

CHAPTER-2 | Lines and Angles

QUIZ PART-13

1. What does a labelled protractor have?

- A. 180° scale
- B. Labels for every 10°
- C. Labels for every 1°
- D. No labels (B)

Explanation: A labelled protractor includes clear markings at every 10° and usually has additional smaller marks for measuring finer angles between the main labels.

2. The process of dividing an angle into two equal parts is called?

- A. Measuring the angle
- B. Bisecting the angle
- C. Doubling the angle
- D. Halving the angle (B)

Explanation: When an angle is divided into two equal parts, it is called bisecting the angle. The line that divides the angle is called the angle bisector.

3. What is the main purpose of a protractor?

- A. To measure lengths
- B. To measure angles
- C. To calculate areas
- D. To find midpoints (B)

Explanation: A protractor is a tool used to measure angles in degrees. It is specifically designed for this purpose.

4. What does an angle bisector do?

- A. Increases the angle
- B. Decreases the angle
- C. Divides the angle into two equal parts
- D. Adds another angle (C)

Explanation: The angle bisector divides the given angle into two equal parts. This is useful for geometric constructions and angle measurements.

5. Which of the following is true about the protractor shown on page 5?

- A. It is a digital protractor.
- B. It is a semi-circular protractor.
- C. It measures only 90° .
- D. It is a full circular protractor. (B)

Explanation: The protractor shown on page 5 is a half-circle protractor, which measures angles from 0° to 180° .

6. When using a protractor, where should the center point (0°) be placed?

- A. At the top of the angle
- B. At the vertex of the angle
- C. At the end of the angle
- D. At the midpoint of the protractor (B)

Explanation: The center point (0°) of the protractor should be placed at the vertex of the angle to accurately measure its degree.

7. What happens if you use a paper protractor for angles greater than 180° ?

- A. It will be less accurate
- B. It will still work but be difficult to read
- C. It is not suitable for such angles
- D. It is only for angles less than 90° (C)

Explanation: A paper protractor is typically designed for angles less than or equal to 180° . For angles greater than 180° , a full-circle protractor would be needed.

8. Which of the following steps is correct for measuring an angle using a protractor?

- A. Place the protractor with its center at the angle's vertex, then align one ray with the baseline.
- B. Place the protractor at any point on the ray to measure.
- C. Rotate the protractor until it shows 180° .
- D. Ignore the scale and estimate the angle. (A)

Explanation: To measure an angle, place the protractor's center at the vertex of the angle and align one of the rays along the protractor's baseline. Then, read the angle measurement.

9. What is the angle measure of the figure shown on page 19?

- A. 45°
- B. 90°
- C. 30°
- D. 60° (B)

Explanation: The protractor in the figure on page 19 shows a right angle, which is 90° .

10. How does the angle bisector affect an angle?

- A. It increases the angle's measure
- B. It divides the angle into two equal parts
- C. It makes the angle obtuse
- D. It makes the angle acute (B)

Explanation: The angle bisector divides the given angle into two equal parts, helping in the construction and measurement of angles.