1. How can two angles be compared for size using superimposition?
   A. Placing the two angles close to each other
   B. Placing the two angles on top of each other
   C. Using a protractor
   D. Measuring the angle with a compass (B)

Explanation : To compare angles using superimposition, the two angles are placed on top of each other to check if their sizes match.

2. When two angles have a common vertex and their rays lie on top of each other, they are considered:
   A. Equal angles
   B. Complementary angles
   C. Acute angles
   D. Reflex angles (A)

Explanation: Equal angles are those where the common vertex and rays lie on top of each other during superimposition.

3. What is the first step to compare two angles without superimposition?
   A. Use a ruler
   B. Use transparent circular paper
   C. Measure both angles with a protractor
   D. Place one angle inside the other (B)

Explanation: To compare angles without superimposition, we use transparent circular paper to visually compare the angles.

4. Which angle is larger between ∠PQR and ∠ABC?
   A. ∠PQR is larger
   B. ∠ABC is larger
   C. Both are equal
   D. Cannot determine without measurement (A)

Explanation: From the comparison, it is stated that ∠PQR is larger than ∠ABC.

5. When comparing two angles, if the rays of both angles lie on top of each other, what can we conclude?
   A. The angles are different
   B. The angles are equal
   C. The angles form a right angle
   D. The angles form a reflex angle (B)

Explanation : If the rays and the vertex of two angles align on top of each other, the angles are equal in size.

6. How is an angle measured without superimposition?
   A. By measuring the distance between rays
   B. By comparing it with another angle
   C. With the help of transparent circular paper
   D. Using a straight edge (C)

Explanation : Transparent circular paper can be used to compare angles without superimposing them.

7. In the image comparing angles, if ∠AOB is equal to ∠XOY, what does this imply?
   A. The angles are complementary
   B. The angles are supplementary
   C. The angles are equal
   D. The angles are obtuse (C)

Explanation : If ∠AOB is equal to ∠XOY, it means the two angles are equal in size.

8. What method is described for comparing angles without using superimposition in the chapter?
   A. Using a ruler
   B. Using transparent paper
   C. Using a mirror
   D. None of the above (B)

Explanation : Transparent paper is used to compare angles without superimposing them, as mentioned in the chapter.

9. Which of the following angles is typically compared using superimposition?
   A. Angles formed by parallel lines
   B. Angles with different vertices
   C. Angles with identical rays and vertex
   D. Angles formed by intersecting lines (C)

Explanation : Angles with identical rays and a common vertex are most easily compared using superimposition.

10. Which angle is smaller between ∠PQR and ∠ABC?
    A. ∠PQR
    B. ∠ABC
    C. Both are equal
    D. Cannot be determined without a diagram (B)

Explanation : In the given comparison, ∠ABC is smaller than ∠PQR.