

# Geometry - Test 1

Name \*

Kate Fogleman

Q1 \*

1 point

The three steps from solids to points are:

A. Solids - surfaces - lines – points

B. Solids - lines - surfaces - points

C. Lines - points - surfaces – solids

D. Lines - surfaces - points – solids

☒ A

☐ B

☐ C

☐ D

Q2 \*

1 point

P lies in the interior of  $\angle BAC$ . If  $\angle BAC = 70^\circ$  and  $\angle BAP = 42^\circ$ , then the value of  $\angle PAC$  is

- A.  $20^\circ$                       B.  $30^\circ$                       C.  $28^\circ$                       D.  $18^\circ$

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
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Q3 \*

1 point

Which of the following is a true statement?

- A. A line has a definite length.
- B. A ray has two end points
- C. A point always determines a unique line.
- D. Three lines are concurrent when they have only one point in common.

- ☐ A
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Q4 \*

1 point

A point  $C$  is the mid - point of the line segment  $AB$ , if

I.  $AC = AB$

II.  $C$  is the interior point of  $AB$ .

III.  $AC = CB$  and  $C$  is the interior point  $AB$ .

The given statement is true only when

A. I holds

B. II holds

C. III holds

D. none holds

☐ A

☐ B

☒ C

☐ D

Q5 \*

1 point

Number of lines passing through a given point

A. 2

B. 3

C. 10

D. Uncountable

☐ A

☐ B

☐ C

☒ D

Q6 \*

1 point

Sum of the exterior angles of Hexagon is

A.  $180^\circ$ B.  $540^\circ$ C.  $360^\circ$ D.  $450^\circ$ ☐ A☐ B☒ C☐ D

Q7 \*

1 point

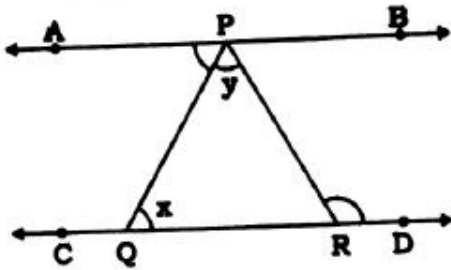
An exterior angle of a triangle is  $117^\circ$  and one its interior angles is  $37^\circ$ . What is the sum of the other two angles?

A.  $80^\circ$ B.  $154^\circ$ C.  $143^\circ$ D.  $145^\circ$ ☐ A☐ B☒ C☐ D

Q8 \*

1 point

In the given figure, if  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\angle APQ = 60^\circ$  and  $\angle PRD = 117^\circ$ , then the value of  $x$  and  $y$  are respectively

A.  $60^\circ, 57^\circ$ B.  $60^\circ, 77^\circ$ C.  $70^\circ, 77^\circ$ D.  $70^\circ, 87^\circ$ ☐ A☒ B☐ C☐ D

Q9 \*

1 point

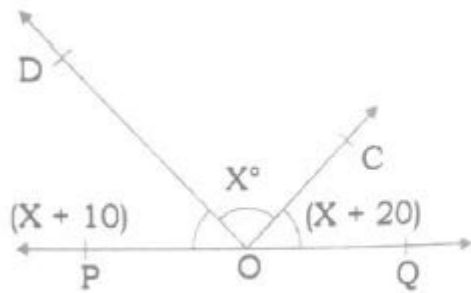
The sum and difference of two angles of a triangle are  $128^\circ$  and  $22^\circ$  respectively. Then the angles of the triangle are

A.  $75^\circ, 53^\circ, 52^\circ$ B.  $34^\circ, 50^\circ, 96^\circ$ C.  $45^\circ, 50^\circ, 85^\circ$ D.  $45^\circ, 55^\circ, 80^\circ$ ☒ A☐ B☐ C☐ D

Q10 \*

1 point

In the given figure, OP and OQ are opposite rays, then  $x =$

A.  $50^\circ$ B.  $60^\circ$ C.  $45^\circ$ D.  $30^\circ$ ☒ A☐ B☐ C☐ D

Q11 \*

1 point

In given figure  $AB \parallel CD$  and  $\angle F = 30^\circ$ . Then the value of  $\angle ECD$  is

A.  $120^\circ$ B.  $130^\circ$ C.  $140^\circ$ D.  $150^\circ$ ☐ A☐ B☐ C☒ D

Q12 \*

1 point

Interior angle of a regular polygon of  $n$  sides is equal to the exterior angle of a regular polygon of  $k$  sides, then number of such pairs  $(n, k)$  is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

