Introduction toEuclid's Geometry

Question 1.
If a > b and b > c, then,
(a) a = c
(b) a < c
(c) a > c
(d) a ≤ c

Answer: (c) a > c

Question 2.
'Lines are parallel if they do not intersect' – is stated in the form of:
(a) A postulate
(b) An axiom
(c) A definition
(d) A proof

Answer: (a) A postulate

Question 3.
If two circles are equal, then their radii are ……..
(a) Equal
(b) Diminished
(c) Different
(d) None of these

Answer: (a) Equal

Question 4.
The things which are double of same things are:
(a) halves of same thing
(b) double of the same thing

(c) Equal
(d) Unequal

Answer: (c) Equal

Question 5.
The edges of a surface are.
(a) Lines
(b) Points
(c) Rays
(d) Planes

Answer: (a) Lines

Question 6.
Euclid's Axiom 5 is :
(a) The things which coincide with one another are equal to one another
(b) If equals are subtracted from equals, the remainder are equal
(c) The whole is greater than the part.
(d) None of these

Answer: (c) The whole is greater than the part.

Question 7.
Theorems are statements which are proved using definitions, _____, previously proved statements and deductive reasoning.
(a) Definitions
(b) Axioms
(c) Theorems
(d) Statements

Answer: (b) Axioms

Question 8.
The first known proof that 'the circle is bisected by its diameter' was given by:
(a) Pythagoras
(b) Thales
(c) Euclid
(d) Hypatia

Answer: (b) Thales

Question 9.
The base of a Pyramid is:
(a) Only a triangle
(b) Only a square
(c) Only a rectangle
(d) Any polygon

Answer: (b) Only a square

Question 10.
The line drawn from the center of the circle to any point on its circumference is called:
(a) Radius
(b) Diameter
(c) Sector
(d) Arc

Answer: (a) Radius

Question 11.
The shape of base of Pyramid is:
(a) Triangle
(b) Square
(c) Rectangle
(d) Any polygon

Answer: (d) Any polygon

Question 12.
The boundaries of solid are called:
(a) Surfaces
(b) Curves
(c) Lines
(d) Points

Answer: (a) Surfaces

Question 13.
Three or more lines are called concurrent lines if they pass through …….. point.
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Same
(d) None of these

Answer: (c) Same

Question 14.
Euclid stated that all right angles are equal to each other in the form of
(a) a postulate
(b) an axiom
(c) a definition
(d) none of these

Answer: (a) a postulate

Question 15.
Maximum numbers of points that can lie on a line are:
(a) Innumerable
(b) Two
(c) One
(d) Three

Answer: (a) Innumerable

Question 16.
How many points can be common in two distinct straight lines?
(a) one
(b) two
(c) three
(d) None

Answer: (a) one

Question 17.
Axiom and postulates are
(a) Conclusions
(b) Reasons

(c) Assumptions
(d) Questions

Answer: (c) Assumptions

Question 18.
Euclid's Postulate 1 is :
(a) A straight line may be drawn from any point to any other point.
(b) A terminated line can be produced indefinitely
(c) All right angles are equal to one another
(d) None of these

Answer: (a) A straight line may be drawn from any point to any other point.

Question 19.
Two distinct lines :
(a) Always intersect
(b) Either intersect or parallel
(c) Always have two common points
(d) Always parallel

Answer: (b) Either intersect or parallel

Question 20.
The number of dimensions a solid has is:
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 0

Answer: (c) 3

Question 21.
In ancient India, the shapes of altars used for household rituals were:
(a) Squares and circles
(b) Triangles and rectangles
(c) Trapeziums and pyramids
(d) Rectangles and squares

Answer: (a) Squares and circles

Question 22.
Boundaries of solids are:
(a) Surfaces
(b) Curves
(c) Lines
(d) Points

Answer: (a) Surfaces

Question 23.
A solid has _____dimensions.
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Zero

Answer: (c) Three

Question 24.
The edges of the surface are :
(a) Points
(b) Curves
(c) Lines
(d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Lines
