

CHAPTER-4 | Quadrilaterals

QUIZ
PART-03

1. In this part, the main topic is:

- A. Square
- B. Rectangle
- C. Circle
- D. Triangle (B)

Explanation : This part discusses angles between diagonals of a rectangle.

2. The intersection point of diagonals is marked as:

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

Explanation: The diagrams show O as the point where diagonals meet.

3. If $OA = OB$ in $\triangle AOB$, then opposite angles are:

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

Explanation: Equal sides have equal opposite angles.

4. If one angle between diagonals is 60° , the vertically opposite angle is:

- A. 30°
- B. 60°
- C. 90°
- D. 120° (B)

Explanation: Vertically opposite angles are equal.

5. If one angle between diagonals is x , its adjacent angle is:

- A. x
- B. 90°
- C. $180^\circ - x$
- D. $360^\circ - x$ (C)

Explanation : Adjacent angles on a straight line add to 180° .

6. Equal diagonals that bisect each other form a:

- A. Rectangle
- B. Triangle
- C. Circle
- D. Line (A)

Explanation : Such diagonals make all angles 90° , forming a rectangle.

7. In a rectangle, opposite sides are:

- A. Equal
- B. Curved
- C. Zero
- D. Unequal always (A)

Explanation : Opposite sides of a rectangle are equal.

8. To make a rectangle with wooden strips, they should be joined at their:

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

Explanation : The strips represent diagonals and must bisect each other.

9. The wooden strips used as diagonals should be:

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

Explanation : Diagonals of a rectangle are equal.

10. Each angle of the quadrilateral formed is:

- A. 45°
- B. 60°
- C. 90°
- D. 120° (C)

Explanation : The quadrilateral formed is a rectangle, so each angle is 90° .