1. Which of the following best describes a point?
   A. It has length and breadth
   B. It shows a precise location only
   C. It has thickness
   D. It extends endlessly   (B)

   Explanation : A point represents only a location and has no size or dimension.

2. How many lines can be drawn through a single point?
   A. Only one
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. Infinitely many   (D)

   Explanation : Through one point, infinitely many lines can pass in different directions.

3. How many lines can be drawn through two distinct points?
   A. None   B. One
   C. Two   D. Infinitely many (B)

   Explanation : Exactly one unique line passes through two given points.

4. Which statement is true about a line segment?
   A. It extends endlessly
   B. It has no endpoints
   C. It has two endpoints
   D. It forms an angle   (C)

   Explanation : A line segment is the shortest distance between two points and has two endpoints.

5. A ray is best described as:
   A. A line with two endpoints
   B. A line that extends endlessly in both directions
   C. A part of a line starting at one point and extending endlessly in one direction
   D. A curved path   (C)

   Explanation : A ray has one starting point and goes on forever in one direction.

6. An angle is formed by:
   A. Two line segments
   B. Two points
   C. Two rays with a common starting point
   D. Two parallel lines   (C)

   Explanation : An angle is formed when two rays start from the same point (vertex).

7. In the angle ∠DBE, which point is the vertex?
   A. D
   B. E
   C. B
   D. DE   (C)

   Explanation : The vertex of an angle is the common starting point of the two rays and is written in the middle.

8. The size of an angle depends on:
   A. Length of its arms
   B. Thickness of the rays
   C. Amount of rotation between the rays
   D. Position of the angle   (C)

   Explanation : Angle size depends only on how much one ray turns to reach the other.

9. What is the measure of a right angle?
   A. 45°
   B. 90°
   C. 180°
   D. 360°   (B)

   Explanation : A right angle is half of a straight angle and measures 90°.

10. An angle measuring 120° is classified as:
    A. Acute angle
    B. Right angle
    C. Obtuse angle
    D. Straight angle   (C)

    Explanation : An obtuse angle is greater than 90° but less than 180°.