

## CHAPTER-2 | Lines and Angles

## QUIZ-01

1. What is the smallest unit of geometry used to mark a location?

- A. Line                                      B. Point  
C. Ray                                        D. Segment                                      (B)

**Explanation:** A point marks a precise location but has no length, breadth, or height.

2. Which of the following has a definite length and two endpoints?

- A. Line                                        B. Ray  
C. Line Segment                              D. Angle                                      (C)

**Explanation:** A line segment has two endpoints and a definite length.

3. What is the name for a part of a line that starts at one point and extends endlessly in one direction?

- A. Segment                                      B. Point  
C. Ray    D. Line                                      (C)

**Explanation:** A ray starts at a point and continues endlessly in one direction.

4. Which tool is used to measure the degree of an angle?

- A. Divider                                      B. Scale  
C. Protractor                                      D. Compass                                      (C)

**Explanation:** A protractor is used to measure angles in degrees.

5. A straight angle measures how many degrees?

- A.  $90^\circ$     B.  $120^\circ$   
C.  $270^\circ$     D.  $180^\circ$                                       (D)

**Explanation:** A straight angle is half of a full turn, i.e.,  $180^\circ$ .

6. Which angle is formed when a book is opened to exactly  $90^\circ$ ?

- A. Acute    B. Right  
C. Reflex    D. Straight                                      (B)

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

7. Which angle lies between  $90^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ ?

- A. Acute    B. Right  
C. Reflex    D. Obtuse                                      (D)

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

8. How many equal parts is a full circle divided into to define degrees?

- A. 180    B. 360  
C. 90    D. 100                                      (B)

**Explanation:** A full circle is divided into 360 equal parts, each being  $1^\circ$ .

9. What is the vertex of an angle?

- A. A straight line  
B. The endpoint where two rays meet  
C. The longest ray  
D. The base of the triangle                                      (B)

**Explanation:** The vertex is the common starting point of the two rays forming the angle.

10. What type of angle is greater than  $180^\circ$  but less than  $360^\circ$ ?

- A. Right    B. Reflex  
C. Obtuse    D. Acute                                      (B)

**Explanation:** A reflex angle lies between  $180^\circ$  and  $360^\circ$ .