CHAPTER-2 | Lines and Angles

QUIZ PART-02

1. A point in geometry is:
   A. A figure with length
   B. A figure with width
   C. A specific location with no size
   D. A figure with height (C)

Explanation : A point represents a specific location but has no size, length, or width.

2. A line segment is defined as:
   A. A part of a line that extends infinitely in both directions
   B. A part of a line with one endpoint
   C. A part of a line with two endpoints
   D. A curve that joins two points (C)

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

3. A line is:
   A. A straight path that extends infinitely in both directions
   B. A straight path with two endpoints
   C. A curved path
   D. A shape with four corners (A)

Explanation: A line extends infinitely in both directions and has no endpoints.

4. A ray has:
   A. Two endpoints
   B. One endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction
   C. No endpoints
   D. Infinite length in both directions (B)

Explanation: A ray has one endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction.

5. Which of these terms represent points on a line?
   A. Only two points
   B. Any two points
   C. Only three points
   D. A single point (B)

Explanation : Any two points determine a unique line that passes through both of them.

6. The symbol used to represent a ray is:
   A. AB
   B. BA
   C. AB with an arrow on one side
   D. Line with no symbols (C)

Explanation : A ray is represented by two points, with an arrow on one side to show its infinite extension in one direction (e.g., AB →).

7. In the figure, which rays are shown?
   A. AB and BA
   B. AB and BC
   C. AB and AD
   D. AC and AD (B)

Explanation : The rays in the figure are AB and BC, extending infinitely in one direction from their starting points.

8. The number of endpoints in a line is:
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. None
   D. Infinite (C)

Explanation : A line has no endpoints and extends infinitely in both directions.

9. The point where a ray starts is called its:
   A. Endpoint
   B. Starting point
   C. Initial point
   D. Final point (C)

Explanation : The starting point of a ray is called its initial point.

10. In the figure, the rays shown are:
    A. AC, AD, AB
    B. AB, BC, CD
    C. AB, BD
    D. AB, AD (A)

Explanation : The rays in the figure are AC, AD, and AB, where each extends infinitely in one direction.