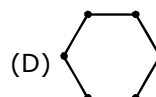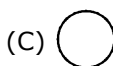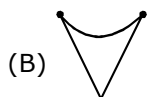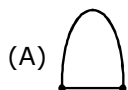# EXERCISE

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q.1 Which of the following figures is made of line segments only?

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

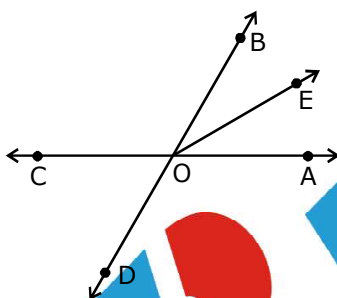**Q.2** Which of the following is another name for ∠ABC?

(A) ∠A   (B) ∠CBA   (C) ∠ACB   (D) ∠CAB

Q.3 Which of the following rays are the arms of ∠BOA?

(A) OB, OE   (B) OE, OA   (C) OB, OA   (D) OC, OA

Q.4 Which of the following is not a pair of adjacent angles of quadrilateral ABCD ?

(A) ∠A, ∠B   (B) ∠C, ∠D   (C) ∠B, ∠D   (D) ∠D, ∠A

Q.5 A quadrilateral has

(A) 2 diagonals, 3 angles   (B) 4 diagonals, 4 angles

(C) 2 diagonals, 4 angles   (D) 4 diagonals, 4 sides

Q.6 The complete distance around a circle is called the

(A) Secter   (B) Quadrant   (C) Circumference   (D) Segment

Q.7 One-fourth part of a circle is known as a

(A) semi-circle   (B) major segment   (C) sector   (D) quadrant

Q.8 The longest chord of a circle is known as a

(A) radius   (B) diameter   (C) circumference   (D) secant

Q.9 An arc is a continuous part of the _____ of the circle.

(A) diameter   (B) major segment   (C) circumference   (D) chord

Q.10 The centre of the circle always lies in the interior of the

(A) minor segment   (B) semi-circle   (C) major segment   (D) plane

Q.11 An exact location in space is called a

(A) ray   (B) point   (C) line segment   (D) plane

Q.12 Which of the following has no end points ?

(A) $\overrightarrow{AB}$ (B) $\overline{CD}$ (C) $\overrightarrow{BC}$ (D) $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$

Q.13 a quadrilateral is a simple closed figure formed by _____ line segments.

(A) 3　　　　　(B) 4　　　　　(C) 2　　　　　(D) 5

Q.14 The radius of a circle is 3 cm. Its diameter is

(A) 1.5 cm　　　(B) 9 cm　　　(C) 4.5 cm　　　(D) 6 cm

Q.15 The end points of a diameter of a circle divide the circle into two parts, each of which is known as

(A) segment　　(B) sector　　　(C) semi-circle　　(D) quadrant

Q.16 What is three or more lines called if they pass through a common point ?

(A) parallel lines　(B) intersecting lines　(C) concurrent　(D) none of these

Q.17 How many end points does a ray has ?

(A) one　　　　(B) two　　　　(C) three　　　　(D) zero

Q.18 Two angles of a quadrilateral having a common side are called :

(A) opposite angles　(B) equal angles　(C) adjacent angles　(D) none of these

Q.19 The point where a pair of adjacent sides of a polygon meets is called :

(A) diagonal　　(B) adjacent angles　(C) vertex　　(D) none of these

Q.20 Diameter =

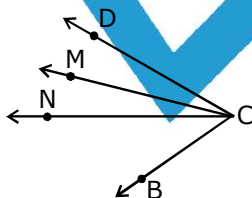(A) 2 × radius　(B) 2　　　　(C) radius　　　(D) 1/2 × radius

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Q.1 Write :
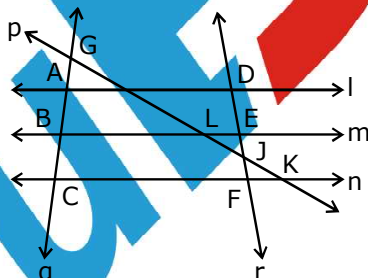
(i) All pairs of parallel lines.

(ii) All pairs of intersecting lines.

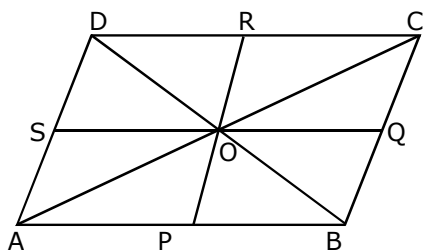(iii) Lines whose points of intersection is L.
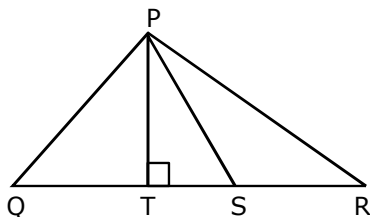
Q.2

Name the six angles in the diagram above that have C as a vertex.

