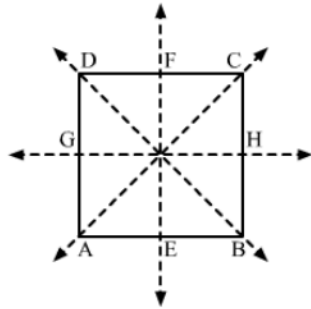


# Two Dimensional Reflection Symmetry

Q1

**Answer :**

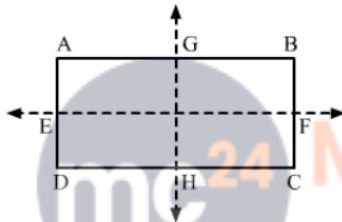
(d) four lines of symmetry



Q2

**Answer :**

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

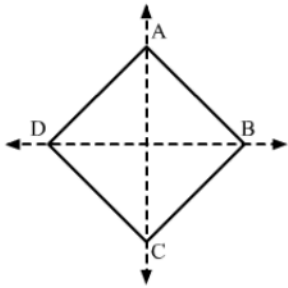


Q3



**Answer :**

(b) each of its diagonals

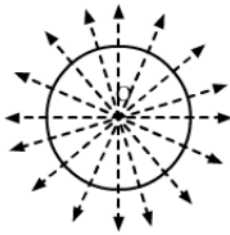


Q4

**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

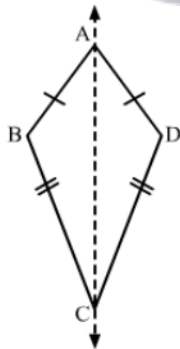
**Answer :**

(a) no line of symmetry

Q6

**Answer :**

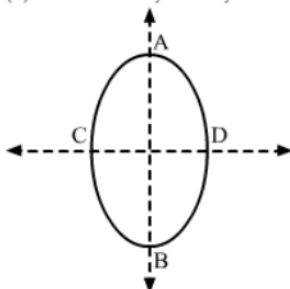
(a) the diagonal AC



Q7

**Answer :**

(c) two lines of symmetry



Q8

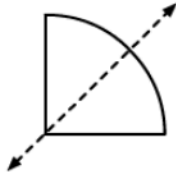
**Answer :**

(a) no line of symmetry

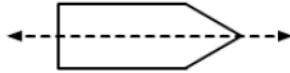
Q9

**Answer :**

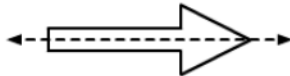
(i)



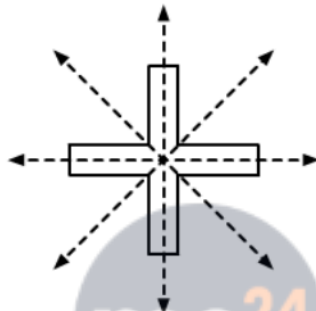
(ii)



(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