

CHAPTER-4 | Quadrilaterals

QUIZ
PART-16

1. Every rhombus is a:

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

Explanation: A rhombus has opposite sides parallel, so it is a parallelogram.

2. A rectangle is also a:

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

Explanation: Opposite sides of a rectangle are parallel.

3. In a Venn diagram, squares belong to both:

- A. Triangle and Circle
- B. Rectangle and Rhombus
- C. Kite and Trapezium
- D. Pentagon and Hexagon (B)

Explanation: Every square is both a rectangle and a rhombus.

4. All sides of a rhombus are:

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

Explanation: Equal side lengths define a rhombus.

5. Opposite sides of a rhombus are:

- A. Curved
- B. Parallel
- C. Perpendicular
- D. Unequal (B)

Explanation: A rhombus is a type of parallelogram.

6. The diagonals of a rhombus:

- A. Never meet
- B. Bisect each other
- C. Are always equal
- D. Are parallel (B)

Explanation: Each diagonal divides the other into two equal parts.

7. The diagonals of a rhombus also:

- A. Bisect its angles
- B. Are always equal
- C. Form 180° only
- D. Never intersect (A)

Explanation: Each diagonal cuts the vertex angles into two equal angles.

8. Diagonals of a rhombus intersect at:

- A. 30°
- B. 45°
- C. 60°
- D. 90° (D)

Explanation: The diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular.

9. If diagonal AC = 12 cm, then AO =:

- A. 12 cm
- B. 5 cm
- C. 10 cm
- D. 6 cm (D)

Explanation: Diagonals bisect each other, so $AO = 12 \div 2 = 6$ cm.

10. If one angle of a rhombus is 110° , the adjacent angle is:

- A. 90°
- B. 70°
- C. 110°
- D. 80° (B)

Explanation: Adjacent angles in a rhombus add up to 180° , so $180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$.