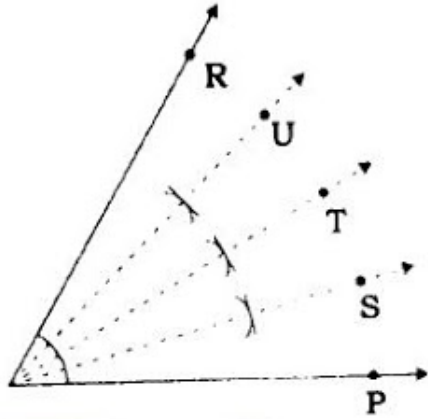
D. 5

☐ A☒ B☐ C☐ D

Q13 \*

1 point

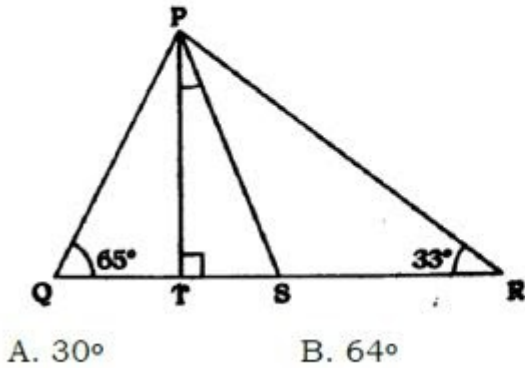
In the following figure,  $\angle PQR = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle PQR$  is bisected and the resultant angles are bisected again, then  $\angle TQS + \angle SQU + \angle PQS =$

A.  $20^\circ$ B.  $15^\circ$ C.  $60^\circ$ D.  $18^\circ$ ☐ A☐ B☒ C☐ D

Q14 \*

1 point

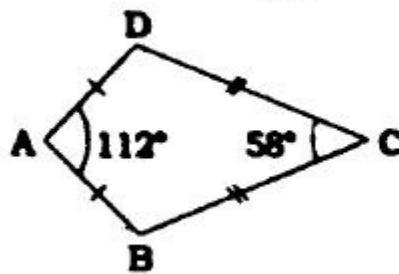
In the given figure,  $PT \perp QR$  and  $PS$  bisects  $\angle QPR$ . If  $\angle Q = 65^\circ$  and  $\angle R = 33^\circ$ , then  $\angle TPS =$

A.  $30^\circ$ B.  $64^\circ$ C.  $32^\circ$ D.  $16^\circ$ ☐ A☐ B☒ C☐ D

Q15 \*

1 point

In the given figure, the value of  $\angle ADC$  is

A.  $95^\circ$ B.  $80^\circ$ C.  $70^\circ$ D.  $65^\circ$ ☐ A☐ B☐ C☒ D

Q16 \*

1 point

The top of a broken tree touches the ground at a distance of 12 m from its base. If the tree is broken at a height of 5 m from the ground then the actual height of the tree is

A. 25 m

B. 13 m

C. 18 m

D. 17 m

☐ A☐ B☐ C☒ D

Q17 \*

1 point

The triangle ABC formed by  $AB = 5$  cm,  $BC = 8$  cm,  $AC = 4$  cm is

A. an isosceles triangle only

B. a scalene triangle only

C. an isosceles right triangle

D. scalene as well as a right triangle

☐ A

☒ B

☐ C

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Q18 \*

1 point

Two trees 7 m and 4 m high stand upright on a ground. If their bases (roots) are 4 m apart, then the distance between their tops is

A. 3 m

B. 5 m

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D. 11 m

☒ A

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Q19 \*

1 point

The sides of a triangle have lengths (in cm) 10, 6.5 and  $a$ , where  $a$  is a whole number. The minimum value that  $a$  can take is

A. 6

B. 5

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D. 4

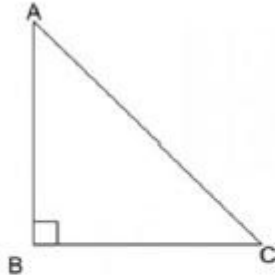
☐ A☐ B☐ C☒ D

Q20 \*

1 point

Triangle DEF of Fig. 6.6 is a right triangle with  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ .

What type of angles are  $\angle A$  and  $\angle C$ ?



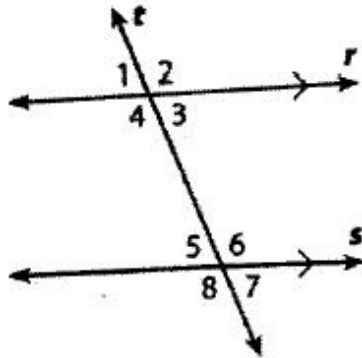
- A. They are equal angles
- B. They form a pair of adjacent angles
- C. They are complementary angles
- D. They are supplementary angles

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
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Q21 \*

1 point

In Figure, a pair of corresponding angles is

A.  $\angle 1, \angle 2$ B.  $\angle 3, \angle 6$ C.  $\angle 3, \angle 5$ D.  $\angle 3, \angle 7$ ☐ A☐ B☐ C☒ D

Q22 \*

1 point

If two lines are intersected by a transversal, then the number of pairs of interior angles on the same side of the transversal is

