

**Class: IX**  
**Subject: Math's**  
**Topic: introduction to euclids geometry**  
**No. of Questions: 20**  
**Duration: 60 Min**  
**Maximum Marks: 60**

Q1. Euclid's second axiom is

- a. The things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another.
- b. If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal.
- c. If equals be subtracted from equals, the remainders are equals.
- d. Things which coincide with one another are equal to one another.

Sol: b Fact

Q2. Euclid's fifth postulate is

- a. The whole is greater than the part.
- b. A circle may be described with any Centre and any radius.
- c. All right angles are equal to one another.
- d. If straight line falling on two straight lines makes the interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, than the two straight lines if produced indefinitely, meet on that side on which the sum of angles is less than two right angles

Sol: d Fact

Q3. 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

Sol: a Fact

Q4. Axioms are assumed

- a. Universal truths in all branches of mathematics
- b. Universal truths specific to geometry
- c. Theorems
- d. Definitions

Sol: a Fact

Q5. 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

Sol: d Fact

Q6. If a straight line falling on two straight lines makes the interior angles on the same side of it, whose sum is  $120^\circ$  then the two straight lines, if produced indefinitely, meet on the side on which the sum of angles is

- a. Less than  $120^\circ$
- b. Greater than  $120^\circ$
- c. Is equal to  $120^\circ$
- d. Greater than  $180^\circ$

Sol: a Fact

Q7. 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 – surfaces –points –solids

Sol: a Fact

Q8. The number of dimensions, a solid has

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 0

Sol: c Fact

Q9. The number of dimensions, a surface has

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 0

Sol: b Fact

Q10. The number of dimension, a point has

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Sol: d Fact

Q11. Euclid divided his famous treatise The Elements into

- a. 13 chapters
- b. 12 chapters
- c. 11 chapters
- d. 9 chapters

Sol: a Fact

Q12. The total number of propositions in the Elements are

- a. 465
- b. 460
- c. 13
- d. 55

Sol: b Fact

Q13. Boundaries of solids are

- a. Surfaces
- b. Curves
- c. Lines
- d. Points

Sol: a Fact

Q14. Boundaries of surfaces are

- a. Surfaces
- b. Curves
- c. Lines
- d. Points

Sol: c Fact

Q15. In indus Valley Civilization (about 300 b.c) the bricks used for construction work were having dimensions in the ratio

- a. Only a triangle
- b. Only a square
- c. Only a rectangle
- d. Any polygon

Sol: b Fact

Q16. The side faces of a pyramid are

- a. Triangles
- b. Squares
- c. Polygons
- d. Trapeziums

Sol: a Fact

Q17. It is known that if  $x+y=10$  then  $x+y+z=10+z$ . The Euclid's axiom that illustrates this statement is

- a. First Axiom
- b. Second axiom
- c. Third axiom
- d. Fourth axiom

Sol: c Fact

Q18. 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

Sol: c Fact

Q19. The number of inter woven isosceles triangles in sriyantra (in the Atharvaveda) is

- a. Seven
- b. Eight
- c. Nine
- d. Eleven

Sol: a Fact

Q20. Greek's emphasized on

- a. Inductive reasoning
- b. Deductive reasoning
- c. Both A and B
- d. Practical use of geometry

Sol: a Fact

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