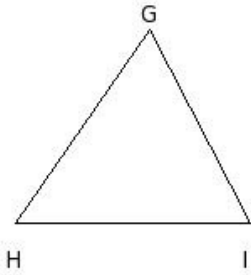


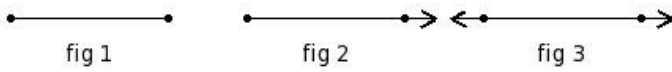


1. The side opposite to the vertex G



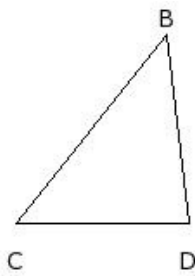
- (i)  $\overline{IG}$  (ii)  $\overline{JH}$  (iii)  $\overline{GH}$  (iv)  $\overline{GK}$  (v)  $\overline{HI}$

2. Which of the following figures represent a ray?



- (i) fig 3 (ii) fig 2 (iii) fig 1

3. The vertex opposite to the side  $\overline{DB}$



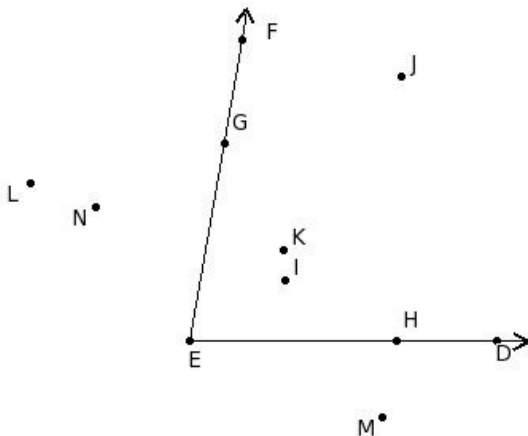
- (i) C (ii) F (iii)  $\overline{DE}$  (iv) B

4. Identify the figure below



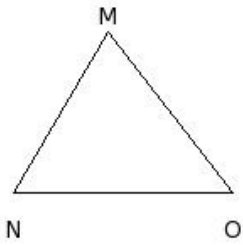
- (i) quadrilateral (ii) line (iii) nonagon (iv) triangle (v) heptagon

5. In the given figure, write the points belonging to the angle



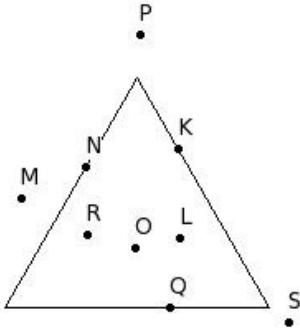
- (i) {N,L,M} (ii) {D,E,G,H,F} (iii) {I,J,K} (iv) {E,G,H,F} (v) {D,E,G,H,F,J,L}

6. The vertex opposite to the side  $\overline{NO}$



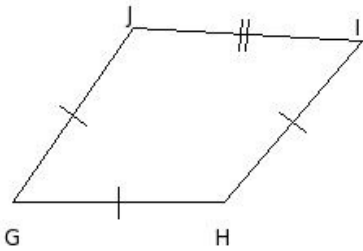
- (i) N (ii) M (iii)  $\overline{OP}$  (iv) Q

7. Identify the points that are outside the triangle



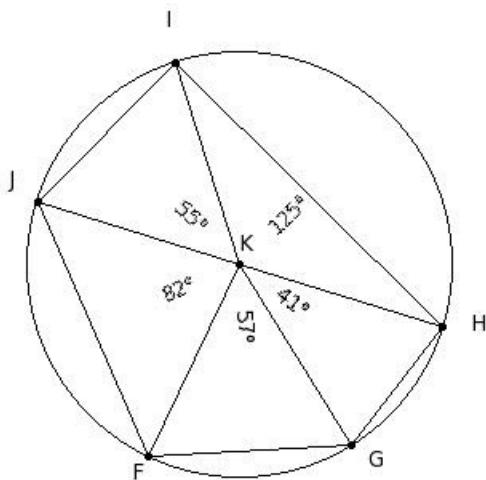
- (i) {S,M,O} (ii) {K,N,Q} (iii) {L,O,R} (iv) {N,P,M} (v) {M,P,S}

8. Identify the figure below



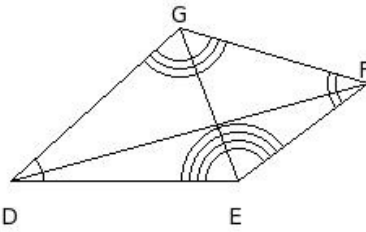
- (i) heptagon (ii) circle (iii) quadrilateral (iv) pentagon (v) hexagon

9. The diameters of the circle are



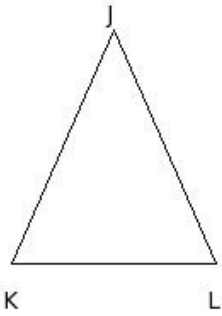
- (i)  $\overline{KF}, \overline{KG}, \overline{KH}, \overline{KI}, \overline{KJ}, \overline{HJ}$  (ii)  $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JF}, \overline{HJ}$  (iii)  $\overline{HJ}$  (iv)  $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JF}$  (v)  $\overline{KF}, \overline{KG}, \overline{KH}, \overline{KI}, \overline{KJ}$

