1. What is the length of line segment AB?
   A. 3 cm
   B. 4 cm
   C. 7 cm
   D. 10 cm (C)

Explanation : Step (i) says to draw AB = 7 cm.

2. At which points are perpendiculars drawn?
   A. C and D
   B. A and B
   C. A and D
   D. B and C (B)

Explanation: Step (ii) says perpendiculars are drawn at A and B.

3. Point D is taken on the perpendicular at A such that AD =
   A. 3 cm
   B. 4 cm
   C. 7 cm
   D. 8 cm (B)

Explanation: Step (iii) gives AD = 4 cm.

4. Point C is taken on the perpendicular at B such that BC =
   A. 2 cm
   B. 3 cm
   C. 4 cm
   D. 7 cm (B)

Explanation: Step (iii) says BC = 3 cm.

5. Which side pair is not equal in the figure?
   A. AB and DC
   B. AD and BC
   C. AB and AD
   D. AC and BD (B)

Explanation : The figure has AD = 4 cm and BC = 3 cm, so they are not equal.

6. Which line is joined in step (iv)?
   A. AC B. BD
   C. DC D. AB (C)

Explanation : The construction says to join D and C.

7. Which angles are 90° in the figure at first?
   A. ∠C and ∠D B. ∠A and ∠B
   C. All four angles D. Only ∠A (B)

Explanation : Since perpendiculars are drawn at A and B, those two angles are right angles.

8. What happens to ∠C and ∠D when opposite sides are unequal?
   A. Both remain 90°
   B. One becomes 180°
   C. Neither is 90°
   D. Both become 45° (C)

Explanation : The chapter concludes that if opposite sides are unequal, then ∠C and ∠D are not 90°.

9. Is it possible to draw a 4-sided figure with all angles 90° but opposite sides unequal?
   A. Yes, always
   B. Yes, sometimes
   C. No
   D. Only on dot paper (C)

Explanation : The conclusion in the chapter is that such a figure is not possible.

10. What is the main idea proved by this construction?
    A. All quadrilaterals are rectangles
    B. A rectangle can have unequal opposite sides
    C. A four-sided figure with four right angles must have equal opposite sides
    D. Only squares have right angles (C)

Explanation : The construction shows that when all four angles are 90°, opposite sides must be equal, as in a rectangle.