CHAPTER-8 | : Quadrilaterals

QUIZ PART-08

1. In a parallelogram, the diagonals always:
A. Are of equal length
B. Bisect each other
C. Form right angles
D. Are perpendicular (B)
Explanation: In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other.

2. What is the sum of the interior angles of a quadrilateral?
A. 180°
B. 270°
C. 360°
D. 90° (C)
Explanation: The sum of the interior angles of any quadrilateral is always 360°.

3. What type of quadrilateral has opposite sides parallel and equal?
A. Square
B. Rectangle
C. Parallelogram
D. Trapezium (C)
Explanation: A parallelogram has opposite sides parallel and equal.

4. Which of the following is a property of the diagonals of a rectangle?
A. Diagonals are unequal
B. Diagonals bisect each other at right angles
C. Diagonals are equal and bisect each other
D. Diagonals are perpendicular (C)
Explanation: In a rectangle, the diagonals are equal and bisect each other.

5. What is true about the diagonals in a rhombus?
A. They are equal and bisect each other at right angles
B. They are unequal and bisect each other at right angles
C. They are equal and bisect each other at 45°
D. They do not bisect each other (B)
Explanation: In a rhombus, the diagonals are unequal but bisect each other at right angles.

6. Which quadrilateral has all sides equal and opposite sides parallel?
A. Rectangle
B. Rhombus
C. Square
D. Parallelogram (C)
Explanation: A square has all sides equal and opposite sides parallel.

7. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other at right angles, what type of quadrilateral is it?
A. Rectangle
B. Parallelogram
C. Rhombus
D. Trapezium (C)
Explanation: If the diagonals bisect each other at right angles, the quadrilateral is a rhombus.

8. In a square, what is true about the diagonals?
A. They are unequal
B. They bisect each other at right angles
C. They are parallel
D. They do not bisect each other (B)
Explanation: In a square, the diagonals are equal in length and bisect each other at right angles.

9. If opposite angles of a quadrilateral are equal, what can be concluded?
A. The quadrilateral is a square
B. The quadrilateral is a rectangle
C. The quadrilateral is a parallelogram
D. The quadrilateral is a trapezium (C)
Explanation: If opposite angles of a quadrilateral are equal, it must be a parallelogram.

10. In an isosceles trapezium, what is true about the non-parallel sides?
A. They are unequal
B. They are parallel
C. They are equal
D. They are perpendicular (C)
Explanation: In an isosceles trapezium, the non-parallel sides are equal.