

Practical Geometry

<1M>

1. To construct a quadrilateral uniquely the number of parts to know are:

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

2. Construction of a square is possible when one side PQ of square PQRS is given, because

- (A) All sides are equal
- (B) Each angles is  $90^0$  and all sides are equal.
- (C) It is a rhombus
- (D) None

3. It is possible to construct a rhombus ABCD with two measurements

AC = 6cm and BD = 8cm because

- (A) Diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular bisectors of one another
- (B) Four sides are equal
- (C) Each angle is  $90^0$
- (D) Diagonal bisect each other

4. A quadrilateral PQRS cannot be constructed with measurement PQ = 6 cm, QR = 9.5 cm

- (A) Angle sum property of quadrilateral
- (B) Data not enough
- (C) All sides are not given
- (D) None

5. A quadrilateral ABCD cannot be drawn with the measurements AB = 3cm, BC = 4cm, CD = 4.5 cm, DA = 2cm and BD = 6cm because

- (A) Data not enough
- (B)  $AB + DA < BD$

(C)  $BC + CD > BD$

(D) None

6. Sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is

(A)  $270^{\circ}$

(B)  $360^{\circ}$

(C)  $90^{\circ}$

(D)  $180^{\circ}$

7. A quadrilateral has total number of elements as

(A) Four

(B) Five

(C) Six

(D) Ten

8. If the measure of each angle is less than  $180^{\circ}$ , the quadrilateral is known as:

(A) Concave figure

(B) Parallelogram

(C) Convex quadrilateral

(D) None

9. A quadrilateral having all sides equal and one angle measuring  $90^{\circ}$  is called.

(A) Square

(B) Kite

(C) Trapezium

(D) None

10. A quadrilateral having two pairs of equal adjacent sides and unequal opposite sides is called.

(A) Parallelogram

(B) Rectangle

(C) Square

(D) Kite

11. We draw a rough sketch of the quadrilateral and indicate the measurement because

(A) Original cannot be drawn

(B) It is always convenient and helpful.

(C) Not necessary

(D) None

12. To construct a parallelogram if the adjacent sides are given, still there is a need for measurement of

(A) Angles

(B) Other two sides

(C) Diagonal

(D) None

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13. Four sides of a Quadrilateral ABCD as AB = 4cm, BC = 6cm, CD = 5.5cm, AD = 5 cm and one diagonal AC = 8 cm. Construct a quadrilateral.

14. Construct a Quadrilateral HOPE in which HO = 4.5cm, OP = 4cm, PE = 6.5 cm, EH = 3cm and OE = 6.5 cm.

15. Construct a Quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = 5 cm, BC = 4cm,  $\angle A = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 105^\circ$  and  $\angle C = 105^\circ$ .

16. Construct a Quadrilateral PQRS in which PQ = 4cm, QR = 3cm, PS = 2.5cm, PR = 4.5cm and QS = 4cm

17. Construct a Rhombus with side 4.5 cm and one diagonal 6 cm.

<3M>

18. Construct a Quadrilateral PQRS where PQ = 4cm, QR = 6cm, RS = 5cm, PS = 5.5 cm and PR = 7cm.

19. Construct Quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = 4.5 cm, BC = 3.5cm, CD = 5cm,  $\angle B = 45^\circ$  and  $\angle C = 150^\circ$ .

20. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = 6cm, BC = 5 cm,  $\angle A = 55^\circ$ ,  $\angle B = 110^\circ$  and  $\angle D = 90^\circ$ .

21. Construct a Quadrilateral ABCD in which BC = 7.5 cm, AC = AD = 6cm, CD = 5cm and BD = 10 cm.

22. Construct a Parallelogram ABCD with AB = 3.5. cm, BC = 4cm and AC = 6.5 cm.

<5M>

23. Construct a Quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = AD = 5cm, CD = 5.5cm,  $\angle A = 90^\circ$  and  $\angle D = 120^\circ$ .

24. Construct a Square with one side 5.1 cm.

25. Construct a rectangle with sides 4.5 cm and 6 cm.

26. Construct a trapezium ABCD in which AB || CD, AB = 8cm, BC = 6 cm, CD = 4 cm, and  $\angle B = 60^\circ$