

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 corner s 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

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