# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL <br> TOPIC- Revision (Geometry) 

## CLASS: 9

WORK SHEET NO. -24

Sub: Mathematics
Solution
F. M. 15

Date:11.5.2020
Q.1) Choose the correct options:

1x15=15
i) If two adjacent sides of a parallelogram are equal then it is a $\qquad$ . c) rhombus
ii) If each angle of a parallelogram is a right angle then it is a $\qquad$ .
b)rectangle
iii) If in the quadrilateral $A B C D, A D=B C$ and $\angle B A D=\angle A B C$, then $A B C D$ is an $\qquad$ .
d)isosceles trapezium.
iv) If the length of the diagonals of a parallelogram are equal then it will be a $\qquad$ .
b) rectangle
v) If in a quadrilateral two opposite angles are equal and two opposite sides are parallel then the quadrilateral is a $\qquad$ -.
c) parallelogram
vi) In the Parallelogram $A B C D$ if $\angle A B C=55$ degree then $\angle C D A=$ $\qquad$ degree.
a) 55
vii) The internal bisects of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ of the Parallelogram $A B C D$ intersect each other at $O$. Then $<A O B=$ $\qquad$ degree.
c) 90
viii) The length of the diagonals of a rhombus are 24 cm and 18 cm . Then the length of the side of the rhombus will be $\qquad$ .
b) 15 cm
ix) If the length of one diagonal of a rhombus of side 13 cm is 24 cm then the length of other diagonal is
d) 10 cm
x) The bisectors of four angles of a parallelogram intersect to form a $\qquad$ .
b)rectangle
xi) The length of the diagonals of a parallelogram are 12 cm and 8 cm . The perimeter of the quadrilateral obtained by joining the mid points of the sides of the Parallelogram is
c) 20 cm
xii) If the measure of an angle of a parallelogram is half its complementary angle then the complementary angle will be $\qquad$ degree.
c) 120
xiii) In triangle $A B C, O$ is the mid point of median $A D$. Extended $B O$ intersect $A C$ at $X$. $Y$ is the mid point of $C X$, if $A C=12.6 \mathrm{~cm}$ then $X Y=$
d) 4.2 cm
xiv) In triangle $A B C, D$ is the mid point of $B C$. $B E$ is perpendicular on the external bisector of $\angle B A C$. Then $D E=$
a) $1 / 2(A B+A C)$
$x v$ ) In triangle $A B C, \angle A$ is a right angle and $D$ is the mid point of hypotenuse $B C$. Then $A D=$ c) $1 / 2 \mathrm{BC}$

