



MATHS

BOOKS - MTG IIT JEE FOUNDATION

BASIC GEOMETRICAL IDEAS

Illustration



Three points



2. Look at the figure and name the following:



Two rays



Two line segments





A pair of

parallel lines



Two lines



Pair of intersecting lines



Pair of perpendicular lines



























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18. In the given curve, name the point(s)

In the interior of the curve



19. In the given curve, name the point(s)

In the exterior of the curve



20. In the given curve, name the point(s)

On the boundary of the curve



21. In the given curve, name the point(s)

In the region of the curve



A. Five points

B. A line

C. Four rays

D. Five line segments

Answer: Points C,P,Q and M

















28. Name the sides, vertices and diagonals of the given figure.



29. Name all the angles formed in the given figure.





30. In the given diagram, name the point(s)

In the interior of \angle PQR



31. In the given diagram, name the point(s)

In the exterior of POR



32. In the given diagram, name the point(s)

On the boundary of $\angle PQR$



33. Name the sides, vertices and angles of the given triangle.



34. In the given quadrilateral KITE, name all the pairs of

adjacent angles



35. In the given quadrilateral KITE, name all the pairs of

adjacent sides



36. In the given quadrilateral KITE, name all the pairs of

opposite angles


37. In the given quadrilateral KITE, name all the pairs of

opposite sides





a segment





an arc





a chord



a radius





a sector





two exterior points





a diameter





centre

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46. Name the points(s)

In the interior of the circle



47. Name the points(s)

In the exterior of the circle



48. Name the points(s)

On the boundary of the circle



49. Name the points(s)

In the region of the circle



1. The number of common points in the two angles marked in given figure

is_____



2. Name the points:

on POQ



3. Name the points:





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4. Name the points:

in the exterior of \angle POQ





all pairs of parallel lines





all pairs of intersecting lines





lines whose point of intersection is P

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8. In the given figure, name:



lines whose point of intersection is C





collinear points



11. In given figure, name all rays with initial points as A, B and C respectively.





Name all chords of the circle.





Name all radii of the circle.





Name a chord, which is not the diameter of the circle.



Shade sectors OAC and OPB.





Shade the minor segment of the circle formed by CP.



17. Draw a sketch of quadrilateral EFGH. State:

Two pairs of adjacent sides



18. Draw a sketch of quadrilateral EFGH. State:

Vertices

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19. Draw a sketch of quadrilateral EFGH. State:

Two pairs of opposite sides



20. Draw a sketch of quadrilateral EFGH. State:

Diagonals













$\angle 1$



∠ 2



∠ 3



∠4



\angle 5


four pairs of intersecting lines four collinear points (iii) three noncollinear points (iv) three lines whose point of intersection is p





four collinear points





three non-collinear points





three lines whose point of intersection is p



34. How many diagonals does each figure have? Name them.





35. How many diagonals does each figure have? Name them.



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36. How many diagonals does each figure have? Name them.



Ncert Section Exercise 4 1



five points





a line





four rays

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4. Use the figure to name:







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line passing through A

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8. Use the figure to name:



line on which O lies





9. Use the figure to name:



Two pairs of intersecting lines

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10. How many lines can pass through

one given point?



11. How many lines can pass through

two given points?

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12. Draw a rough figure and label suitably in each of the following cases:

Points P lies on $\overline{A}B$

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13. Draw a rough figure and label suitably in each of the following cases:

XY and PQ intersect at M

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14. Draw a rough figure and label suitably in each of the following cases:

Line I contains E and F but not D



15. Draw a rough figure and label suitably in each of the following cases:

 $\overline{O}P$ and $\overline{O}Q$ meet at O

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16. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following

statements are true or false in context of the given figure



Q,M, O, N, P are points on the line MN.

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17. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given figure



M, O, N are points on a line segment $\overline{M}N$

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18. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following

statements are true or false in context of the given figure



M and N are end points of line segment $\overline{M}N$.

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19. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following

statements are true or false in context of the given figure



O and N are end points of line segment $\overline{O}P$.



20. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given figure



M is one of the end points of line segment $\overline{Q}O$.



21. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given figure



22. Consider the following figure of line MN.Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given gifure. M is point on ray \overrightarrow{OP} .

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23. Consider the following figure of line MN.Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given gifure. M is point on ray \overrightarrow{OP} . **24.** Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given figure



Ray $\overline{O}M$ is not opposite to ray $\overline{O}P$.



25. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given figure



26. Consider the following figure of line MN. Say whether following statements are true or false in context of the given figure



N is the initial point of $\overline{N}P$ and $\overline{N}M.$



1. Classify the following curves as



Open



2. Classify the following curves as



Closed.

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3. Draw rough diagrams to illustrate the followi	ng:
--	-----

Open curve
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4. Draw rough diagrams to illustrate the following:
Closed curve.
Vatch Video Solution
5. Draw any polygon and shade its interior.
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6. Consider the given figure and answer the questions:



Is it a curve?



7. Consider the given figure and answer the questions:



Is it closed?



8. Illustrate, if possible, each one of the following with a rough diagram:

A closed curve that is not a polygon.

9. Illustrate, if possible, each one of the following with a rough diagram:

An open curve made up entirely of line. segments.



10. Illustrate, if possible, each one of the following with a rough diagram:

A polygon with two sides.

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Ncert Section Exercise 4 3

1. Name the angles in the given figure.



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2. In the given diagram, name the point(s)



In the interior of DOE



3. In the given diagram, name the point(s)



4. In the given diagram, name the point(s)In the given diagram, name the point(s)



On ∠EOF

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5. Draw rough diagrams of two angles such that they have

One point in common.



6. Draw rough diagrams of two angles such that they have

Two points in common.



Ncert Section Exercise 4 4

1. Draw a rough sketch of a triangle ABC. Mark a point P in its interior and

a point Q in its exterior.

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2. Identify three triangles in the figure. In the given diagram, name the point(s)







4. Write the names of six line segments. In the given diagram, name the

point(s)



5. Which two triangles have $\angle B$ as common?





Ncert Section Exercise 4 5

1. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral PQRS. Draw its diagonals. Name

them. Is the meeting point of the diagonals in the interior or exterior of

the quadrilateral?



2. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral KLMN. State,

two pairs of opposite sides,



two pairs of opposite angles,

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4. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral KLMN. State,

two pairs of adjacent sides,



5. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral KLMN. State,

two pairs of adjacent angles.



6. Investigate:

Use strips nad fasteners to make a triangle and a quadrilateral.

Try to push inward at any one vertex of the triangle.Do the same to the quadrilateral.

Is the triangle distorted ?Is the quadrilateral distorted?Is the triangle

rigid?

Why is it that structures like electric towers make use of triangular shapes and not quadrilaterals?

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Ncert Section Exercise 4 6


the centre of circle







three radii





a diameter





a chord



two points in the interior





a point the exterior





a sector





a segment,

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9. Is every diameter of a circle also a chord?





a diameter

14. Draw any circle and mark

a sector



15. Draw any circle and mark

a segment

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16. Draw any circle and mark

a point in its interior



17. Draw any circle and mark

a point in its exterior





18. Draw any circle and mark

an arc

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19. Say true or false :

Two diameters of a circle will necessarily intersect.

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20. Say true or false :

The centre of a circle is always in its interior.

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Exercise Mcq Level 1

1. A line segment.___

A. Has only one end point

B. Has two end points

C. Has length and width

D. Extend endlessly in both directions

Answer: b

2. The point that lies in the interior of $\angle SOP$ is M



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3. A triangle is a polygon with___

A. 2 sides

B. 3 sides

C. 4 sides

D. 5 sides

Answer: b



Answer: d



5. Where does the vertex of an angle lie?

A. In its interior

B. In its exterior

C. On the angle

D. None of these

Answer: c

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6. A chord that passes through the centre of a circle is___

A. Diameter

B. Segment

C. Radius

D. Centre

Answer: a

7. Which of the following is the adjacent vertices of the given figure?



A. A and C

B. B and E

C. D and E,

D. F and D

Answer: c



8. Which of the following is NOT a polygon ?



D.

Answer: c



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10. In how many maximum number of points can two distinct lines intersect?

A. 3

B. 0

C. Infinite

D. 1

Answer: d

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11. Three or more points are___if they lie on a same line.

A. Collinear

B. Intersecting

C. Non-collinear

D. None of these

Answer: a





13. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



A. 6

B. 2

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: c

14. The diameter of a circle passes through___

A. The centre

B. The circumference

C. Any where in the interior

D. Always two points

Answer: a

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15. The shortest path between any two points is called____

A. Line segment

B. Angle

C. Curve

D. Chord

Answer: a



17. If the end points of a simple curve are joined, then it is said to be____

A. Closed

B. Open

C. Ray

D. Line

Answer: a

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18. The meeting point of adjacent sides of a quadrilateral is called a___

A. Vertex

B. Side

C. corner

D. Segment

Answer: a

19. Parallel lines___

- A. Never meet each other
- B. Cut at one point
- C. Cut at two point
- D. Meet each other after certain distance

Answer: a

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20. Any three non-collinear points when joined together form a___

A. Triangle

- B. Quadrilateral
- C. Rhombus
- D. Square

Answer: a Watch Video Solution

21. Which of the following does not represent a ray in the given figure?



A. OA

B. OB,

C. BA

D. AB

Answer: c



22. The surface of which of the following does not represent a plane?

A. A book

B. Wall

C. Floor of your room

D. A football

Answer: d



23. Which of the following can be measured?

A. Line

B. ray

C. point

D. Line segment

Answer: d

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24. Number of diagonals for an octagon

A. 5

B. 17

C. 8

D. 20

Answer: d

25. The relation between radius (r) and diameter (d) is___

A. d=2xr

B. d=r/2

C. d=r/3

D. d=3r

Answer: a

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26. The chord of a circle which passes through the centre is___the radius

A. Thrice

B. Double

C. Half

D. Equal to

Answer: b



27. The distance from center of circle to its boundary is known as

A. Diameter

B. Radius

C. Circumference

D. Chord

Answer: B



28. How many line segments are there in the given figure?



A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 9

Answer: b

29. Which of the following is an open curve?



Answer: d

30. Which of the following is incorrect?

A. Sector is the area enclosed by two radil and an are of a circle.

B. A chord connects two points on the circumference of a circle.

C. Length of radii of a circle are equal.

D. Every chord divides the circle into two equal parts.

Answer: d

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Exercise Mcq Level 2

1. Which of the following is not found in the given figure?



A. point

B. Ray

C. line

D. Line segment

Answer: c

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2. Which of the following is not a simple closed figure?





Β.

A.





3. Which of the following pair of line segments are not parallel, as shown

in the figure?



A. AD, BC

B. AE, FC

C. DE, BF

D. AB, BC

Answer: d
4. In the given figure, lines I, m and n have been drawn passing through P. How many more lines can we draw through P?



A. None

B. one

C. Five

D. Infinite

Answer: d

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5. The number of triangles in the given figure is____



A. 10

B. 12

C. 13

D. 14

Answer: c

6. How many pairs of adjacent vertices are there in the following figure?



A. 5

B. 3

C. 2

Answer: a



Answer: b



8. Which of the following statements is false?

A. Two diameters of a circle will necessarily intersect.

B. The centre of a circle is always in its interior.

C. Every diameter of a circle is also a chord.

D. Every chord of a circle is also a diameter.

Answer: d

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9. How many pairs of adjacent angles are there in the following figure?



Β.	4
----	---

C. 6

D. 3

Answer: c

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10. Which of the following pairs of angles are not adjacent angles?



A. $\angle AOB, \angle BOD$

B. $\angle BOC$, $\angle AOC$

 $C. \angle COD, \angle AOC$

D. $\angle BOC, \angle AOB$

Answer: b

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Match The Following

1. Match the following:



1. Collinear points

List-II

- ∠QPR
- 3. Parallel Lines
- 4. Intersecting Lines

A. P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

- B. P-2, Q-3, R-1, 5-4
- C. P-2, Q-3, R-4, 5-1
- D. P-2. Q-4, R-3, 5-1

Answer: c

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2. Match the following:



Assertion Reason Type

1. Assertion: PQ and RS are the adjacent sides of quadrilateral PQRS.

Reason : Adjacent sides are any two sides with a common end point.

