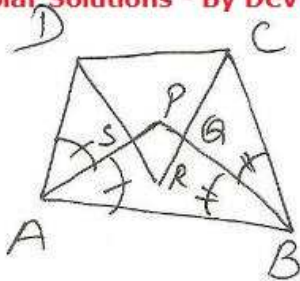
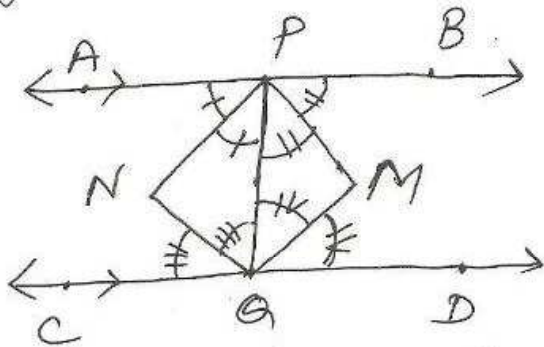


7.



PORS is a \square whose opp. angles are suppl. (D)

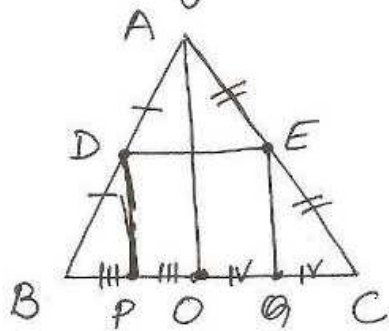
8.



\square PNMG is a rectangle (C)

9. rectangle (B)

10.



DE joins midpoints of sides AB and AC respectively

$\therefore DE \parallel BC \dots$ (i) (Mid. pt. theorem)

$DE = \frac{1}{2} BC \dots$ (ii)

$$BC = BO + OC$$

$$= 2(OP) + 2(OQ)$$

$$= 2(OP + OQ)$$

$$= 2PO$$

$$\Rightarrow PO = \frac{1}{2} BC \dots$$
 (iii)

From (i) and (iii)

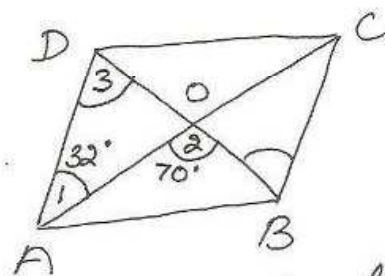
$$DE = PO$$

$$DE \parallel PO \quad (DE \parallel BC)$$

$\therefore \square DEOP$ is a parallelogram (D)

11. diagonals of ABCD are equal and perpendicular (C)

12.



$\angle 2 = \angle 1 + \angle 3$ (exterior angle prop of Δ)

$$70^\circ = 32 + \angle 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 3 = 70^\circ - 32 = 38^\circ$$

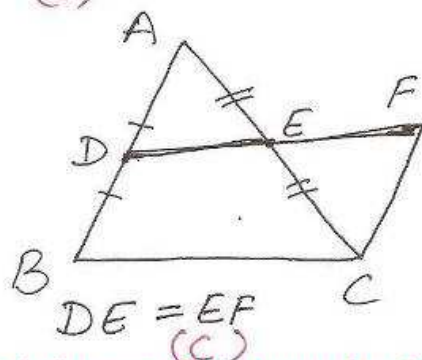
$AD \parallel BC$

$$\therefore \angle DBC = \angle 3 = 38^\circ$$

(C) [alternate interior \angle s]

13. opp. angles are bisected by diagonals (C)

14.



$$DE = EF$$

(C)