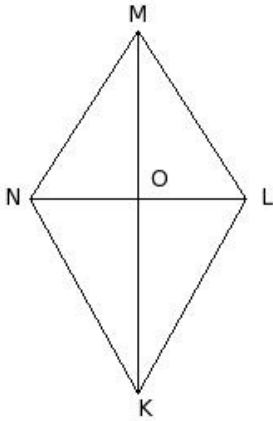


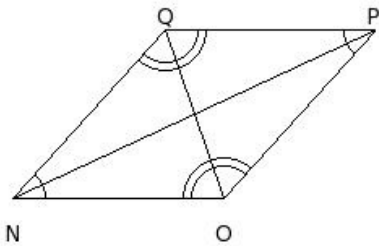


1. In kite $KLMN$, \overline{KM} and \overline{LN} are diagonals. Then $\triangle OML \cong$



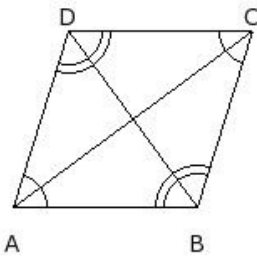
- (i) $\triangle ONK$ (ii) $\triangle NLK$ (iii) $\triangle OMN$ (iv) $\triangle NLM$ (v) $\triangle OLK$

2. The vertices of the parallelogram are



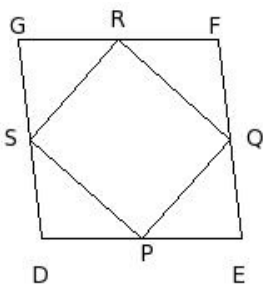
- (i) N, O, P, Q (ii) N, O, P, R (iii) N, O, Q, R (iv) N, O, P, S (v) N, O, Q, S

3. The vertices of the rhombus are



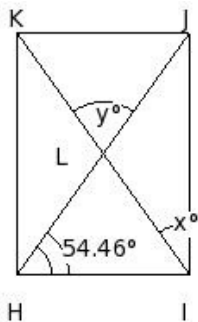
- (i) A, B, D, E (ii) A, B, D, F (iii) A, B, C, E (iv) A, B, C, D (v) A, B, C, F

4. $DEFG$ is a rhombus. P, Q, R and S are mid-points of sides DE, EF, FG and GD . Find $\angle QRS$



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

5. In the figure given below, HIJK is a rectangle. Find the values of x and y



- (i) $x=33.54^\circ, y=69.08^\circ$ (ii) $x=36.54^\circ, y=72.08^\circ$ (iii) $x=35.54^\circ, y=71.08^\circ$ (iv) $x=37.54^\circ, y=73.08^\circ$
 (v) $x=34.54^\circ, y=70.08^\circ$

MNOP is a rhombus in which $\angle M = 120^\circ$.

6. \overline{NP}

is the diagonal. Then $\triangle MNO$ is

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

7. Two angles of a quadrilateral are of measure 64.05° and 135.22° respectively and the other two angles are equal. Find the measure of each of the equal angles.

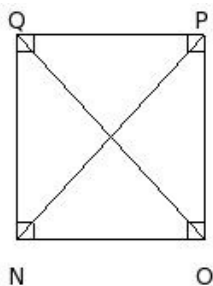
- (i) 78.37° (ii) 81.37° (iii) 79.37° (iv) 82.37° (v) 80.37°

8. Which of the following statements are true?

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

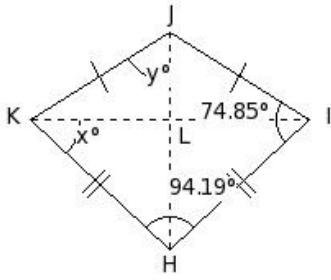
- (i) {f,e,a} (ii) {f,b} (iii) {a,b,d,e} (iv) {g,c,d} (v) {c,a}

9. The opposite sides of the rectangle are



- (i) $\overline{NO} \& \overline{PR}, \overline{OP} \& \overline{RN}$ (ii) $\overline{NO} \& \overline{QR}, \overline{OQ} \& \overline{RN}$ (iii) $\overline{NP} \& \overline{OQ}, \overline{PO} \& \overline{QN}$ (iv) $\overline{NP} \& \overline{QO}, \overline{PQ} \& \overline{ON}$
 (v) $\overline{NO} \& \overline{PQ}, \overline{OP} \& \overline{QN}$

10. In the given figure, HIJK is a kite whose diagonals intersect at L. If $\angle KHI = 94.19^\circ$ and $\angle HIJ = 74.85^\circ$, calculate $\angle LKH$ and $\angle LJK$.



