

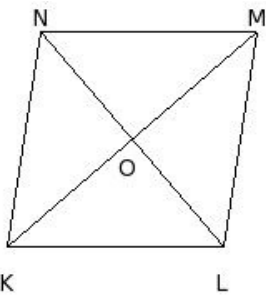


1. Which of the following are true?

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

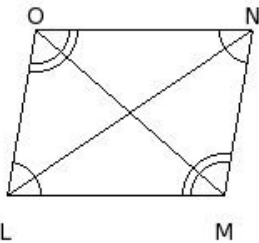
(i) {a,c} (ii) {d,c} (iii) {e,b,a} (iv) {d,c,a} (v) {b,a}

2. In rhombus KLMN, diagonals \overline{KM} and \overline{LN} intersect at O. Then $\triangle MNK \cong$



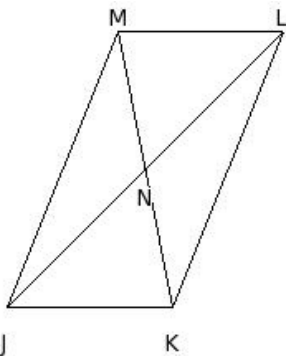
- (i) $\triangle LMN$ (ii) $\triangle OKL$ (iii) $\triangle NKL$ (iv) $\triangle KLM$

3. The name of the parallelogram is



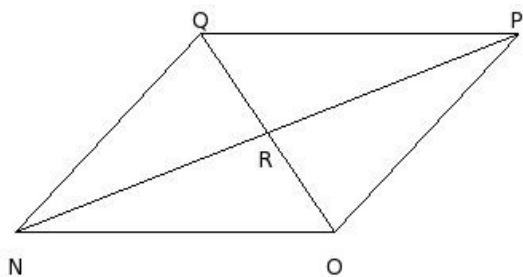
- (i) LMNO (ii) LNMO (iii) LMNP (iv) LMOP (v) LNOM

4. In parallelogram JKLM, diagonals \overline{KM} and \overline{JL} intersect at N. Then $\angle JKL =$



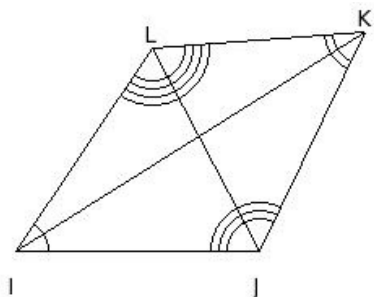
- (i) $\angle LMN$ (ii) $\angle LMJ$ (iii) $\angle MJK$ (iv) $\angle KLM$ (v) $\angle JKN$

5. In parallelogram $NO PQ$, diagonals \overline{OQ} and \overline{NP} intersect at R . Then $\angle OPQ =$



- (i) $\angle QNO$ (ii) $\angle NOR$ (iii) $\angle PQN$ (iv) $\angle PQR$ (v) $\angle NOP$

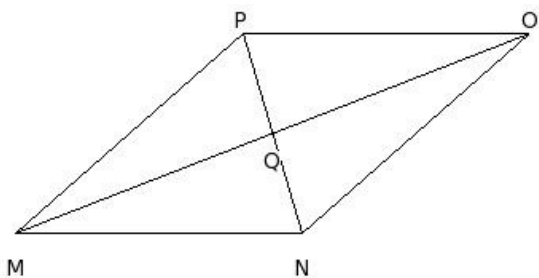
6. The angles of the quadrilateral are



- (i) $\angle I, \angle J, \angle K, \angle M$ (ii) $\angle I, \angle J, \angle L, \angle M$ (iii) $\angle I, \angle J, \angle K, \angle N$ (iv) $\angle I, \angle J, \angle K, \angle L$ (v) $\angle I, \angle J, \angle L, \angle N$

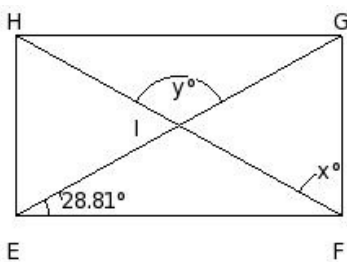
7. In the given parallelogram, which of the following statements are true?

- a) $NQ = QM$
 b) $\overline{PM} \parallel \overline{NO}$
 c) $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{OP}$
 d) $\triangle QPM \cong \triangle QNO$
 e) $NQ = QO$



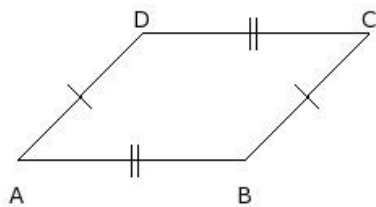
- (i) $\{e, c\}$ (ii) $\{b, c, d\}$ (iii) $\{a, b\}$ (iv) $\{a, e, d\}$ (v) $\{a, b, c\}$

8. In the figure given below, $EFGH$ is a rectangle. Find the values of x and y



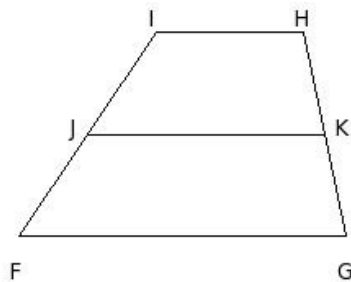
- (i) $x=59.19^\circ, y=120.38^\circ$ (ii) $x=62.19^\circ, y=123.38^\circ$ (iii) $x=60.19^\circ, y=121.38^\circ$ (iv) $x=63.19^\circ, y=124.38^\circ$
 (v) $x=61.19^\circ, y=122.38^\circ$

9. Identify the figure below



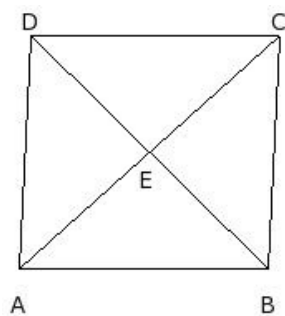
- (i) square (ii) triangle (iii) trapezium (iv) parallelogram (v) rhombus

10. In the given figure, FGHI is a trapezium. J and K are mid-points of FI and GH. Given $JK = 14.5$ cm and $FG = 20$ cm, find HI



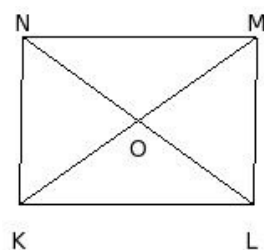
- (i) 10.0 cm (ii) 9.0 cm (iii) 7.0 cm (iv) 8.0 cm (v) 11.0 cm

11. In parallelogram ABCD, diagonals \overline{BD} and \overline{AC} intersect at E. Then $AB =$



- (i) BC (ii) AC (iii) CD (iv) BD (v) DA

12. In parallelogram KLMN, diagonals \overline{LN} and \overline{KM} intersect at O. Then $\triangle NKL \cong$



- (i) $\triangle MNK$ (ii) $\triangle MNO$ (iii) $\triangle KLM$ (iv) $\triangle KLO$ (v) $\triangle LMN$

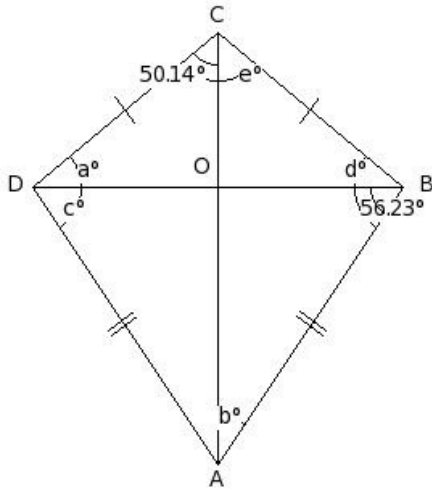
13. The quadrilateral whose diagonals are equal and are perpendicular bisectors is a

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

In the adjoining figure, ABCD is a kite in which $AB = DA$, $BC = CD$

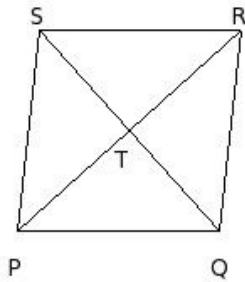
14. and the diagonals \overline{BD} and \overline{AC} intersect at O.

If $\angle OCD = 50.14^\circ$ and $\angle ABO = 56.23^\circ$, find the measure of each of the angles marked a, b, c, d and e.



