

## CHAPTER-2 | Lines and Angles

### QUIZ PART-21

1. What is the difference between a line and a line segment?
- A. A line has two endpoints; a line segment has no endpoints
- B. A line has no endpoints; a line segment has two endpoints
- C. A line segment has no endpoints; a line has no beginning
- D. There is no difference (B)

**Explanation:** A line extends infinitely in both directions with no endpoints, whereas a line segment has two fixed endpoints.

2. What are the two parts of an angle?
- A. Angle and vertex
- B. Vertex and arm
- C. Arm and sides
- D. Ray and vertex (B)

**Explanation:** An angle is formed by two rays or arms that meet at a common point called the vertex.

3. How would you classify an angle with less than  $90^\circ$ ?
- A. Right angle
- B. Acute angle
- C. Obtuse angle
- D. Reflex angle (B)

**Explanation:** An acute angle is any angle that measures less than  $90^\circ$ .

4. What is the unit in which angles are measured?
- A. Meter
- B. Degree
- C. Radian
- D. Foot (B)

**Explanation:** Angles are measured in degrees ( $^\circ$ ), and a full rotation is  $360^\circ$ .

5. What is the measure of a right angle?
- A.  $180^\circ$
- B.  $360^\circ$
- C.  $90^\circ$
- D.  $45^\circ$  (C)

**Explanation:** A right angle measures exactly  $90^\circ$ .

6. How do you draw an angle of  $45^\circ$  using a protractor?
- A. Place the protractor at  $180^\circ$
- B. Place the protractor at  $90^\circ$
- C. Mark the  $45^\circ$  line and draw the angle
- D. Use the  $180^\circ$  line (C)

**Explanation:** To draw a  $45^\circ$  angle, align the protractor with the vertex, mark  $45^\circ$  on the protractor, and draw the line.

7. Which type of angle measures exactly  $180^\circ$ ?
- A. Acute angle
- B. Right angle
- C. Straight angle
- D. Obtuse angle (C)

**Explanation:** A straight angle is formed by two rays that create a straight line, measuring exactly  $180^\circ$ .

8. How do you compare angles by superimposition?
- A. Measure each angle separately
- B. Place the angles close to each other
- C. Place the angles on top of each other
- D. Measure the angles with a ruler (C)

**Explanation:** Superimposition involves placing one angle on top of another to compare their measures.

9. Can angles be compared without superimposition?
- A. Yes, with the help of a protractor
- B. No, superimposition is always required
- C. Yes, with transparent circular paper
- D. No, angles cannot be compared (C)

**Explanation:** Angles can be compared without superimposition by using transparent circular paper to overlay the angles.

10. How do you classify an angle that is more than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$ ?
- A. Acute angle
- B. Right angle
- C. Obtuse angle
- D. Reflex angle (C)

**Explanation:** An obtuse angle is one that is more than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$ .