Understanding shapes-II Quadrilaterals Ex 16.1 Q1

Answer :

(i) A quadrilateral is a polygon that has four sides (or edges) and four vertices (or corners). It can be any four-sided closed shape.

(ii) A convex quadrilateral is a mathematical figure whose every internal angle is less than or equal to 180 degrees.

Understanding shapes-II Quadrilaterals Ex 16.1 Q2

Answer :

(i) In a quadrilateral ABCD, the four line segments AB, BC, CD and DA are called its sides.
(ii) The vertices of a quadrilateral are the corners of the quadrilateral. A quadrilateral has four vertices.
(iii) The meeting point of two sides of a quadrilateral is called an angle. A quadrilteral has four angles.
(iv) In a quadrilateral ABCD, the line segments AC and BD are called its diagonals.
(v) The angles which have a common side as their arm are called adjacent angles.
(vi) Two sides are adjacent if they have a common end point.
(vii) Two sides are opposite if they do not have a common end point.
(viii) The two angles of a quadrilateral which are not adjacent are called opposite angles.
(ix) The part of the plane made up by all such points that are enclosed by quadrilateral is called the interior.
(x) The part of the plane made up by all the points that are not enclosed by quadrilateral is called the exterior.

Understanding shapes-II Quadrilaterals Ex 16.1 Q3

Answer :

(i) four
(ii) four
(iii) four, collinear
(iv) two
(v) four
(vi) two
(vii) 360°
(viii) opposite
(ix) four
(x) less than
(xi) the interior
(xii) interiors
(xiii) vertices

********** END **********