10. The adjacent angles of the quadrilateral are



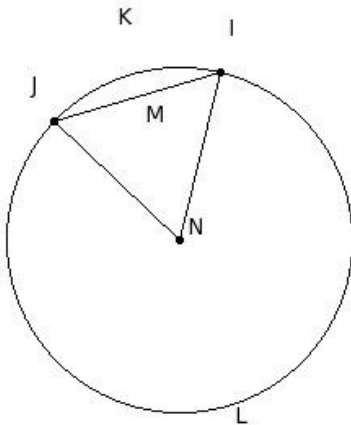
- (i)  $\angle D$  &  $\angle E$ ,  $\angle E$  &  $\angle F$ ,  $\angle F$  &  $\angle G$ ,  $\angle G$  &  $\angle D$  (ii)  $\angle D$  &  $\angle F$ ,  $\angle F$  &  $\angle G$ ,  $\angle G$  &  $\angle E$ ,  $\angle E$  &  $\angle D$   
 (iii)  $\angle D$  &  $\angle E$ ,  $\angle E$  &  $\angle F$ ,  $\angle F$  &  $\angle G$ ,  $\angle G$  &  $\angle D$  (iv)  $\angle D$  &  $\angle F$ ,  $\angle F$  &  $\angle E$ ,  $\angle E$  &  $\angle G$ ,  $\angle G$  &  $\angle D$   
 (v)  $\angle D$  &  $\angle E$ ,  $\angle E$  &  $\angle G$ ,  $\angle G$  &  $\angle H$ ,  $\angle H$  &  $\angle D$

11. The side opposite to the vertex K



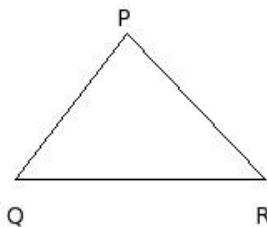
- (i)  $\overline{JK}$  (ii)  $\overline{MK}$  (iii)  $\overline{KL}$  (iv)  $\overline{LJ}$  (v)  $\overline{JN}$

12. The major arc of the circle is



- (i)  $\overline{ILJMI}$  (ii)  $\overline{IKJMI}$  (iii)  $\overline{NILJN}$  (iv)  $\overline{NIKJN}$  (v)  $\overline{ILJ}$

13. Identify the figure below

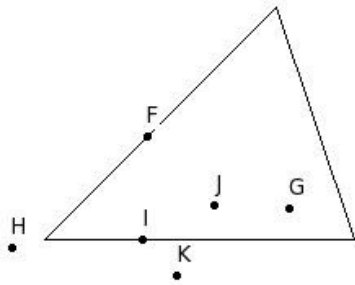


- (i) triangle (ii) decagon (iii) pentagon (iv) circle (v) octagon

14. Multiple lines drawn on a plane are called

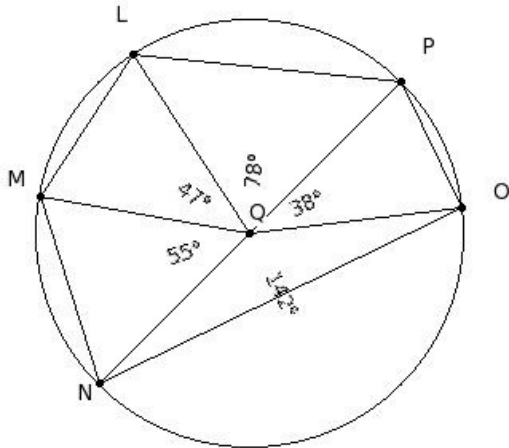
- (i) concurrent lines (ii) perpendicular lines (iii) intersecting lines (iv) coplanar lines (v) parallel lines

15. Identify the points that are inside the triangle



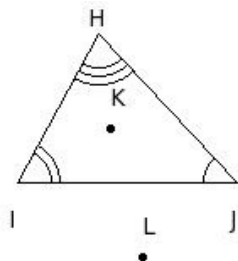
- (i) {F,I} (ii) {F,J} (iii) {G,K} (iv) {H,K} (v) {G,J}

16. The radii of the circle are



- (i)  $\overline{OL}, \overline{OM}, \overline{ON}, \overline{OQ}, \overline{OP}$  (ii)  $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PL}$  (iii)  $\overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PL}$  (iv)  $\overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PL}, \overline{QP}$   
 (v)  $\overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PL}, \overline{NP}$

