

- The number of dimensions, a solid has:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0
- The number of dimensions, a surface has:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0
- The number of dimensions, a point has:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0
- 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 – surface – points – solids
- Euclid's division his famous treatise "The Elements" into _____ chapters:
(a) 13 (b) 12 (c) 11 (d) 9
- The total number of propositions in the Elements are:
(a) 465 (b) 460 (c) 13 (d) 55
- Boundaries of solids are:
(a) surfaces (b) curves (c) lines (d) points
- Boundaries of surfaces are:
(a) surfaces (b) curves (c) lines (d) points
- A pyramid is solid figure, the base of which is:
(a) only a triangle (b) only a square
(c) only a rectangle (d) any polygon
- In Indus valley civilization (about 300 B. C.) the bricks used for construction work were having dimensions in the ratio :
(a) 1 : 3 : 4 (b) 4 : 2 : 1 (c) 4 : 4 : 1 (d) 4 : 3 : 2
- The side faces of a pyramid are
(a) triangles (b) squares (c) polygons (d) trapeziums
- Thales belongs to the country:
(a) Bablyonia (b) Egypt (c) Greece (d) Rome.

MCQ WORKSHEET-II
INTRODUCTION
TO EUCLID'S
GEOMETRY

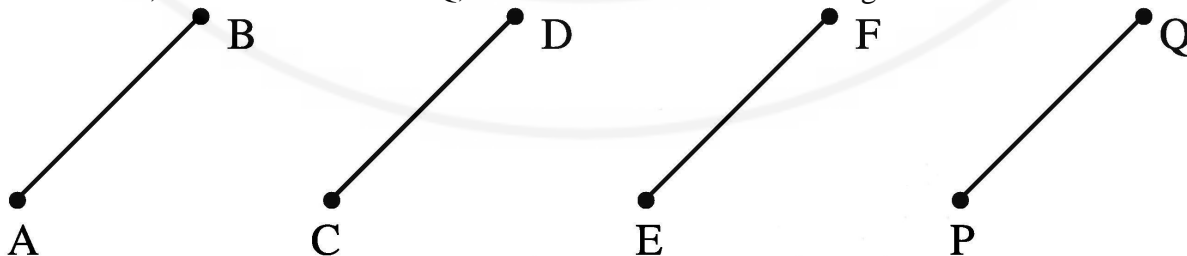
- Pythagoras was a student of:
(a) Thales (b) Euclid (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Archimedes.
- Euclid belongs to the country:
(a) Bablyonia (b) Egypt (c) Greece (d) Rome.
- It is known that if $x + y = 10$ then $x + y + z = 10 + z$. The Euclid's axiom that illustrates this statement is:
(a) 1st Axiom (b) 2nd Axiom (c) 3rd Axiom (d) 4th Axiom
- In ancient India, the shapes of altrars used for house hold rituals were:
(a) Squares and circles
(b) Triangles and rectangles
(c) Trapeziums and pyramids
(d) Rectangles and squares
- The number of interwoven isosceles triangles in Sriyantras (in the Atharvaveda) is:
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 11
- Greek's emphasized on:
(a) Inductive reasoning (b) Deductive reasoning
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Practical use of geometry
- In ancient India, Altrars 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
- Which of the following needs a proof?
(a) Theorem (b) Axiom (c) Definition (d) Postulate
- Two distinct lines cannot have more than ____ point in common
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) infinite
- A _____ may be drawn from any one point to any other point
(a) solid (b) plane surface
(c) straight line (d) none of these

- According to Euclid's definition, the ends of a line are
(a) breadthless (b) points (c) lengthless (d) none of these
- 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 equal are added to equals, the result 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 (b) not equal to each other
(c) half of the same thing (d) double of the same thing
- A solid has
(a) no dimension (b) one dimension
(c) two dimension (d) three dimension

5. 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) $AC = \frac{1}{3} AB$
- $\angle A = \angle B$ and $\angle B = \angle C$. According to which axiom of Euclid the relation between $\angle A$ and $\angle C$ is established?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
 - Two distinct two points
(a) any point in common (b) one point in common
(c) two points in common (d) none of the these
 - Through two points
(a) no line can be drawn (b) a unique line can be drawn
(c) more than one line can be drawn (d) none of these
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) $AB \neq CD$

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 \parallel to l (b) which is \perp to l (c) which is coincident with l (d) none of these
11. Euclid stated that all right angles are equal to each other in the form of
(a) a theorem (b) an axiom (c) a definition (d) a postulate
12. Lines are parallel if they do not intersect is stated in the form of
(a) a proof (b) an axiom (c) a definition (d) a postulate
13. Euclid stated that all right angles are equal to each other in the form of
(a) an axiom (b) a definition (c) a postulate (d) a proof
14. 'Lines are parallel if they do not intersect' is stated in the form of
(a) an axiom (b) a definition (c) a postulate (d) a proof