Grade 8 Practical Geometry Worksheets

Grade 8 Maths Practical Geometry Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **To construct a unique parallelogram, the minimum number of measurements required are:**
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5

2. **To construct a unique rectangle, the minimum number of measurement, required are:**
(a) 4
(b) 3
(c) 2
(d) 1

3. **For constructing a quadrilateral which of the following statements is not correct?**
(a) Three sides and two included angles are given
(b) Four sides and one diagonal are given
(c) Two sides and two angles are given
(d) Two diagonals and three sides are given

4. **For constructing a square, which of the following statements is not true?**
(a) a side is given
(b) a diagonal is given
(c) one angle is 90°
(d) none of these

5. **To construct a unique quadrilateral, the minimum number of measurements required are:**
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5

6. **A parallelogram PQRs is constructed with side QR = 6 cm, PQ = 4 cm and ∠PQR = 90°. Then PQRS is a:**
(a) square
(b) rectangle
(c) rhombus
(d) trapezium

7. **Two sticks each of length 6 cm are crossing each other such that they biset each other. The shape formed by joining their end points is a:**

(a) square
(b) rectangle
(c) kite
(d) rhombus

8. Two sticks each of length 5 cm are crossing each other such that they bisect each other at 90°. The shape formed by joining their end point is a:
(a) square
(b) rectangle
(c) rhombus
(d) kite

9. **Two sticks of lengths 4 cm and 6 cm are crossing each other such that they bisect each other at 90°. The shape formed by joining their end points is a:**
(a) rhombus
(b) square
(c) rectangle
(d) kite

10. **Two sticks of lengths 5 cm and 7 cm are crossing each other such that longer stick bisect shorter stick at 90°. The shape formed by joining their end points is a:**
(a) square
(b) rectangle
(c) rhombus
(d) kite

Class 8 Maths Practical Geometry Fill In The Blanks

1. For constructing a unique quadrilateral, we first draw a ………………… sketch of the required figure.
2. For constructing a unique parallelogram, we need two consecutive sides and ……………….. angle.
3. A quadrilateral can be constructed uniquely if its three sides and ……………… angles are given.
4. For constructing unique quadrilateral, we need two adjacent sides and ……………… angles.
5. A ………………. of a quadrilateral is a line segment connecting two non-consecutive vertices.

Class 8 Maths Practical Geometry True(T) Or False(F)

1. The diagonals of rhombus are equal.
2. Each square is a rectangle.
3. Each rhombus is a kite.

4. In a trapezium pair of opposite sides are parallel to each other.
5. Diagonals of a rectangle are equal and bisect each other at right angle.

Class 8 Maths Practical Geometry Short Answer Type Questions

1. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = 5.2 cm, BC = 4.8 cm, CD = 3.8 cm, AD = 4.2 cm and AC = 6 cm.
2. Construct a rhombus with side 5.8 cm and one of its angles equal to 60°.
3. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = 4.8 cm, BC = 5.2 cm, ∠A = 75°, ∠B = 105° and , ∠D = 80°.
4. Construct a parallelogram EFGH in which EF = 6 cm, FG = 4.5 cm and EG = 7 cm.
5. Construct a square in which diagonal is 5.4 cm.