

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL JAYANAGAR 9TH BLOCK
MATHEMATICS- 9th STANDARD
CHAPTER: INTRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- 1)The number of dimensions, a solid has _____
A)1 B)2 C)3 D)0
- 2)Boundaries of solids are_____
A)Surfaces B)Curves C)Lines D)Points
- 3) Boundaries of surfaces are_____
A)Surfaces B)Curves C)Lines D)Points
- 4)The number of dimensions, a surface has_____
A)1 B)2 C)3 D)0
- 5)The number of dimensions, a point has_____
A)1 B)2 C)3 D)None
- 6)The number of dimensions, a line has _____
A)1 B)2 C)3 D)0
- 7)Euclid divided his famous treatise into _____ chapters.
A)13 B)12 C)11 D)9
- 8)In Indus valley civilization 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
- 9)A pyramid is a solid figure, the side faces of which is a _____
A)triangle B)square C)rectangle D)circle
- 10)Thales belongs to the country_____
A)Babylonia B)Egypt C)Greece D)Rome
- 11)One of the Thales most famous pupil was _____
A)Euclid B)Archimedes C)Newton D)Pythagoras
- 12) In ancient India, the shapes of altars used for house hold rituals are_____
A)squares and circles B)triangles and rectangles
C)trapeziums and pyramids D)squares and rectangles
- 13) In ancient India, the shapes of altars used for public worship are_____
A)squares and circles B)triangles, rectangles and trapeziums
C)trapeziums and pyramids D)squares and rectangles
- 14)Euclid belongs to the country_____
A)Babylonia B)Egypt C)Greece D)Rome
- 15)It is known that $x+y=12$ then $x+y+z=12+z$. The Euclid's axiom that illustrates this statement is_____
A)first axiom B)second axiom C)third axiom D)fourth axiom
- 16)In ancient India, altars with combination of shapes like rectangles, triangles and trapezium were used for
A)public worship B) house hold rituals C)temples D)none of these
- 17)The number of interwoven isosceles triangles in Sriyantra is _____
A)7 B)8 C)11 D)9
- 18)Greeks mathematicians emphasized on_____
A)practical purpose B)statement of results C)deductive reasoning D)Inductive reasoning
- 19)The edges of surface are _____
A)points B)Curves C)Lines D)both B and C
- 20)Two distinct lines cannot have more than_____points in common
A)1 B)2 C)3 D)infinite
- 21)which mathematician is credited with giving the first known proof_____
A)Euclid B)Archimedes C)Thales D)Pythagoras

- 22) Which of the following need the proof?
 A) theorem B) axiom C) definition D) postulate
- 23) According to Euclid's definitions, the ends of a line are
 A) breadthless B) lengthless C) curve D) point
- 24) Euclid's 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
- 25) Through a fixed point _____
 A) A unique line can be drawn B) No line can be drawn
 C) More than one line can be drawn D) none of these
- 26) From given two distinct point _____
 A) A unique line can be drawn B) No line can be drawn
 C) More than one line can be drawn D) none of these
- 27) Number of line segments require to form a closed figure is _____
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 1
- 28) Two lines having a common point is called _____
 A) parallel lines B) intersecting lines C) coincident lines D) none of these
- 29) The things which are double of the same thing are
 A) halves of the same thing B) equal to one another
 C) double of the same thing D) quarter of the same thing
- 30) The things which are halves of the same thing are
 A) halves of the same thing B) equal to one another
 C) double of the same thing D) quarter of the same thing
- 31) Axioms are assumed to be _____
 A) Universal truths specific to geometry B) Universal truths specific to algebra
 C) Universal truths specific to science D) definitions
- 32) The number of propositions Euclid deduced in a logical chain is _____
 A) 365 B) 465 C) 565 D) 265
- 33) If a point C lies between two points A and B such that $AC=BC$ then _____
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- A) $AC=AB$ B) $AC=1/2 AB$ C) $AC=2AB$ D) $AC=1/3 A$
- 34) Which postulate of Euclid is significant in the history of mathematics is ____
 A) first B) second C) fourth D) fifth
- 35) Two distinct intersecting lines cannot be _____ to the same line
 A) parallel B) perpendicular C) equal D) coincide
- 36) A circle can be drawn with any _____
 A) center B) radius C) both
- 37) Father of geometry is _____
 A) Euclid B) Archimedes C) Thales D) Pythagoras
- 38) In which country Sulbasutra were the manuals of geometrical constructions?
 A) Babylonia B) Egypt C) Greece D) India
- 39) It is know that $x+4=10$ then find the value of x. The Euclid's axiom that illustrates this statement is ____
 A) first axiom B) second axiom C) third axiom D) fourth axiom
- 40) A terminated line can be produced _____
 A) definitely B) indefinitely C) one side D) none of these

ANSWERS

- 1) C)3
- 2) C)Lines
- 3) B)Curves
- 4) B)2
- 5) D)None
- 6) A)1
- 7) A)13
- 8) B)4:2:1
- 9) A)triangle
- 10) C)Greece
- 11) D)Pythagoras
- 12) A)squares and circles
- 13) B)triangles, rectangles and trapeziums
- 14) B)Egypt
- 15) A)first axiom
- 16) A)public worship
- 17) D)9
- 18) C)deductive reasoning
- 19) D)both B and C
- 20) A)1
- 21) C)Thales
- 22) A)theorem
- 23) D)point
- 24) C)a postulate
- 25) C)More than one line can be drawn
- 26) A)A unique line can be drawn
- 27) B)3
- 28) B)intersecting lines
- 29) B)equal to one another
- 30) B)equal to one another
- 31) A)Universal truths specific to geometry
- 32) B)465
- 33) B) $AC = \frac{1}{2} AB$
- 34) D)fifth
- 35) A)parallel
- 36) C)both
- 37) A)Euclid
- 38) D)India
- 39) C)third axiom
- 40) B)indefinitely