Q.3 In Fig. name the lines which are concurrent at the point

(i) A　　　　　(ii) O　　　　　(iii) B

Name also the sets of collinear points.

**Q.4** In the given triangle, S is mid point of QR :

(i) The side opposite to vertex P, in ΔPQR.

(ii) The altitude from vertex P, in ΔPQR.

(iii) The angle opposite to side PQ, in ΔPQT.

(iv) The vertex opposite to side PR in ΔPQR.

(v) The median from vertex P, in ΔPQR.

Q.5 Two points A and B are given. How many circles can be drawn

(i) passing through both the points ?

(ii) with A as centre and AB as radius ?

**Q.6** O is the centre of the two circles in the figure drawn below. Fill up the blanks in the following :
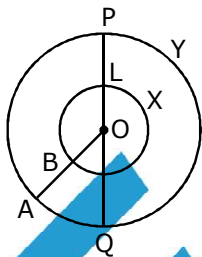
(i) _____ are radii of the inner circle.

(ii) OA, OQ, OP are the _____ of the _____ circle.

(iii) LM is a _____ of the _____ circle.

(iv) PQ is a _____ of the _____ circle.

(v) The two circles are called _____ circles.

(vi) LXM is a _____ of the _____ circle.

(vii) POA is a _____ of the _____ circle.

Q.7 Answer True (T) or False (F) :

(i) Only one ray can be drawn with a given initial point.

(ii) Two planes intersect in a line.

(iii) The interior of a triangle, and the triangle itself make the triangular region.

(iv) In a quadrilateral PQRS, P and R are a pair of adjacent angles.

(v) The line segments joining the centre of the circle and any point on the circle are all equal.

(vi) A segement is a figure enclosed by a chord and the corresponding arc of the circle.

(vii) The distance of a point which is in the interior of a circle from the centre, is less than its radius.

(viii) Two concentric circle have two distinct centres.

Q.8 Name the doted/shaded part.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(vi)

(vii)
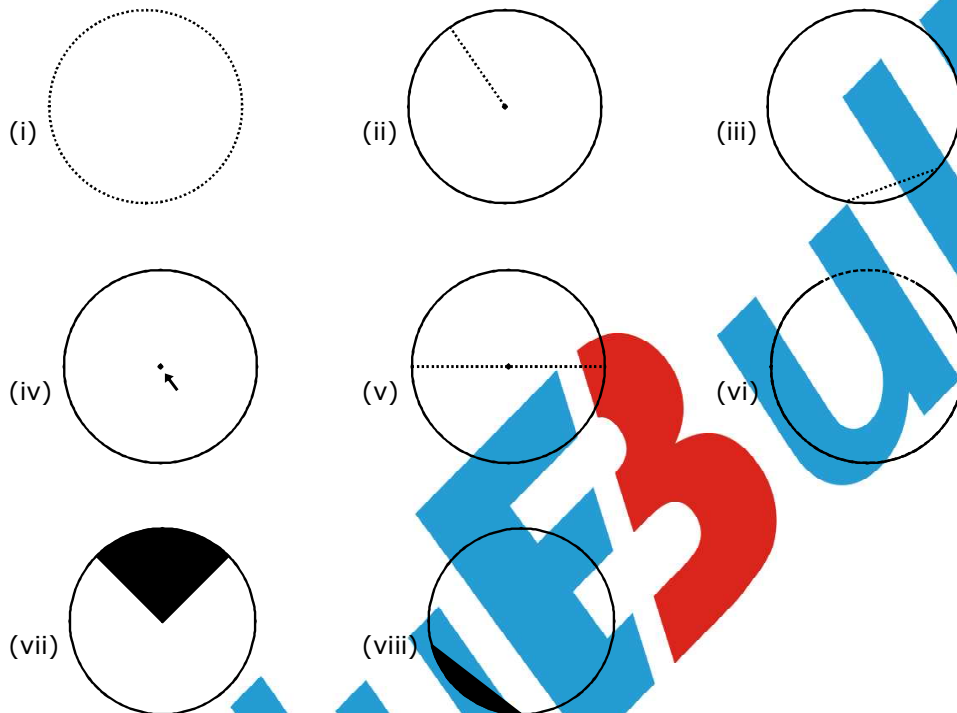
(viii)

Q.9 In a quadrilateral, define each of the following :

(i) Sides   (ii) Vertices   (iii) Angle

(iv) Diagonals   (v) Adjacent sides   (vi) Adjacent angles

(vii) Opposite angles (viii) Opposite sides

Q.10 Classify the following as open or closed :

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)