A. Reason : A quadrilateral is a polygon made up of line segments.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct

explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If assertion is false but reason is true.

Answer: d

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2. Assertion: Two planes intersect in a line. point,

Reason : If two lines have one common point, they are intersecting lines.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct

explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct

explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If assertion is false but reason is true.

Answer: b

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3. Assertion : A quadrilateral has 4 and 2 angle and 4 diagonals.

Reason : A quadrilateral is a polygon made up of line segments.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct

explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct

explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If assertion is false but reason is true.

Answer: d



1. A polygon is entirely made up of straight lines only. A hexagon ABCDEF

is a six sided polygon.



How many diagonals are there in the hexagon?

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 10

Answer: c

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2. A polygon is entirely made up of straight lines only. A hexagon ABCDEF

is a six sided polygon.



How many line segments are there in the hexagon?

A. 5		
B. 6		
C. 7		
D. 8		

Answer: b



3. A polygon is entirely made up of straight lines only. A hexagon ABCDEF is a six sided polygon.



.How many angles are there in the hexagon?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: b

Comprehension Type Passage li

1. A simple closed curve does not cross itself and its ends are joined.



How many points lie in the exterior of the given curve?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

Answer: b



2. A simple closed curve does not cross itself and its ends are joined.



.How many points lie in the interior of the curve?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

Answer: c



3. A simple closed curve does not cross itself and its ends are joined.



how many points lie in the region of the curve?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 8

Answer: d

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Subjective Problems Very Short Answer Type

1. Count the number of line segments drawn in the following figure and

name them.



2. Which of the following are polygons?



3. Which of the following are polygons?



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4. Which of the following are polygons?



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5. From the given figure, write the names of the rays drawn in the same

directions:



6. Name the vertices and sides of the given triangle.



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11. Name the pair of all intersecting lines in the given figure.





12. Write the points which lie



in the interior of quadrilateral ABCD.



13. Write the points which lie



in the exterior of quadrilateral ABCD.



14. Write the points which lie



on the boundary of quadrilateral ABCD.



15. If the line 1 passing through the points A and B also passes through

the point C, then what are the three points A, B and C called?



16. In the given figure, write another name for:



17. In the given figure, write another name for:



18. In the given figure, write another name for:





19. In the given figure, name: the points which are



in the interior of $\angle PQR$



20. In the given figure, name: the points which are



in the exterior of $\angle PQR$


21. In the given figure, name: the points which are



on $\angle PQR$



Subjective Problems Short Answer Type

1. Study the given figure and answer the following questions:



Name all the triangles formed in the given figure.



2. Study the given figure and answer the following questions:



Which two points lie on sides BC and AB respectively?



3. Study the given figure and answer the following questions:



Name any two line segments inside the triangle ABC.





centre of the circle





radii of the circle





diameters of the circle





chords of the circle





two minor and major arcs



9. How many angles are formed in the following figure?





four line segments





four rays





two non-intersecting line segments



13. Name the six parts of the circle numbered in the diagrams below,





14. In the given figure, PQRS is a quadrilateral:



How many pairs of adjacent sides are there? Name them.

15. In the given figure, PQRS is a quadrilateral:



How many pairs of opposite sides are there? Name them.



16. In the given figure, PQRS is a quadrilateral:



How many pairs of adjacent angles are there? Name them.

17. In the given figure, PQRS is a quadrilateral:



How many pairs of opposite angles are there? Name them.

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18. In the given figure,



Name the angle which contains the points M, N and S in its interior.



20. In the given figure,



Name the angle which contains the points R S and Y in its interior.

21. In the given figure,



List the points which are in the exterior of \angle AOB.

22. In the given figure,



List the points which are on the angle \angle AOC.



23. In the given figure, name all the triangles:



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24. In the given figure, name:







the angle opposite to BC



three radii





three chords





a diameter





a triangle that has the centre of the circle as vertex.



31. How many points are marked in the following figures? Name them.



32. How many points are marked in the following figures? Name them.







Subjective Problems Long Answer Type

1. Rays OP, OQ and OR have a common end point O forming several angles. The angles shown are 1, 2 and 3.



Rename the angles using alphabets.





2.