17. The sides of the triangle are

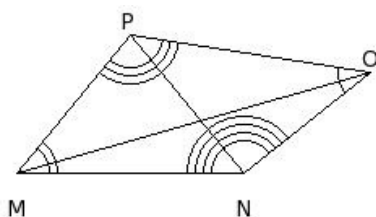


- (i)  $\overline{JK}, \overline{KI}, \overline{IJ}$  (ii)  $\overline{IK}, \overline{KH}, \overline{HI}$  (iii)  $\overline{JL}, \overline{LI}, \overline{IJ}$  (iv)  $\overline{KL}, \overline{LJ}, \overline{JK}$  (v)  $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JH}, \overline{HI}$

18. Every simple closed curve divides a plane into how many sets of points?

- (i) 0 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 6 (v) 4

19. The opposite angles of the quadrilateral are

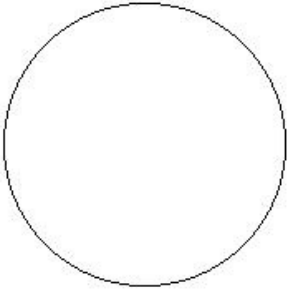


- (i)  $\angle M$  &  $\angle O$ ,  $\angle N$  &  $\angle P$  (ii)  $\angle M$  &  $\angle P$ ,  $\angle N$  &  $\angle O$  (iii)  $\angle M$  &  $\angle N$ ,  $\angle O$  &  $\angle P$  (iv)  $\angle M$  &  $\angle O$ ,  $\angle N$  &  $\angle P$   
 (v)  $\angle M$  &  $\angle P$ ,  $\angle O$  &  $\angle N$

20. Points lying on the same line are called

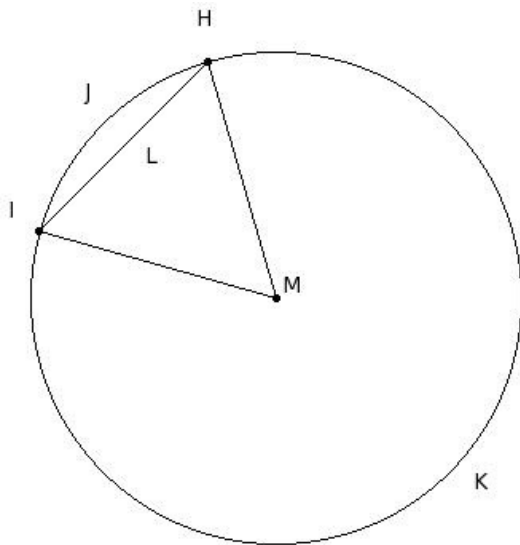
- (i) collinear points (ii) semi-linear points (iii) non-linear points (iv) concurrent points (v) linear points

21. Identify the figure below



- (i) circle (ii) heptagon (iii) pentagon (iv) nonagon (v) octagon

22. The minor arc of the circle is

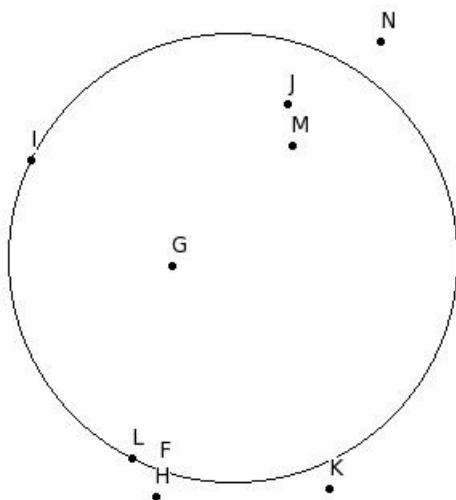


- (i) HJILH (ii) MHKIM (iii) HJI (iv) MHJIM (v) HKILH

23. The representation  $\overline{EF}$  indicates

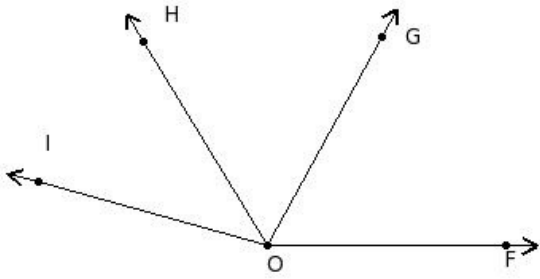
- (i) ray (ii) angle (iii) line segment (iv) arc (v) line

24. Find the points belonging to the outside of the circle



- (i) {H,K,N} (ii) {N,F,H} (iii) {G,J,M} (iv) {G,N,K} (v) {F,I,L}

25. Which of the following is the largest angle in the given figure?



- (i)  $\angle FOH$  (ii)  $\angle FOG$  (iii)  $\angle FOI$  (iv)  $\angle GOI$  (v)  $\angle GOH$

## Assignment Key

1) (v)	2) (ii)	3) (i)	4) (ii)	5) (ii)	6) (ii)
7) (v)	8) (iii)	9) (iii)	10) (iii)	11) (iv)	12) (v)
13) (i)	14) (iv)	15) (v)	16) (i)	17) (v)	18) (iii)
19) (iv)	20) (i)	21) (i)	22) (iii)	23) (iii)	24) (i)
25) (iii)					