1. Combining two different squares means creating a new square whose area is:
   A. The difference of the two areas
   B. The sum of the two areas
   C. Half of the larger area
   D. Double the smaller area (B)

Explanation : The new square has an area equal to the sum of the areas of the two smaller squares.

2. According to Baudhāyana's method, the area of the square on the diagonal is equal to:
   A. One side square only
   B. Twice the larger square
   C. Sum of the two side squares
   D. Difference of the two side squares (C)

Explanation: The area of the square produced by the diagonal equals the sum of the areas of the squares on the two sides.

3. If two squares have areas 9 cm^2 and 16 cm^2, the combined square has area:
   A. 7 cm^2 B. 25 cm^2
   C. 18 cm^2 D. 32 cm^2 (B)

Explanation: 9 + 16 = 25 cm^2.

4. If two squares have areas 4 cm^2 and 25 cm^2, the new square has area:
   A. 21 cm^2
   B. 29 cm^2
   C. 30 cm^2
   D. 100 cm^2 (B)

Explanation: The combined area is 4 + 25 = 29 cm^2.

5. The chapter explains how to combine squares of:
   A. Equal size only
   B. Different sizes
   C. Circular shape
   D. Rectangular shape (B)

Explanation : Part-8 focuses on combining two squares of different sizes.

6. If Area A = 36 cm^2 and Area B = 64 cm^2, then Area A + B equals:
   A. 90 cm^2 B. 100 cm^2
   C. 110 cm^2 D. 120 cm^2 (B)

Explanation : 36 + 64 = 100 cm^2.

7. The square formed on the diagonal represents:
   A. Area A only
   B. Area B only
   C. Area A + Area B
   D. Area A − Area B (C)

Explanation : The diagonal square combines both areas into one square.

8. If two same-sized squares are combined using this method, the result agrees with the earlier concept of:
   A. Halving a square
   B. Doubling a square
   C. Measuring perimeter
   D. Finding volume (B)

Explanation : Combining two equal squares gives a square with double the area, matching the earlier chapter concept.

9. The assessment uses side-square areas of 16 cm^2 and 9 cm^2. The area of the diagonal square is:
   A. 20 cm^2 B. 25 cm^2
   C. 15 cm^2 D. 10 cm^2 (B)

Explanation : 16 + 9 = 25 cm^2.

10. Does Baudhāyana's method also agree with the earlier method for two same-sized squares?
    A. Yes
    B. No
    C. Only for rectangles
    D. Only for circles (A)

Explanation : The chapter indicates that the method also works consistently when the two squares are of the same size.