



**MM 30**

**Quadrilaterals**

**Time 45 Minutes**

**Section A 1 Marks Each**

**Paper prepared by**

**Dev Anoop**

**Mathematics Teacher**

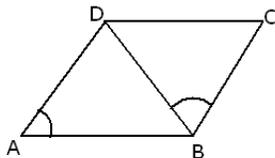
**Bathinda**

**Email: [devanoop@devanoop.com](mailto:devanoop@devanoop.com)**

1. A quadrilateral which has exactly one pair of parallel sides is called  
(A) a rectangle (B) a parallelogram (C) a trapezium (D) a rhombus
2. In a parallelogram ABCD, if  $\angle A = 75^\circ$  then  $\angle B$   
(A)  $15^\circ$  (B)  $105^\circ$  (C)  $75^\circ$  (D) none of these
3. The quadrilateral formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of quadrilateral ABCD, taken in order, is a rhombus if  
(A) ABCD is a rectangle (B) ABCD is a parallelogram  
(C) Diagonals of ABCD are equal (D) diagonals of ABCD are perpendicular
4. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral are perpendicular, then the quadrilateral is a  
(A) rhombus (B) square (C) kite (D) all of these
5. Two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are in the ratio 4:5. The angles are  
(A)  $72^\circ, 108^\circ$  (B)  $84^\circ, 96^\circ$  (C)  $70^\circ, 110^\circ$  (D)  $80^\circ, 100^\circ$

**Section B 2 Marks Each**

6. ABCD is a parallelogram. If  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  and  $\angle DBC = 80^\circ$ , Find  $\angle BDC$ .



7. The angle of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 1: 2: 3: 4. Find all the angles of the quadrilateral.

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**Section C 3 Marks Each**

8. Show that midpoint of hypotenuse of a right  $\Delta$  is equidistant from the three vertices.
9. Prove that the quadrilateral formed by bisectors of all interior angles of a rhombus is a rectangle.

**Section D 4 Marks Each**

10. Prove that the line segment joining the mid-points of the diagonals of a trapezium is parallel to the parallel sides and equal to half of their difference.
11. Prove cyclic trapezium is isosceles and its diagonals are equal to each other.
12. A diagonal of a parallelogram bisects one of its angles. Show that it is a rhombus.

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