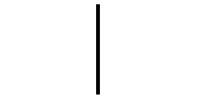# VI CLASS

BASIC GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTS

1. _____ extends endlessly in both the directions

2. Line has _____ end points

3. A ray has _____ end points/end point.   [   ]
   a) no   b) 1   c) 2   d) none

4. Part of a line having one end point and extending endlessly in one direction is called a _____. This end point is called _____ point of the ray

5. Is $\overline{AB} = \overline{BA}$? Give reason.
   _____

6. Is $\overrightarrow{XY} = \overrightarrow{YX}$? Give reason
   _____

7. A _____ has a definite length.

8. A _____ and _____ do not have any definite length.

9. A line PQ is symbolically written as _____

10. When two rays emerge from a common point, _____ is formed   [   ]
    a) a line   b) a ray   c) a line segment   d) an angle

11. The fixed end point of the ray OP is _____   [   ]
    a) point O   b) no fixed point   c) point P   d) none

12. The line segment has _____ end points.   [   ]
    a) no   b) 2   c) 1   d) none

13. The line segment is a part of _____   [   ]
    a) curve   b) an angle   c) straight line   d) none

14. How many curved lines can be drawn through one point?   [   ]
    a) only 1   b) 4   c) infinity   d) 2

15. How many curved lines can be drawn through 2 given points?   [   ]
    a) only 1   b) 4   c) 2   d) infinity

16. represents _____ lines. (Parallel/perpendicular)

17. How many straight lines can be drawn through 2 given points?　　　　　[　　]
　　 a) only 1　　　b) 4　　　　　c) 2　　　　　d) any number

18. How many straight lines can be drawn through one point?　　　　　[　　]
　　 a) 4　　　　　b) only one　c) infinity　　　　d) 2
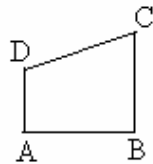
19. Which of the following represent angles?　　　　　[　　]

　　 a)　　　　b)　　　　　c)　　　　d)　　　　e)
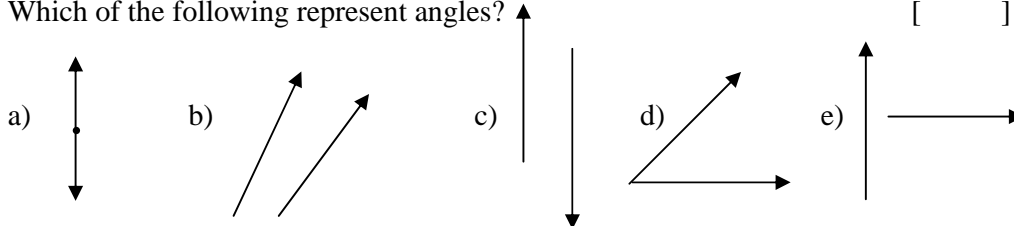
20. The symbol "∠" denotes _____

21. ←——→　　　are called _____
　　 ←——→
　　 a) intersecting lines　b) lines　　c) parallel lines　　d) none

22. Which lines are parallel to each other in the given figure?　　　　　[　　]

　　 a) AD, BC　　b) AB, DC　　c) 0　　　　d) none

23.
　　　　　　　　　　∠AOB is a/an _____ angle.　　　　　[　　]

　　 a) acute　　　　　b) obtuse　　　　　c) right　　d) none

24. Instrument used to measure or construct angles is _____　　[　　]
　　 a) compass　　b) scale　　c) protractor　　　d) set square
25. One degree is written as _____

26. Number of equal divisions on a protractor = _____

27. A line segment joining any two points on a circle is called a __of the circle.[　　]
　　 a) diameter　　b) radius　　c) chord　　d) none

28. An angle is formed by _____ rays having a common end point.　　[　　]
　　 a) 1　　　　　b) 2　　　　c) 3　　　　d) none

29. The angle which is greater than 90° is called _____　　　　[　　]
　　 a) a right angle　　b) an obtuse angle　　c) an acute angle　　d) a straight angle

30. The angle which is less than 90° is called _____ angle.   [   ]
    a) a right   b) an acute   c) an obtuse   d) a straight

31. If 2 rays are perpendicular to each other, then that angle is called __ angle. [   ]
   a) right   b) acute   c) obtuse   d) straight

32. The common end point of the 2 rays where an angle is formed   [   ]
is called the _____ of the angle.
    a) interior   b) exterior   c) vertex   d) none

33. An angle whose measure is _____ 180° is called straight angle.   [   ]
    a) equal to   b) more than   c) less than   d) none

34. An angle whose measure is greater than 180° and less than 360° is called a [   ]
    a) straight angle   b) reflex angle   c) complete angle   d) none

35. An angle whose measure is equal to 360° is called a _____   [   ]
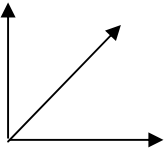   a) straight angle   b) reflex angle   c) complete angle   d) none

36. Name the following angles using symbols.

    a)   = _____

    b)   = _____

    c)   = _____
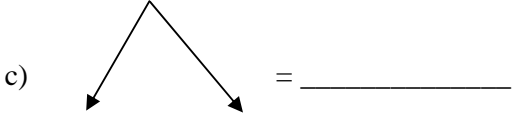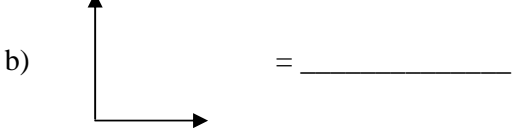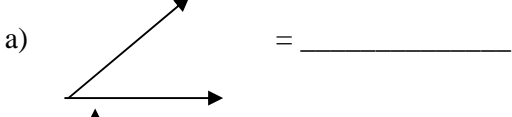
37. At 3 O' clock, the angle formed between the two hands of a clock is _____

38. At 5:20 the angle formed between the two hands of a clock is _____

39. Number of angles in the given figure is _____

40. 179^0 is an example of _____ angle

41. 89^0 is an example of _____ angle

42. 91^0 is an example of _____ angle

43. When an arm of an angle is extended then the measure of angle _____ [ ]
a) doubles b) triples c) remains the same d) none

44. In ∠PQR, vertex is _____

45. In ∠ABC, the two arms are _____ and _____

46. When two line segments meet at a point forming right angle, they are said to be _____ to each other.(parallel/perpendicular/straight/reflex)

47. $\overline{PQ}$ is perpendicular to $\overline{RS}$ is symbolically written as _____ [ ]
a) PQ ⊥ RS b) PQ ∥ RS c) PQ ≠ RS d) PQ = RS

48. The lines which lie on the same plane and do not intersect at any point are called _____

49. A line AB is parallel to the line CD. This is symbolically written as _____

50. When two lines are parallel, the distance between them at any where is _____

51. Number of right angles formed in the given figure are _____

52. The angle between two perpendicular lines is _____

53. If two lines are perpendicular to the third line, then those two lines are __ [ ]
a) Parallel b) perpendicular c) cannot be determined d) none of these