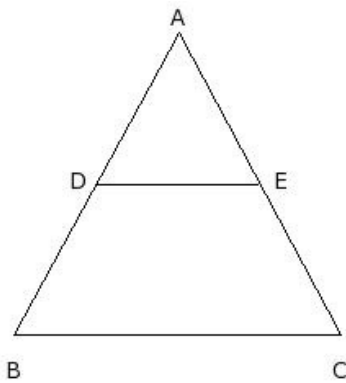
- (i) $x=42.91^\circ, y=58.06^\circ$ (ii) $x=44.91^\circ, y=60.06^\circ$ (iii) $x=43.91^\circ, y=59.06^\circ$ (iv) $x=41.91^\circ, y=57.06^\circ$
 (v) $x=40.91^\circ, y=56.06^\circ$

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

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

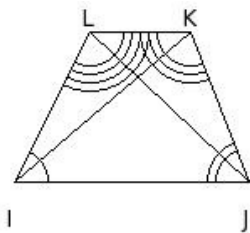
In the given figure $\triangle ABC$,

12. D is the mid-point of \overline{AB} and $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$, then $AD =$



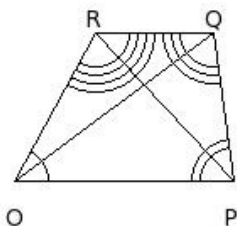
- (i) AB (ii) AE (iii) CA (iv) DB (v) EC

13. The name of the trapezium is



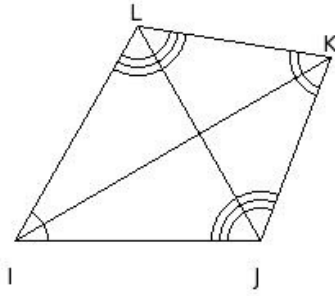
- (i) IKLJ (ii) IKJL (iii) IJKL (iv) IJKM (v) IJLM

14. The adjacent angles of the trapezium are



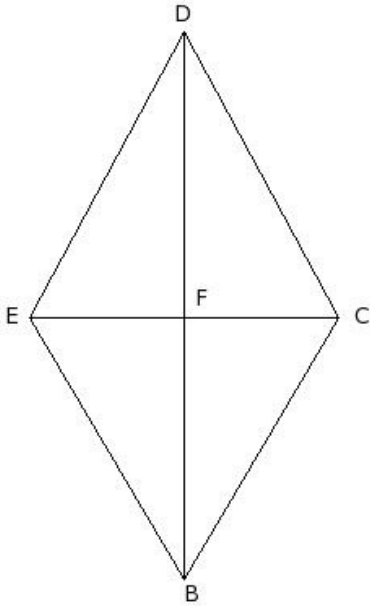
- (i) $\angle O$ & $\angle Q$, $\angle Q$ & $\angle P$, $\angle P$ & $\angle R$, $\angle R$ & $\angle O$ (ii) $\angle O$ & $\angle P$, $\angle P$ & $\angle R$, $\angle R$ & $\angle S$, $\angle S$ & $\angle O$
 (iii) $\angle O$ & $\angle P$, $\angle P$ & $\angle Q$, $\angle Q$ & $\angle S$, $\angle S$ & $\angle O$ (iv) $\angle O$ & $\angle Q$, $\angle Q$ & $\angle R$, $\angle R$ & $\angle P$, $\angle P$ & $\angle O$
 (v) $\angle O$ & $\angle P$, $\angle P$ & $\angle Q$, $\angle Q$ & $\angle R$, $\angle R$ & $\angle O$

15. The sides of the kite are



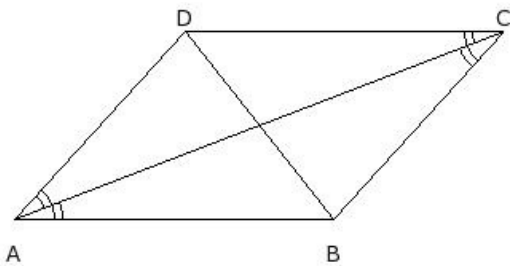
- (i) $\overline{IK}, \overline{KJ}, \overline{JL}, \overline{LI}$ (ii) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LI}$ (iii) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KM}, \overline{MI}$ (iv) $\overline{IK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LJ}, \overline{JI}$ (v) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MI}$

16. In kite $BCDE$, \overline{BD} and \overline{CE} are diagonals. Then $\triangle DCB \cong$



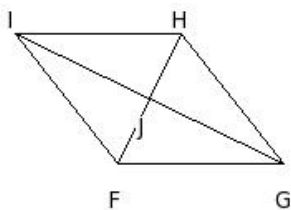
- (i) $\triangle ECB$ (ii) $\triangle FDC$ (iii) $\triangle ECD$ (iv) $\triangle FEB$ (v) $\triangle DEB$

17. In the given figure, $ABCD$ is a parallelogram. AC bisects $\angle A$ & $\angle C$. Given $AC = 9$ cm and $BD = 6$ cm, find AB



