Class 9th- Introduction to Euclid's Geometry Test paper-4

Q.1 The things which are double of the same thing are

(a) equal   (b) unequal   (c) halves of the same thing   (d) double of the same thing

Q.2 A pyramid is a solid figure, the base of which is

(a) Only a triangle   (b) only a square   (c) only a rectangle   (d) any polygon.

Q.3 John is of the same age as Mohan. Ram is also of the same age as Mohan. State the Euclid's axiom that illustrates the relative ages of John and Ram

(a) First Axiom   (b Second Axiom   (c) Third Axiom   (d) Fourth Axiom

Q.4 In geometry, there are -------------------------------- Undefined term/terms.

(a) 1   (b) 2   (c) 3   (d) 4

Q.5 In ancient india, the shapes of altars used for house hold rituals were :

(a) Squares and circles   (b) Triangles and rectangles

(c) Trapeziums and pyramids   (d) Rectangles and squares.

Q.6 Greekís emphasised on :

(a) Inductive reasoning   (b) Deductive reasoning

(c) Both (a) and (b)   (d) practical use of geometry.

Q.7 Which of the following needs a proof ?

(a) Theorem   (b) Axiom   (c) Definition   (d) Postulate.

Q.8 The number of dimensions, a point has :

(a) 0   (b) 1   (c) 2   (d) 3.

Q.9 Boundaries of surfaces are:

(a) Surfaces   (b) Curves   (c) Lines   (d) Points.

Q.10 In ancient India, Altars with combination of shapes like rectangles, triangles and trapeziums were used for :
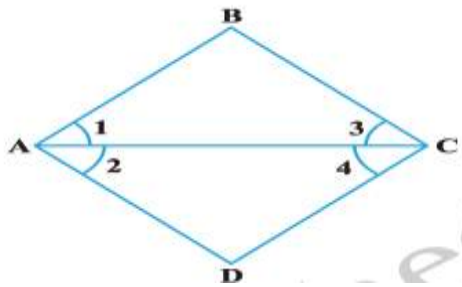
(a) Public worship   (b) Household rituals   (c) Both (a) and (b)   (d) None of these

Section B 2 - marks each

Q.11 Write Euclid's Postulate.

Q.12 Show that two lines which are both parallel to the same line, are parallel to each other.

Q .13 In the Fig. we have <1 = <2, <2 = <3. Show that <1 = <3.

Q. 14. In Fig. if AC = BD, then prove that AB = CD.

Q.15 If a point C lies between two points A and B such that AC = BC, then prove that AC = ½ AB. Explain by drawing the figure.