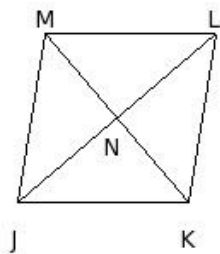
- (i) $a = 39.86^\circ$, $b = 34.77^\circ$, $c = 55.23^\circ$, $d = 41.86^\circ$, $e = 48.14^\circ$
- (ii) $a = 39.86^\circ$, $b = 34.77^\circ$, $c = 55.23^\circ$, $d = 41.86^\circ$, $e = 50.14^\circ$
- (iii) $a = 39.86^\circ$, $b = 34.77^\circ$, $c = 56.23^\circ$, $d = 39.86^\circ$, $e = 50.14^\circ$
- (iv) $a = 39.86^\circ$, $b = 33.77^\circ$, $c = 56.23^\circ$, $d = 39.86^\circ$, $e = 50.14^\circ$
- (v) $a = 39.86^\circ$, $b = 34.77^\circ$, $c = 55.23^\circ$, $d = 39.86^\circ$, $e = 50.14^\circ$

15. In rhombus PQRS, diagonals \overline{PR} and \overline{QS} intersect at T. Then $\angle RSP =$



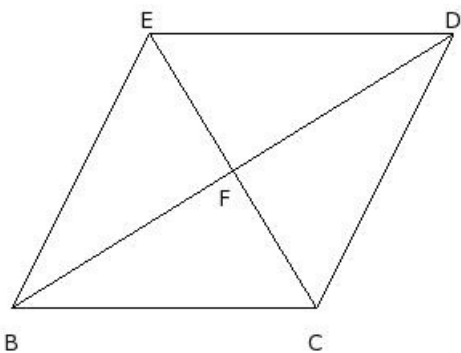
- (i) $\angle PQR$ (ii) $\angle PQT$ (iii) $\angle SPQ$ (iv) $\angle QRS$

16. In rhombus JKLM, diagonals \overline{JL} and \overline{KM} intersect at N. Then $\angle JNM \neq$



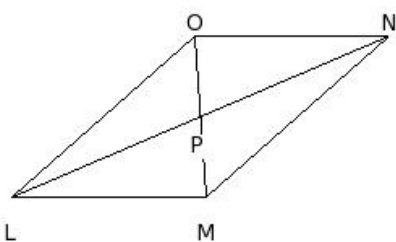
- (i) $\angle KNJ$ (ii) $\angle LNK$ (iii) $\angle MJK$ (iv) $\angle MNL$

17. In rhombus $BCDE$, diagonals \overline{BD} and \overline{CE} intersect at F . Then $\triangle FBE \cong$



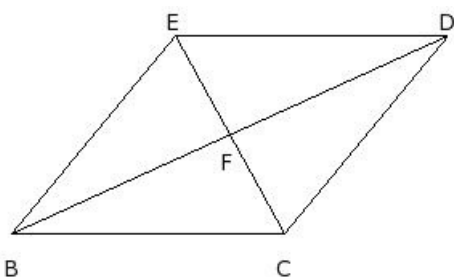
- (i) $\triangle FBC$ (ii) $\triangle FDE$ (iii) $\triangle EBC$ (iv) $\triangle FDC$

18. In the adjoining figure, $LMNO$ is a parallelogram in which $\angle OLN = 18.32^\circ$, $\angle NLM = 22.9^\circ$, $\angle OPN = 70.29^\circ$. Calculate $\angle NOM$



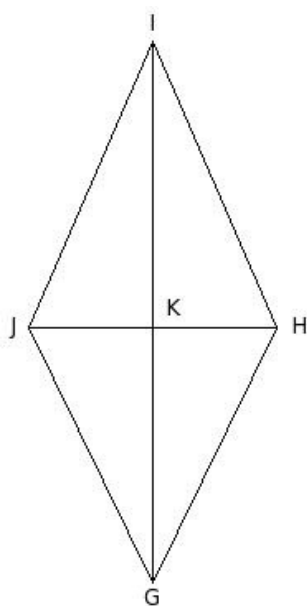
- (i) 85.81° (ii) 88.81° (iii) 86.81° (iv) 87.81° (v) 84.81°

