1. Angles of a quadrilateral are formed between its:
   A. Diagonals
   B. Sides
   C. Circles
   D. Points only (B)

Explanation : Angles of a quadrilateral are the angles between its sides.

2. The sum of all angles in any quadrilateral is:
   A. 90°
   B. 180°
   C. 270°
   D. 360° (D)

Explanation: Interior angles of every quadrilateral add up to 360°.

3. Can a quadrilateral have three angles 90° and fourth angle not 90°?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Sometimes
   D. Cannot say (B)

Explanation: Three 90° angles total 270°, so the fourth must be 90°.

4. If three angles are 80°, 95°, and 70°, their sum is:
   A. 235°
   B. 245°
   C. 255°
   D. 265° (B)

Explanation: 80°+95°+70°=245°.

5. If three angles are 80°, 95°, and 70°, the fourth angle is:
   A. 90°
   B. 100°
   C. 75°
   D. 115° (D)

Explanation : 360°-245°=115°.

6. If all four angles of a quadrilateral are equal, each angle is:
   A. 100°
   B. 80°
   C. 180°
   D. 90° (D)

Explanation : 360°÷4=90°.

7. A quadrilateral has how many angles?
   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 5 (C)

Explanation : A quadrilateral has four interior angles.

8. Which set can be angles of a quadrilateral?
   A. 90°, 90°, 90°, 90°
   B. 90°, 90°, 90°, 80°
   C. 60°, 60°, 60°, 60°
   D. 100°, 100°, 100°, 100° (A)

Explanation : Only this set adds to 360°.

9. If the sum of three angles is 300°, the fourth angle is:
   A. 30°
   B. 45°
   C. 60°
   D. 90° (C)

Explanation : 360°-300°=60°.

10. The main learning outcome of this part is:
    A. Types of triangles
    B. Angles in a quadrilateral
    C. Area of rectangle
    D. Powers of numbers (B)

Explanation : This part teaches the angle-sum property of quadrilaterals.