

CHAPTER-2 | Lines and Angles

QUIZ PART-11

1. If two angles share a common vertex and their rays lie on top of each other, what can we conclude?
- A. The angles are equal
B. The angles are complementary
C. The angles are supplementary
D. The angles are adjacent (A)

Explanation: If two angles share a common vertex and their rays lie on top of each other, the angles are equal in size.

2. Which angle is greater between $\angle AOB$ and $\angle XOY$?
- A. $\angle AOB$ is greater
B. $\angle XOY$ is greater
C. Both are equal
D. Cannot determine without a diagram (A)

Explanation: In the given case, $\angle AOB$ is greater than $\angle XOY$ based on their size comparison.

3. In the figure, what type of angles are $\angle AOB$ and $\angle XOB$?
- A. Complementary
B. Vertical angles
C. Adjacent angles
D. Alternate interior angles (C)

Explanation: $\angle AOB$ and $\angle XOB$ are adjacent angles as they share a common ray OB and vertex O .

4. The angle formed between rays OX and OY is known as:
- A. Acute angle
B. Right angle
C. Reflex angle
D. Angle $\angle XOY$ (D)

Explanation: The angle formed between rays OX and OY is specifically denoted as $\angle XOY$.

5. When comparing $\angle XOY$ and $\angle XOC$, which one is greater?
- A. $\angle XOY$ is greater
B. $\angle XOC$ is greater
C. Both angles are equal
D. Cannot determine without a diagram (B)

Explanation: $\angle XOC$ is greater than $\angle XOY$ based on the angle formed between the rays.

6. What is the relationship between $\angle XOY$ and $\angle AOB$?
- A. They are complementary angles
B. $\angle XOY$ is greater
C. $\angle AOB$ is greater
D. They are equal angles (D)

Explanation: $\angle XOY$ and $\angle AOB$ are equal angles as per the provided comparison in the chapter.

7. If an angle measures 45° , what type of angle is it?
- A. Acute angle
B. Right angle
C. Obtuse angle
D. Reflex angle (A)

Explanation: An angle that measures less than 90° is classified as an acute angle.

8. The measure of a right angle is:
- A. 0°
B. 45°
C. 90°
D. 180° (C)

Explanation: A right angle always measures exactly 90° .

9. Which of the following is an example of vertical angles?
- A. $\angle ABC$ and $\angle DEF$
B. $\angle PQR$ and $\angle STU$
C. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ formed by two intersecting lines
D. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ in a straight line (C)

Explanation: Vertical angles are the opposite angles formed when two lines intersect, such as $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$.

10. What is the measure of an angle that is exactly halfway between a right angle and a straight angle?
- A. 45°
B. 90°
C. 135°
D. 180° (C)

Explanation: The angle halfway between a right angle (90°) and a straight angle (180°) is 135° .