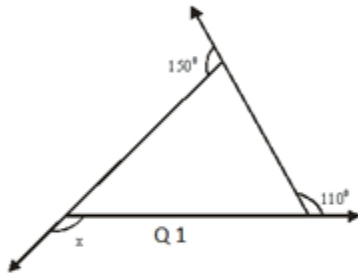


DATE: 2021-09-22

SUB: (Quadrilateral)



1. Three angles of a quadrilateral are 75° , 90° and 75° . The fourth angle is.



- (a) 90° (b) 95° (c) 105° (d) 120°
2. A diagonal of rectangle is inclined to one side of the rectangle at 25° . The acute angle between the diagonal is.
- (a) 55° (b) 50° (c) 40° (d) 25°
3. ABCD is a rhombus such that $\angle ACD = 40^\circ$. Then $\angle ADB$ is.
- (a) 40° (b) 45° (c) 50° (d) 60°
4. The quadrilateral formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of a quadrilateral PQRS. Taken in order. Is a rectangle. If
- (a) PQRS is a rectangle (b) PQRS is a parallelogram (c) diagonals of PQRS are perpendicular (d) diagonals of PQRS are equal.
5. The quadrilateral formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of a quadrilateral PQRS. Taken in order. Is a rhombus. If

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| (a) PQRS is a rhombus | (b) PQRS is a parallelogram | (c) diagonals of PQRS are perpendicular | (d) diagonals of PQRS are equal |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|

6. If angles A, B, C and D of the quadrilateral ABCD taken in order, are in the ratio 3: 7:6:4, then ABCD is a

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|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|
| (a) rhombus | (b) parallelogram | (c) trapezium | (d) kite |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|

7. If bisectors $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ of a quadrilateral ABCD intersect each other at p. of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ at Q. of $\angle C$ and $\angle D$ at R and of $\angle D$ and $\angle A$ at S. then PQRS is a

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|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| (a) rectangle | (b) rhombus | (c) parallelogram | (d) quadrilateral whose opposite angles are supplementary |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---|

8. If APB and CQD are two parallel lines, then the bisectors of the angles APQ, BPQ, CQD and PQD form

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|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) a square | (b) a rhombus | (c) a rectangle | (d) any other parallelogram |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|

9. The figure obtained by joining the mid-points of the sides of a rhombus, taken in order, is

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|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| (a) a rhombus | (b) a rectangle | (c) a square | (d) any parallelogram |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|

10. D and E are the mid-points of the sides AB and AC of $\triangle ABC$ and O is any point on side BC. O is joined to A. if P and Q are the mid-points of OB and OC respectively, then DEQP is

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|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) a square | (b) a rectangle | (c) a rhombus | (d) a parallelogram |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|