

Practice and Revision - Rectilinear Figures (Quadrilaterals)

Chapter 14: Rectilinear Figures (Quadrilaterals) · Topic 2

Key Concept

A parallelogram has opposite sides parallel and equal, opposite angles equal, and diagonals that bisect each other.

A rectangle is a parallelogram with all angles equal to 90° , while a rhombus is a parallelogram with all sides equal.

The sum of interior angles in any quadrilateral is always 360° , a fundamental property used to solve related problems.

Understanding quadrilateral properties helps us identify, classify, and prove geometric relationships involving these shapes.

Quick Revision Notes

- A parallelogram has parallel, equal opposite sides.
- Opposite angles are equal.
- Diagonals bisect each other.
- A rectangle has all angles 90° .
- A rhombus has all sides equal.
- Quadrilateral interior angles sum to 360° .
- This helps solve related problems.
- These properties aid shape identification and proofs.

Practice Questions

- 1 Draw a parallelogram and label its properties.
- 2 Verify the diagonal property in a parallelogram you draw.
- 3 Discuss the difference between a rectangle and rhombus.
- 4 Verify the angle sum property in a quadrilateral.
- 5 Find an example of each quadrilateral type.
- 6 Create a chart classifying these quadrilaterals.