- (i) 5.41 cm (ii) 6.41 cm (iii) 4.41 cm (iv) 7.41 cm (v) 3.41 cm

18. In rhombus $FGHI$, diagonals \overline{FH} and \overline{GI} intersect at J . Then $\overline{HI} \parallel$



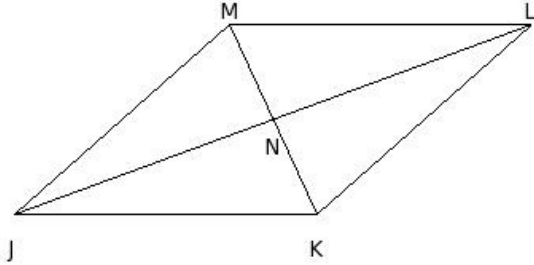
- (i) \overline{GH} (ii) \overline{FG} (iii) \overline{GI} (iv) \overline{IF}

19. Which of the following statements are true?

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

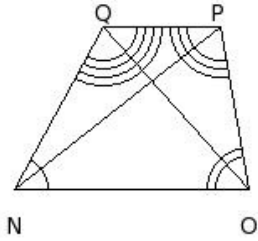
(i) {b,c,d} (ii) {a,e,d} (iii) {a,b,c} (iv) {a,b} (v) {e,c}

20. In parallelogram JKLM, diagonals \overline{KM} and \overline{JL} intersect at N. Then $\triangle KLM \cong$



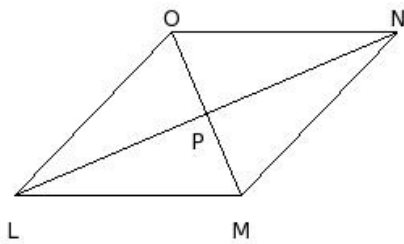
(i) $\triangle LMJ$ (ii) $\triangle JKL$ (iii) $\triangle MJK$ (iv) $\triangle LMN$ (v) $\triangle JKN$

21. The opposite sides of the trapezium are



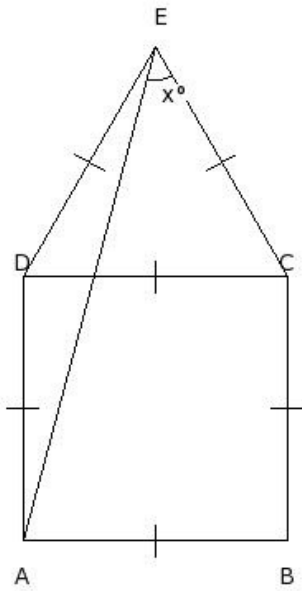
(i) $\overline{NO} \& \overline{QR}$, $\overline{OQ} \& \overline{RN}$ (ii) $\overline{NP} \& \overline{OQ}$, $\overline{PO} \& \overline{QN}$ (iii) $\overline{NP} \& \overline{QO}$, $\overline{PQ} \& \overline{ON}$ (iv) $\overline{NO} \& \overline{PR}$, $\overline{OP} \& \overline{RN}$
 (v) $\overline{NO} \& \overline{PQ}$, $\overline{OP} \& \overline{QN}$

22. In rhombus LMNO, diagonals \overline{LN} and \overline{MO} intersect at P. Then $\angle PNO \neq$



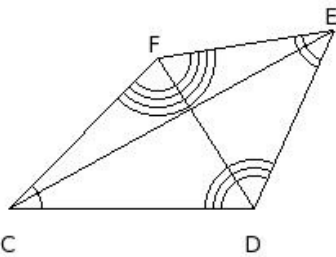
(i) $\angle LPO$ (ii) $\angle PLM$ (iii) $\angle MNP$ (iv) $\angle OLP$

23. In the adjoining figure, equilateral $\triangle DCE$ surmounts square $ABCD$. If $\angle CEA = x^\circ$, find the value of x .



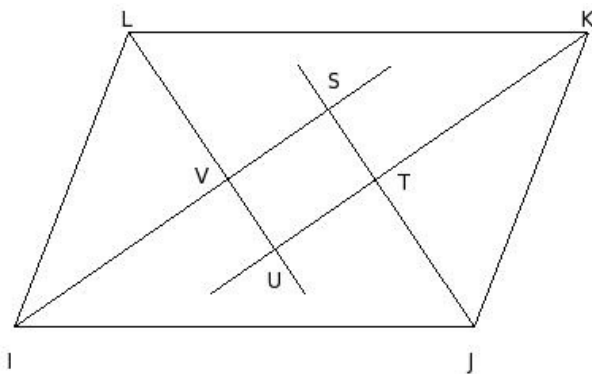
- (i) 45° (ii) 44° (iii) 47° (iv) 46° (v) 43°

24. The opposite angles of the quadrilateral are



- (i) $\angle C$ & $\angle F$, $\angle E$ & $\angle D$ (ii) $\angle C$ & $\angle E$, $\angle D$ & $\angle G$ (iii) $\angle C$ & $\angle E$, $\angle D$ & $\angle F$ (iv) $\angle C$ & $\angle D$, $\angle E$ & $\angle F$
 (v) $\angle C$ & $\angle F$, $\angle D$ & $\angle G$

25. In the given figure, $IJKL$ is a parallelogram. The bisector of the angles I , J , K & L intersect at S , T , U & V to form a quadrilateral. Find $\angle STU$



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

Assignment Key

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