Basic Geometrical Figures

A. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. How many endpoints does a line segment have?

a) 0 b) 1

c) 2 d) Infinite

2. Which of the following is a closed figure?

a) Line b) Ray

c) Circle d) Line segment

3. If two lines never meet, they are called:

a) Intersecting lines b) Parallel lines

c) Perpendicular lines d) None of these

4. The angle formed by a straight line is:

a) 45° b) 90°

c) 180° d) 360°

B. Write the Missing Terms to Complete the Sentences:

1. A _____ is a part of a line with two endpoints.
2. Two lines that meet at a point form an _____.
3. A triangle is an example of a _____ closed figure.
4. An angle less than 90° is called an _____ angle.
5. A square has _____ right angles.

C. From figure (b), write

1. Collinear points
2. Concurrent lines
3. Pair of intersecting lines
4. Point of concurrence.

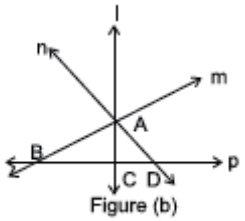


Figure (b)

D. Figure out the answers to these questions:

1. Define a line, a line segment, and a ray with examples.
2. What is the difference between parallel lines and intersecting lines?
3. Draw and label a right angle, an acute angle, and an obtuse angle.

4. A road crosses another road at exactly 90°. What type of lines are these? Explain.

5. A triangle has angles measuring 50° and 60°. Find the measure of the third angle.

6. Draw a figure showing parallel lines and a transversal. Label the angles formed.

   b. Mark and name any three collinear points in a diagram.

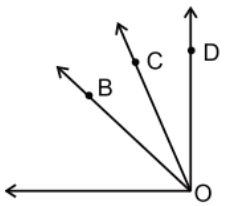
7. If a clock shows 3:00, what type of angle is formed by the hour and minute hands?

E. Mark each sentence with a True (✓) or False (✗):

1. A ray has two endpoints. ☐
2. The sum of angles in a triangle is always 180°. ☐
3. A quadrilateral always has four sides. ☐
4. An obtuse angle is greater than 90° but less than 180°. ☐
5. Perpendicular lines never meet. ☐

8. Mark four points A, B, C and D in your notebook such that no three of them are collinear. Draw all the lines which join them in pairs.
   - How many such lines can be drawn?
   - Write the names of these lines.
   - Name the lines which are concurrent at C.

9. In the given figure, which of the following statements are true:
   - Point C is in the interior of ∠COD. ☐
   - Point C is in the interior of ∠BOD. ☐
   - Point D is in the interior of ∠AOD. ☐
   - Point B is in the exterior of ∠COD. ☐
   - Point A is in the exterior of ∠BOD. ☐



10. In the given figure, identify and name.

- A rhombus _____
- A parallelogram _____
- A square _____
- A rectangle. _____
- A trapezium. _____