

CHAPTER-4 | Quadrilaterals

QUIZ
PART-13

1. Opposite sides of a parallelogram are:

- A. Equal
- B. Curved
- C. Perpendicular
- D. Unequal always (A)

Explanation : Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal.

2. Opposite sides of a parallelogram are also:

- A. Parallel
- B. Curved
- C. Diagonal
- D. Intersecting (A)

Explanation: A parallelogram has both pairs of opposite sides parallel.

3. Adjacent angles of a parallelogram add up to:

- A. 90°
- B. 180°
- C. 270°
- D. 360° (B)

Explanation: Adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary.

4. Opposite angles of a parallelogram are:

- A. Equal
- B. Unequal
- C. Always 90°
- D. Always 180° (A)

Explanation: Opposite pairs of angles are equal.

5. In parallelogram ABCD, if $AB = 4.5$ cm, then $DC =$:

- A. 4.5 cm
- B. 6.2 cm
- C. 9 cm
- D. 2 cm (A)

Explanation : Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal.

6. In parallelogram ABCD, if $AD = 6.2$ cm, then $BC =$:

- A. 4.5 cm
- B. 6.2 cm
- C. 10.7 cm
- D. 3.1 cm (B)

Explanation : AD and BC are opposite sides, so they are equal.

7. If $\angle B = 110^\circ$ in parallelogram ABCD, then $\angle A =$:

- A. 50°
- B. 90°
- C. 70°
- D. 80° (C)

Explanation : Adjacent angles add to 180° , so $\angle A = 70^\circ$.

8. If $\angle B = 110^\circ$, then opposite angle $\angle D$ is:

- A. 110°
- B. 70°
- C. 90°
- D. 50° (A)

Explanation : Opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.

9. Which triangles are compared in the deduction?

- A. $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle CBD$
- B. $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ADC$
- C. $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle COD$
- D. $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle PRS$ (A)

Explanation : The slide asks whether $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$.

10. The main learning outcome is:

- A. Opposite sides are equal
- B. Circles are equal
- C. Triangles are parallel
- D. Diagonals are curved (A)

Explanation : This part focuses on opposite sides of a parallelogram being equal.