

4. i

□ whose diagonals bisect each other.

- (a) parallelogram (b) rhombus
(c) rectangle (d) square

(ii) □ whose diagonals are perpendicular bisectors of each other

- (a) rhombus (b) square

(iii) □ whose diagonals are equal

- (a) rectangle (b) square
(c) isosceles trapezium

(5) A rectangle is a convex □ because its diagonals lie in its interior