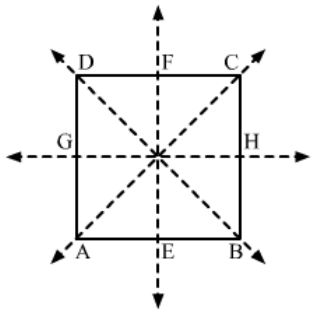
Two Dimensional Reflection Symmetry

Q1

Answer :

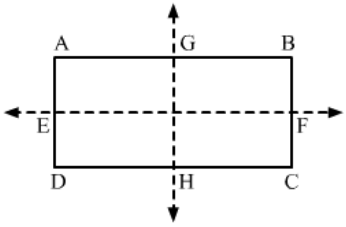
(d) four lines of symmetry



Q2

Answer :

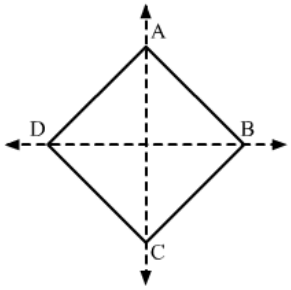
(c) a line joining the midpoints of its opposite sides



Q3

Answer :

(b) each of its diagonals

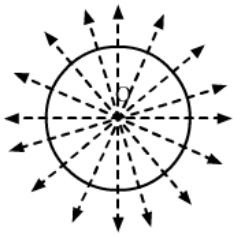


Q4

Answer :

(d) an unlimited number of lines of symmetry

This is because a circle has infinite number of diameters. Also, a circle is symmetrical about each of its diameter.



Q5

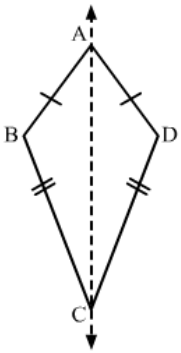
Answer :

(a) no line of symmetry

Q6

Answer :

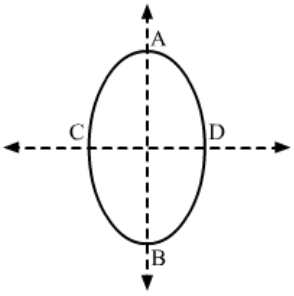
(a) the diagonal *AC*



Q7

Answer :

(c) two lines of symmetry



Q8

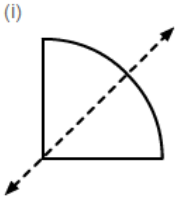
Answer :

(a) no line of symmetry

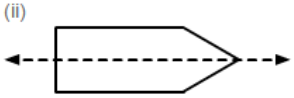
Q9

Answer :

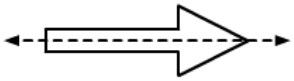
(i)



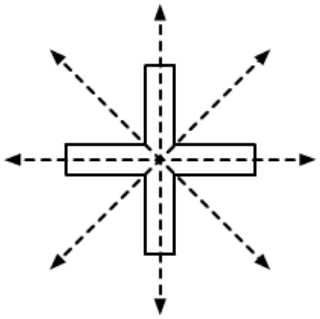
(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



Q10

Answer :

(i) True

(ii) True

(iii) True

An equilateral triangle is symmetrical about each one of the bisectors of its interior angle. Also, it has three bisectors.

(iv) False

A rhombus has two lines of symmetry. It is symmetrical about each one of its diagonals.

(v) True

A square is symmetrical about each one of its diagonals and the lines joining the midpoints of the opposite sides.

(vi) True

A rectangle is symmetrical about the lines joining the midpoints of the opposite sides.

(vii) True