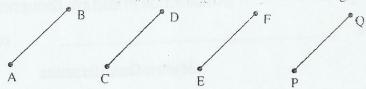
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - TABUK

Formative Assessment – I – Mathematics – Class IX INTRODUCTION TO EUCLID'S GEOMETRY

Name

			Date			
	Multiple Choice	Questi	ons			
According to Euclid's def	inition, the ends of	a line a	are -			
A 1			1 1	D	none (of those
According to listing in the	e class IX book of			υ.	none (n mese
A. Things which are ed	qual to the same th	ing, are	equal to each other	r		
B. If equals are added	to equals, the resu	Its are	equal	1.		
			o are equal.			
		o are	enem of the bot			
			not equal to and			
	g					
A solid has		. with an	double of the same	thing		
A. no dimension	land of the second	R.	one dimensi			
C. two dimension		**	_			
If a point C lies between tw	o points A and B					
		such the	$\frac{11 \text{ AC} = BC, \text{ then}}{}$			
	С		В			
A. AC = AB		B.	$AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$			
C. $AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$						
-			2			
and $\angle C$ is established?	According to which	axiom	of Euclid the relation	on bet	ween .	∠A
A. 1	B. II	.C.	·III	D	IV	
Two distinct lines I and m car	not have			٥.		
A. any point in common		B.	r common			
Passa in Common		D.				
		B.	a unique line can	be dra	awn	
C. more than one line can l	be drawn	D.	None of the abov	e		
	A. breadthless B. According to listing in the A. Things which are ed B. If equals are added C. If equals are subtract D. The whole is greater Things which are three time A. equal to each other C. half of the same thing A solid has A. no dimension C. two dimension If a point C lies between twe A A. AC = AB C. AB = ½ AC ∠A = ∠B and ∠B = ∠C, and ∠C is established? A. I Two distinct lines I and m can A. any point in common C. two points in common Through two points A. no line can be drawn	According to Euclid's definition, the ends of A. breadthless B. points According to listing in the class IX book of A. Things which are equal to the same the B. If equals are added to equals, the resurce. If equals are subtracted from equals, the D. The whole is greater than its part. Things which are three times of the same thing A. equal to each other C. half of the same thing A solid has A. no dimension C. two dimension If a point C lies between two points A and B is A. A. AC = AB C. AB = \frac{1}{2}AC \(\times A = \times B \) and \(\times B = \times C \), According to which and \(\times C \) is established? A. I B. II Two distinct lines I and m can not have A. any point in common C. two points in common Through two points A. no line can be drawn	According to Euclid's definition, the ends of a line at A. breadthless B. points C. According to listing in the class IX book of NCERT A. Things which are equal to the same thing, are B. If equals are added to equals, the results are at C. If equals are subtracted from equals, the result D. The whole is greater than its part. Things which are three times of the same thing are A. equal to each other B. C. half of the same thing D. A solid has A. no dimension B. C. two dimension D. If a point C lies between two points A and B such that $A = A = A = A = A = A = A = A = A = A $	A. breadthless B. points C. lengthless According to listing in the class IX book of NCERT, the first axiom is A. Things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to each othe B. If equals are added to equals, the results are equal. C. If equals are subtracted from equals, the results are equal. D. The whole is greater than its part. Things which are three times of the same thing are A. equal to each other C. half of the same thing A solid has A. no dimension C. two dimension B. one dimension C. two dimension D. Three dimension If a point C lies between two points A and B such that $AC = BC$, then A $C = AB$ B. $AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$ C. $AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$ D. $AC = \frac{1}{3}AB$ $AC = AB$ D. $AC = \frac{1}{3}AB$ $AC = AB$ B. II Two distinct lines I and m can not have A. any point in common C. two points in common C. two points in common D. None of the above Through two points B. a unique line can be drawn B. a unique line can	According to Euclid's definition, the ends of a line are A. breadthless B. points C. lengthless D. According to listing in the class IX book of NCERT, the first axiom is A. Things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to each other. B. If equals are added to equals, the results are equal. C. If equals are subtracted from equals, the results are equal. D. The whole is greater than its part. Things which are three times of the same thing are A. equal to each other C. half of the same thing D. double of the same thing A solid has A. no dimension C. two dimension B. one dimension C. two dimension D. Three dimension If a point C lies between two points A and B such that $AC = BC$, then A $C = BC$ B C. $AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$ D. $AC = \frac{1}{3}AB$ $AC = \frac{1}{3}$	According to Euclid's definition, the ends of a line are A. breadthless B. points C. lengthless D. none of According to listing in the class IX book of NCERT, the first axiom is A. Things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to each other. B. If equals are added to equals, the results are equal. C. If equals are subtracted from equals, the results are equal. D. The whole is greater than its part. Things which are three times of the same thing are A. equal to each other C. half of the same thing A solid has A. no dimension D. Three dimension C. two dimension B. one dimension C. two dimension D. Three dimension If a point C lies between two points A and B such that $AC = BC$, then A. $AC = AB$ B. $AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$ C. $AB = \frac{1}{2}AC$ D. $AC = \frac{1}{3}AB$ $AC = \frac{1}{3}$

9. If AB = CD, CD = EF and EF = PQ, then which one of the following is not true.



- A. AB = PQ
- B. CD = PQ
- C. AB = EF
- D. AB ≠ CD
- 10. For every line *l* and for every point P (not on *l*), there does not exist a unique line through P.
 - A. which is II to !

- B. which is 1 to 1
- C. which is coincident with /

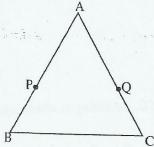
D. None of these

Short / Long Questions

- 1. What was the name of the famous book of Euclid? How many chapters it had?
- 2. It is known that x + y = 10. Is it true to say that x + y + p = 10 + p?
- 3. If AB = CD, can you say that AC = BD?

 A B C D

 Give reasons for your answer.
- 4. If $\angle 1 = \angle 2$, $\angle 3 = \angle 4$ and $\angle 2 = \angle 4$, what is the relation between $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$. Give reasons for your answer.
- 5. If $\Delta D = 4$ cm, CD = 8 cm and PQ = 2 times AB. Are CD and PQ equal? Which axiom is used for proving this?
- 6. AB = AC and AP = AQ. Can you say that BP = CQ? Which axiom are you using for this?



7. l = 3 cm long and lengths of lines m and n are three-fourth the length of l. Are m and n equal?