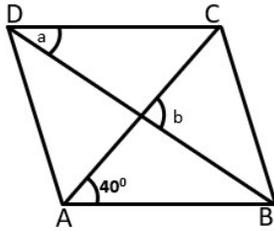




c) Trapezium

d) Rhombus

15. In the below given figure, ABCD is a rhombus. Then  $(b - a)$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.



a)  $20^\circ$

b)  $30^\circ$

c)  $40^\circ$

d)  $50^\circ$

16. In a rhombus ABCD,  $\angle A + \angle B = p^\circ$  and  $\angle A - \angle C = q^\circ$ . Find the value of p and q.

a)  $p = 90^\circ, q = 0^\circ$

b)  $p = 0^\circ, q = 90^\circ$

c)  $p = 180^\circ, q = 0^\circ$

d)  $p = 270^\circ, q = 90^\circ$

17. Two diagonals are not necessarily equal in a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Rectangle

b) Square

c) Rhombus

d) None of these

18. ABCD is a rhombus, If  $\angle BCA = 40^\circ$ , find the measure of  $\angle ADC$ .

a)  $120^\circ$

b)  $130^\circ$

c)  $140^\circ$

d)  $100^\circ$

19. The diagonals bisect the interior angles at the vertices in a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Rectangle

b) Rhombus

c) Parallelogram

d) None of these

20. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

a)  $60^\circ$

b)  $120^\circ$

c)  $90^\circ$

d)  $110^\circ$