A. 1

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☐ A☒ B☐ C☐ D

Q23 \*

1 point

Angles between South and West and South and East are

- A. vertically opposite angles
- B. complementary angles
- C. making a linear pair
- D. adjacent but not supplementary

- ☐ A
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Q24 \*

1 point

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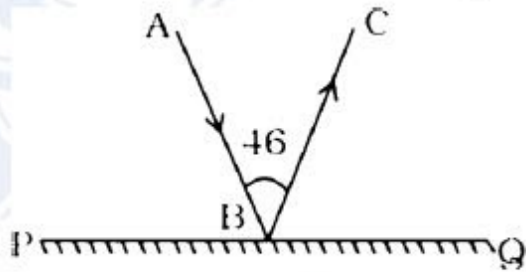
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Q25 \*

1 point

In Figure, PQ is a mirror, AB is the incident ray and BC is the reflected ray.  
If  $\angle ABC = 46^\circ$ , then  $\angle ABP$  is equal to

A.  $44^\circ$ B.  $67^\circ$ C.  $13^\circ$ D.  $62^\circ$ ☒ A☐ B☐ C☐ D

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Google Forms

# Geometry - Test 1

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Abhishek Aswal

Q1 \*

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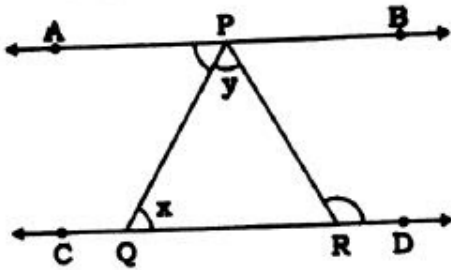
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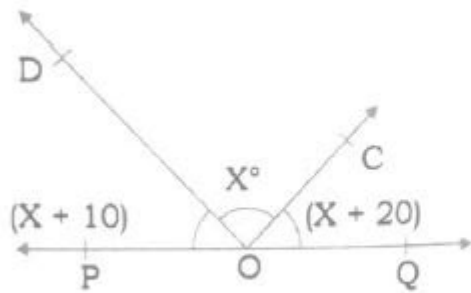
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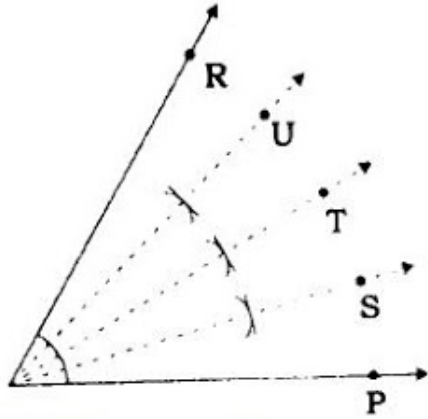
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☐ A

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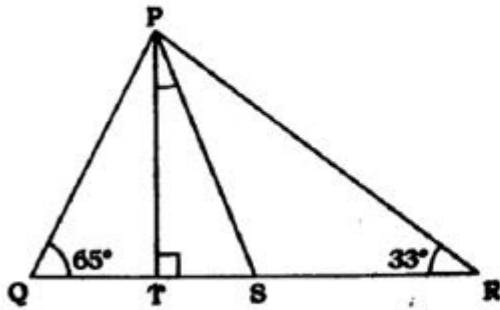
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Q14 \*

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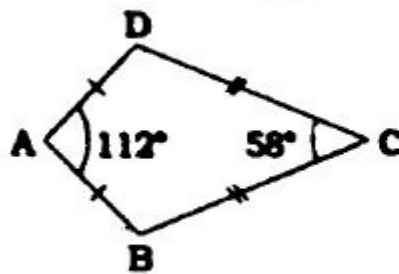
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D. 65°

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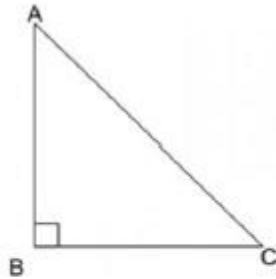
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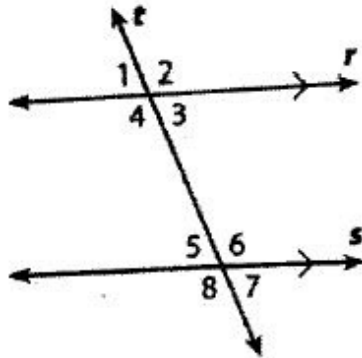
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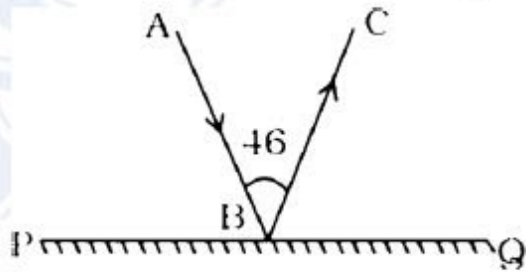
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