In the given figure, name the point in the interior of angle: (a) POQ (b) $% \left({{\left({{{\bf{n}}} \right)}} \right)$

QOR



3.

Name two points each of which lie on the angle: (a) POR (b) POQ

4. From the given circle, name the following:



a chord



a point in the interior and a point in the exterior of the circle





a sector





a segment





an arc.




a line segment on s



the line p in two other ways





all the line segments on line q



the line t in two other ways





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14. In the given figure, name the angles indicated as



















 $\angle 3$







 $\angle 7$



 $\angle 2$



23. In a \triangle PQR mark

the points A, B, C in the exterior of $\ riangle$ PQR

24. In a riangle PQR mark

the points X, Y, Z in the interior of $\ \bigtriangleup$ PQR



25. In a riangle PQR mark

the points H, L. on \triangle PQR.

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Subjective Problems Integer Numerical Value Type

1. How many lines can pass through two given points?

2. How many line segments will we get after joining the points A, B, C and





3. Count the pair of intersecting lines.



4. How many triangles are there in the given figure?





5. If OA=30 cm, then find the radius OB (in cm), where o is the centre of

circle.





6. How many sides are there in the given polygon?



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7. How many points are marked in the shown figure? Name them.





8. In how many directions can a line extended?

|--|

9. If OA=12 cm, then find the length of PQ (in cm), where O is the centre of circle.



10. A diameter divides the circle into k equal halves. Then find the value of

k..



A. A.J.K.H

B. A.J.E.G

C. B.D. H. E

D. A.J. K. F

Answer: a

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2. Classify the following into open and closed curves.





A. (y,p,r) (x,z,q)

B. (y,q,z) (x,p,r)

C. (p,q,x) (r,z,y)

D. (r,y,x) (p,q,z)

Answer: a

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3. Study the given figures carefully. Which of the above figures are polygons?



A. Only (i)

B. (i) and (ii) only

C. (i) and (iii) only

D. All of these

Answer: c

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4. Which of the following statements is/are correct?(1) A sector is the region in the interior of a circle enclosed by an arc on one side and a pair of radii on the other two sides. (ii) A segment of a circle is the region in the interior of the circle enclosed by an arc and a chord. (iii) Diameter is the longest chord of a circle. (iv) A circle is a polygon.

A. (i), (ii) and (iii) only

B. Only (i)

C. Only (ii)

D. None of these

Answer: a

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5. Which of the following figures are not polygons?



A. (i), (ii) and (v) only

B. (i), (ii) and (iii) only

C. (i), (iii), (iv) and (v) only

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only.

Answer: c



6. Match the columns.

Column-IColumn-I(p)Number of line (s)passing through two given points is(1)Nine(Q)Number of rays(s) can be drawn with same intial point is(2)Zero(R)The number of points of intersection of three parallel lines is(3)One(S)Number of diagonals in a six sided polygon is(4)InfinitianA.
$$(P) \rightarrow (3), (Q) \rightarrow (4), (R) \rightarrow (2), (S) \rightarrow (1)$$
B. $(P) \rightarrow (3), (Q) \rightarrow (1), (R) \rightarrow (2), (S) \rightarrow (4)$ C. $(P) \rightarrow (4), (Q) \rightarrow (2), (R) \rightarrow (1), (S) \rightarrow (3)$ D. $(P) \rightarrow (4), (Q) \rightarrow (3), (R) \rightarrow (2), (S) \rightarrow (1)$

Answer: a

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7. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

A. Two parallel lines will always intersect.

B. A triangle is a three sided polygon.

C. A line has no end points.

D. The diameter of a circle is double of its radius.

Answer: a

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8. Fill in the blanks. Any drawing (straight or non-straight) done without lifting the pencil is a P A Q is the one that does not cross itself. A curve is said to be R if its ends are joined. AS is a simple closed curve made up of line segments only.

A. curve open curve closed line

B. line curve open line

C. curve simplecurve closed polygon

D. curve closedcurve open circles

Answer: c



9. Which of the following sets of points lies in the exterior of the \angle PQR?



10. How many line segments can be drawn with any two of the points as end points?



A. 5			
B. 7			
C. 10			
D. 8			

Answer: c