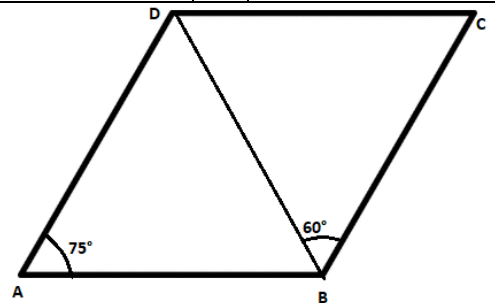
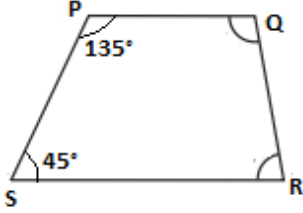
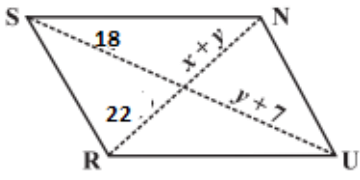


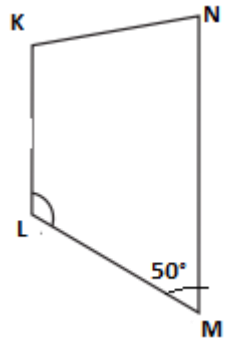
**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**Class VIII, Mathematics Worksheet- UNDERSTANDING QUADRILATERALS-  
 PROPERTIES OF SPECIAL QUADRILATERALS**  
**11-06-2020**

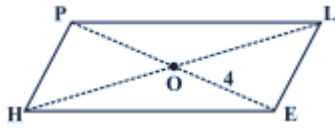
**OBJECTIVE TYPE (1 Mark)**

<b>Q.1.</b>	<b>Two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are equal. The measure of each angle is :</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>90°</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>180°</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>60°</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>120°</b>
<b>Q.2.</b>	<b>The quadrilateral having only one pair of opposite sides parallel is called a:</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>Square</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Rhombus</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Trapezium</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Parallelogram</b>
<b>Q.3.</b>	<b>In a trapezium ABCD, AB is parallel to CD. If <math>\angle A = 50^\circ</math>, then <math>\angle D</math> is :</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>110°</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>130°</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>70°</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>90°</b>
<b>Q.4.</b>	<b>The diagonals of a parallelogram ABCD intersect at O. If <math>\angle BOC = 85^\circ</math> and <math>\angle BDC = 65^\circ</math>, then <math>\angle OAB</math> is :</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>10°</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>20°</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>40°</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>95°</b>
<b>Q.5.</b>	<b>The minimum interior angle possible for a regular polygon is :</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>60°</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>90°</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>180°</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>120°</b>
<b>Q.6.</b>	<b>Name the quadrilateral if two pairs of adjacent sides are equal:</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>Rectangle</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Parallelogram</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Trapezium</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Kite</b>
<b>Q.7.</b>	<b>In the figure, ABCD is a parallelogram in which <math>\angle BAD = 75^\circ</math> and <math>\angle DBC = 60^\circ</math>. Then <math>\angle CDB</math> is equal to:</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>55°</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>60°</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>45°</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>50°</b>



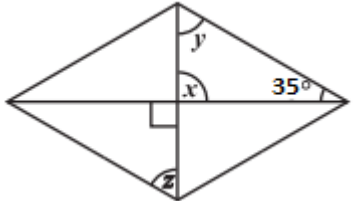
Q.8.	If the adjacent angles of a parallelogram are equal, then the parallelogram is a							
Q	A	Rectangle	B	Trapezium	C	Rhombus	D	None of these
Q.9.	A parallelogram with all sides equal is called							
	A	Kite	B	Trapezium	C	Rectangle	D	Rhombus
Q.10	In a quadrilateral KLMN, $\angle K = 115^\circ$ , $\angle L = 65^\circ$ , $\angle M = 115^\circ$ , and $\angle N = 65^\circ$ , identify the type of quadrilateral							
	A	Parallelogram	B	Kite	C	Trapezium	D	Square
Fill in the blanks(1mark)								
Q11.	If PQRS is a parallelogram, $\angle P = 105^\circ$ , then the measure of $\angle Q$ is _____.							
Q12.	A rectangle is a _____ quadrilateral.							
Q13.	The adjacent sides of a rhombus are 18units and $3x$ units. Then the value of $x$ is _____.							
Q14.	In a rhombus, diagonals intersect at _____ angles.							
Q15.	_____ is a regular quadrilateral.							
SECTION B (2 marks)								
Q16.	ABCD is a rectangle whose diagonals are $(2x+6)$ cm and $(3x+4)$ cm. Find the value of $x$ and also find the length of the diagonal.							
Q17.	Explain how this figure is a trapezium. Which of its two sides are parallel?							
Q18.	Find the value of $x$ and $y$ from the given parallelogram.							


Q19.	Find the value of $m \angle K$ , if $KL$ is parallel to $MN$	
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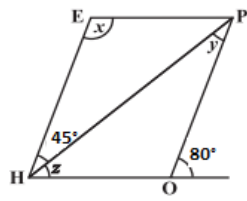
Q20.	From the fig. find the value of $OL$ if $OE = 4$ and $HL$ is 6 more than $PE$ . Given figure $PHEL$ is a parallelogram.	
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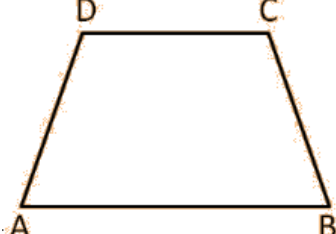
**SECTION C (4marks)**

Q21.	Lengths of two sides of a parallelogram are in the ratio of 2: 3. Find the sides of the parallelogram if its perimeter is 120cm.
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Q22.	Find the value of $x$ , $y$ and $z$ from the given rhombus.	
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Q23.	Find the value of $x$ , $y$ and $z$ from the given parallelogram	
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Q24.	Find the value of $x$ , $y$ and $z$ from the given parallelogram	
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Q25.	In a trapezium $ABCD$ , $AB$ is parallel to $CD$ , $\angle A : \angle D = 7 : 2$ and $\angle C = 4 : 5$ . Find the angles of the trapezium.	$\angle B:$ 
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