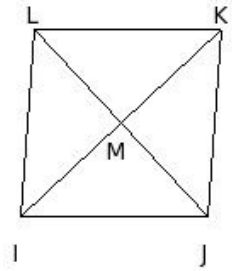
(i) Obtuse angled triangle (ii) Right angled triangle (iii) Equilateral triangle (iv) Isosceles triangle

19. In parallelogram BCDE, diagonals $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{BD}$ intersect at F. Then $\angle BCD$ =



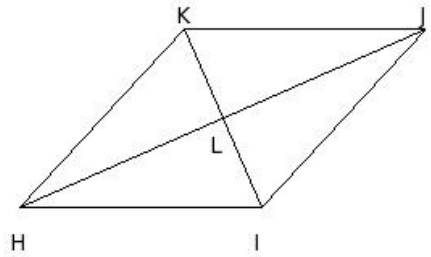
(i) $\angle BCF$ (ii) $\angle DEF$ (iii) $\angle EBC$ (iv) $\angle CDE$ (v) $\angle DEB$

20. In rhombus IJKL, diagonals $\overline{IK}$ and $\overline{JL}$ intersect at M. Then $\angle MKL \neq$



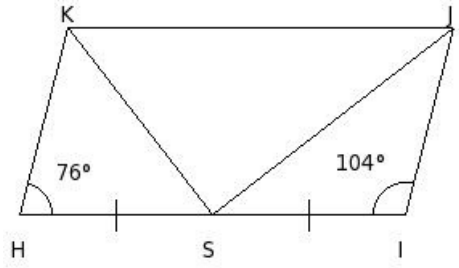
(i) $\angle IML$ (ii) $\angle LIM$ (iii) $\angle JKM$ (iv) $\angle MIJ$

21. In rhombus HIJK, diagonals $\overline{HJ}$ and $\overline{IK}$ intersect at L. Then $\angle LIJ \neq$



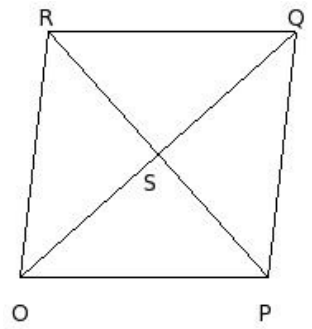
(i) $\angle LKH$ (ii) $\angle HIL$ (iii) $\angle KLJ$ (iv) $\angle JKL$

22. In the given figure, HIJK is a parallelogram such that S is the mid-point of HI and HI = 2KH. Find ∠KSJ



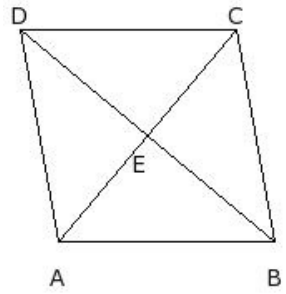
(i) 88° (ii) 91° (iii) 90° (iv) 92° (v) 89°

23. In rhombus OPQR, diagonals $\overline{OQ}$ and $\overline{PR}$ intersect at S. Then ∠SOP ≠



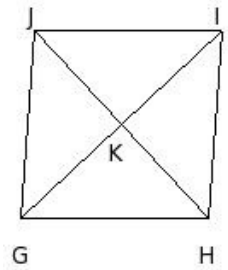
(i) ∠PQS (ii) ∠SQR (iii) ∠ROS (iv) ∠OSR

24. In rhombus ABCD, diagonals $\overline{AC}$ and $\overline{BD}$ intersect at E. Then DE =



(i) DA (ii) CE (iii) AE (iv) BE

25. In rhombus GHIJ, diagonals $\overline{GI}$ and $\overline{HJ}$ intersect at K. Then ∠JGK ≠



(i) ∠HIK (ii) ∠KIJ (iii) ∠GKJ (iv) ∠KGH

Assignment Key

1) (ii)	2) (v)	3) (v)	4) (iii)	5) (v)	6) (i)
7) (ii)	8) (iv)	9) (i)	10) (v)	11) (iv)	12) (iii)
13) (i)	14) (iii)	15) (iii)	16) (i)	17) (iv)	18) (iii)
19) (v)	20) (i)	21) (iii)	22) (iii)	23) (iv)	24) (iv)
25) (iii)					