

CHAPTER-4 | Quadrilaterals

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Diagonals of a rectangle intersect at their:

- A. Endpoints
- B. Midpoints
- C. Corners
- D. Sides (B)

Explanation : Rectangle diagonals always meet at their midpoints.

2. The point where diagonals meet is usually marked as:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. O
- D. D (C)

Explanation : In the figure, the intersection point is O.

3. "Bisect" means to divide into:

- A. 1 equal part
- B. 2 equal parts
- C. 3 equal parts
- D. 4 equal parts (B)

Explanation : Bisecting means dividing into two equal parts.

4. In a rectangle, diagonals:

- A. Bisect each other
- B. Never meet
- C. Are curved
- D. Are unequal always (A)

Explanation : Rectangle diagonals divide each other into equal halves.

5. Vertically opposite angles are:

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

Explanation : Vertically opposite angles are always equal.

6. If AC = 10 cm in rectangle ABCD, then AO is:

- A. 2 cm
- B. 5 cm
- C. 10 cm
- D. 20 cm (B)

Explanation : O is the midpoint, so AO = half of AC.

7. If AC = 10 cm, then OD is:

- A. 10 cm
- B. 20 cm
- C. 5 cm
- D. 2.5 cm (C)

Explanation : Diagonals are equal and bisect each other, so OD = 5 cm.

8. In rectangle ABCD, AC and BD are:

- A. Sides
- B. Angles
- C. Diagonals
- D. Points (C)

Explanation : AC and BD join opposite vertices, so they are diagonals.

9. Which equality shows midpoint property?

- A. AO = CO
- B. AB = CD
- C. AC = AB
- D. BO = BC (A)

Explanation : If O is midpoint of AC, then AO = CO.

10. Which triangles are compared in the chapter?

- A. $\triangle AOD$ and $\triangle COB$
- B. $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle BCD$
- C. $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$
- D. $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle COD$ (A)

Explanation : The chapter checks whether $\triangle AOD \cong \triangle COB$.