

CHAPTER-4 | Quadrilaterals

QUIZ
PART-15

1. A quadrilateral with all sides equal is called a:

- A. Rectangle
- B. Rhombus
- C. Trapezium
- D. Kite (B)

Explanation: A rhombus is a quadrilateral with all four sides equal.

2. Are squares the only quadrilaterals with equal side lengths?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Always
- D. Cannot say (B)

Explanation: Rhombuses also have all sides equal.

3. In the construction, the given angle is:

- A. 30°
- B. 45°
- C. 50°
- D. 90° (C)

Explanation: The construction starts with an angle of 50° .

4. To locate point C, its distance from B and D is equal to:

- A. AC
- B. BD
- C. AB (or AD)
- D. BC only (C)

Explanation: C is chosen so that $BC = CD = AB = AD$.

5. In a rhombus, all sides are:

- A. Equal
- B. Unequal
- C. Parallel only
- D. Perpendicular (A)

Explanation: Equal side lengths define a rhombus.

6. Opposite angles of a rhombus are:

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

Explanation: Opposite angles in a rhombus are equal.

7. In Deduction-9, the congruent triangles are:

- A. $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle BCD$
- B. $\triangle GAE$ and $\triangle MAE$
- C. $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle COD$
- D. $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle PRS$ (B)

Explanation: The chapter uses $\triangle GAE \cong \triangle MAE$.

8. If $\angle X = 110^\circ$ in rhombus WXYZ, then $\angle Z =$:

- A. 70°
- B. 90°
- C. 110°
- D. 180° (C)

Explanation: Opposite angles of a rhombus are equal.

9. A rhombus is also a:

- A. Parallelogram
- B. Circle
- C. Triangle
- D. Pentagon (A)

Explanation: Opposite sides of a rhombus are parallel, making it a parallelogram.

10. The main learning outcome of this part is:

- A. All angles are 90°
- B. Opposite angles in a rhombus are equal
- C. Diagonals are equal
- D. Only adjacent angles are equal (B)

Explanation: This part proves that opposite angles of a rhombus are equal.