

Exercise 17B

Q1

Answer:

(c) 360°

The sum of all the angles of a quadrilateral is 360°.

Q2

Answer:

(c) 90°

The three angles of a quadrilateral are 80°, 70° and 120°.

Let the fourth angle be x.

We know that the sum of all the angles of a quadrilateral is 360°.

80° + 70° + 120° + x = 360°
⇒ 270° + x = 360°
⇒
$$x = 360° - 270°$$

⇒ $x = 90°$

Thus, the fourth angle is 90°.

Q3

Answer:

Let the angles of a quadrilateral be $(3x)^{\circ}$, $(4x)^{\circ}$, $(5x)^{\circ}$ and $(6x)^{\circ}$. Sum of all the angles of a quadrilateral is 360° .

∴
$$3x + 4x + 5x + 6x = 360^{\circ}$$

⇒ $18x = 360^{\circ}$
⇒ $x = _{3}6018$
⇒ $x = 20^{\circ}$
So,
 $3x = 60^{\circ}$
 $4x = 80^{\circ}$
 $5x = 100^{\circ}$
 $6x = 120^{\circ}$

The largest of these angles is 120°.

So, the correct answer is given in option (b).

Q4

Answer:

(d) a trapezium

A trapezium is a quadrilateral that has only one pair of parallel sides.

Q6 Answer:	
(b) equal nonparallel sides The non-parallel sides of an isosceles trapezium are equal.	
Q7	
Answer:	
(b) a rhombus The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angle.	
Q8	
Answer:	
(b) all sides equal and diagonals equal	
In a square, all the sides are equal. All of its diagonals are also equal.	
Q9	
Answer:	
(c) kite	
A kite has two pairs of equal adjacent sides, but unequal opposite sides.	
Q10	
Answer:	
(c) A square The only regular quadrilateral is a square. This is because all of its sides and angles are equal.	

Q5 Answer: