Unit 18 : Lines, Angles and Circles
&
Unit 19 : Triangles

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. A line segment has _____ end points.
2. A ray extends in _____ direction.
3. A _____ has a definite length.
4. A line has _____ end points.
5. You can not measure a _____ and a _____.
6. A ray has _____ end point.
7. Two rays having a common end point form an _____.
8. A right angle measures _____.
9. Acute angles is more than _____ and less than _____.
10. A _____ angle measures 180^0
11. _____ angle is more than 90^0 and less than 180^0.
12. An angle that is 89^0 is an _____ angle.
13. _____ angle is more than 0^0 and less than 90^0.
14. The common end point which forms an angle is called its_____.
15. The part of line that has 2 end point is a _____.
16. An angle that is 100^0 is an _____ angle.

17. Lines that meet at right angle are called _____ lines.

18. The needles at 9:15 a.m. form a _____ angle on the face of the clock.

19. Every point on a circle is at the same distance from the _____.

20. A line segment from centre to any point on the circle is called _____.

21. All the radii of a circle are _____.

22. A line segment whose end points are on the circle is called a _____ of the circle.

23. The longest chord of a circle is called a _____.

24. The radius of circle is _____ of the diameter.

25. The diameter of a circle is passes through the _____ of the circle.

26. The diameter of a circle is _____ the radius.

27. All the diameters of a circle are _____.

28. We can use a _____ protractor to measure angles.

29. In $\angle$ PQR, the vertex is _____ and the arms are _____ and _____.

30. Diameter = 2 x _____.

31. Radius = _____ ÷ 2

32. The radius of a circle is 6 cm. Its diameter is _____.

33. The diameter of a circle is 11 cm. Its radius is _____.

34. A triangle has _____ sides and _____ vertices.

35. A scalene triangles has all sides are _____ in lengths.

36. An equilateral triangle has all sides, are _____ in lengths.

37. An isosceles triangle has _____ sides are equal in length.

38. Each angle of an equilateral triangle is measure _____.

Subjective Type questions :

1. Find the diameter of the circle with radius

   a. 2.7 cm b. 12.3 cm c. 7.5 cm d. 8 cm

2. Find the radius of the circle with diameter

   a. 9 cm b. 14 cm c. 4.4 cm d. 11.8 cm

3. Draw the circles

   a. radius = 4.5 cm b. Diameter = 10 cm

   c. radius = 3.5 cm and measure its longest chord

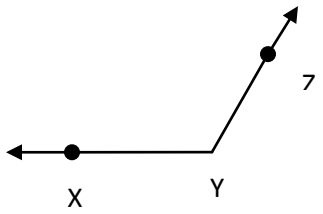
4. Construct the following angels and state the type of angles.

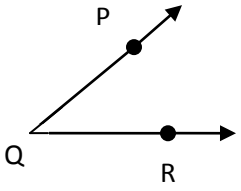
   a. 65^0 b. 120^0 c. 90^0 d. 30^0 e. 105^0

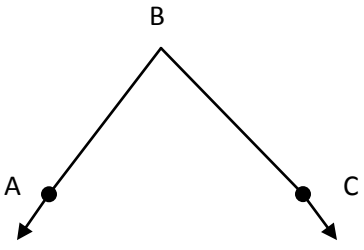
5. In Δ ABC, $\angle A = 50^0$ and $\angle B = 70^0$, the find $\angle C = ?$

6. In an isosceles Δ PQR, $\angle P = \angle R = 65^0$, then find $\angle Q = ?$

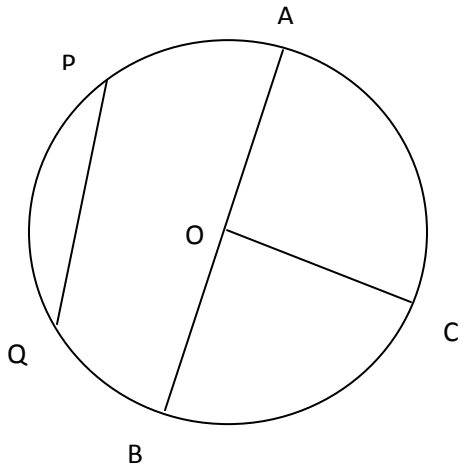
7. Measure the following angles and state the type of angle.







8) With the help of the figure, write the name of the following



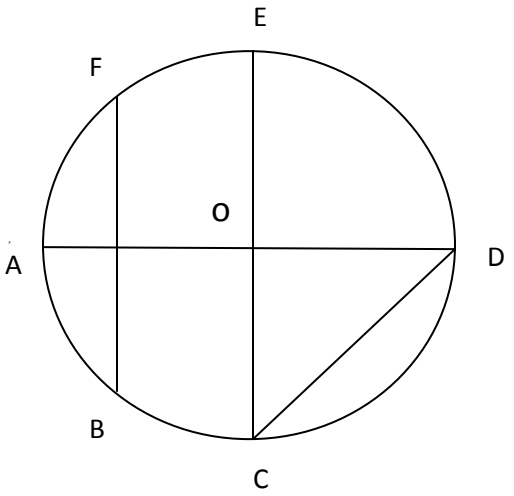
i) PQ =

ii) AB =

iii) O =

iv) OC =

9) In the given figure name the following



i) Centre of the circle

ii) All the radii

iii) All the diameters

iv) All the chords

10) In which of the following cases is a triangle possible with given group of sides

i) 8 cm, 7 cm, 15 cm

ii) 9 cm, 6 cm, 8 cm

iii) 1 cm, 2 cm, 4 cm

iv) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm

11) In which of the following cases is the construction of a triangle possible.

i) 80^0, 70^0, 60^0

ii) 90^0, 45^0, 45^0

iii) 50^0, 50^0, 80^0

iv) 39^0, 85^0, 65^0

-------******-------******----------

Prepared by :

III – V (Boys Section)