19. In parallelogram $BCDE$, diagonals \overline{CE} and \overline{BD} intersect at F . Then $\triangle CDE \cong$



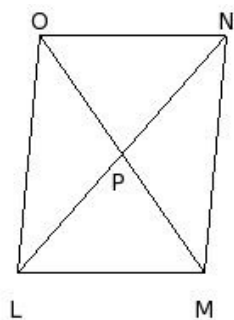
- (i) $\triangle DEF$ (ii) $\triangle BCF$ (iii) $\triangle BCD$ (iv) $\triangle EBC$ (v) $\triangle DEB$

20. In kite $GHIJ$, \overline{GI} and \overline{HJ} are diagonals. Then $\triangle KIH \cong$



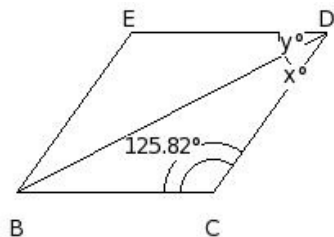
- (i) $\triangle KHG$ (ii) $\triangle JHI$ (iii) $\triangle KJG$ (iv) $\triangle JHG$ (v) $\triangle KIJ$

21. In parallelogram LMNO, diagonals \overline{MO} and \overline{LN} intersect at P. Then OL =



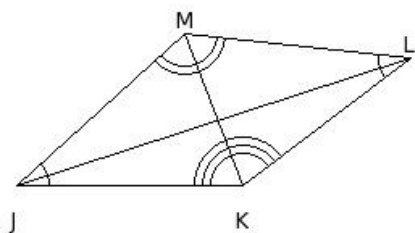
- (i) MO (ii) NO (iii) LN (iv) MN (v) LM

22. In the figure given below, BCDE is a rhombus. Find the values of x and y



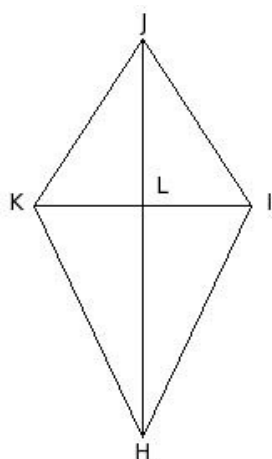
- (i) $x=26.09^\circ, y=26.09^\circ$ (ii) $x=28.09^\circ, y=28.09^\circ$ (iii) $x=27.09^\circ, y=27.09^\circ$ (iv) $x=29.09^\circ, y=29.09^\circ$
 (v) $x=25.09^\circ, y=25.09^\circ$

23. The adjacent sides of the quadrilateral are



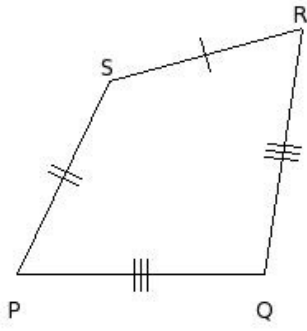
- (i) $\overline{JK} \& \overline{KL}, \overline{KL} \& \overline{LN}, \overline{LN} \& \overline{NJ}, \overline{NJ} \& \overline{JK}$ (ii) $\overline{JK} \& \overline{KL}, \overline{KL} \& \overline{LM}, \overline{LM} \& \overline{MJ}, \overline{MJ} \& \overline{JK}$
 (iii) $\overline{JL} \& \overline{LM}, \overline{LM} \& \overline{MK}, \overline{MK} \& \overline{KJ}, \overline{KJ} \& \overline{JL}$ (iv) $\overline{JK} \& \overline{KM}, \overline{KM} \& \overline{MN}, \overline{MN} \& \overline{NJ}, \overline{NJ} \& \overline{JK}$
 (v) $\overline{JL} \& \overline{LK}, \overline{LK} \& \overline{KM}, \overline{KM} \& \overline{MJ}, \overline{MJ} \& \overline{JL}$

24. In kite HIJK, \overline{HJ} and \overline{IK} are diagonals. Then $\triangle LIH \cong$



- (i) $\triangle KIJ$ (ii) $\triangle LKH$ (iii) $\triangle LJI$ (iv) $\triangle KIH$ (v) $\triangle LJK$

25. Identify the figure below



(i) circle (ii) octagon (iii) heptagon (iv) nonagon (v) quadrilateral

Assignment Key

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