

Unit 18 : Lines, Angles and Circles
&
Unit 19 : Triangles

I. Fill in the blanks :

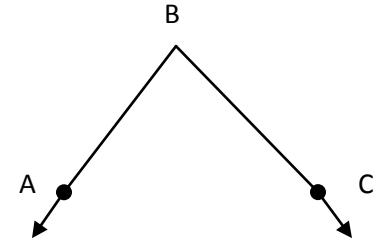
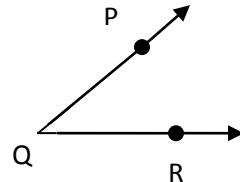
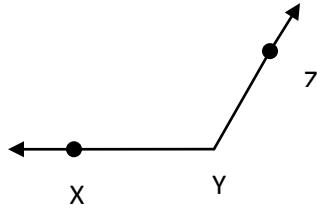
1. A line segment has _____ end points.
2. A ray extends in _____ direction.
3. A _____ has a definite length.
4. A line has _____ end points.
5. You can not measure a _____ and a _____.
6. A ray has _____ end point.
7. Two rays having a common end point form an _____.
8. A right angle measures _____.
9. Acute angles is more than _____ and less than _____.
10. A _____ angle measures 180°
11. _____ angle is more than 90° and less than 180° .
12. An angle that is 89° is an _____ angle.
13. _____ angle is more than 0° and less than 90° .
14. The common end point which forms an angle is called its _____.
15. The part of line that has 2 end point is a _____.
16. An angle that is 100° is an _____ angle.

17. Lines that meet at right angle are called _____ lines.
18. The needles at 9:15 a.m. form a _____ angle on the face of the clock.
19. Every point on a circle is at the same distance from the _____.
20. A line segment from centre to any point on the circle is called _____.
21. All the radii of a circle are _____.
22. A line segment whose end points are on the circle is called a _____ of the circle.
23. The longest chord of a circle is called a _____.
24. The radius of circle is _____ of the diameter.
25. The diameter of a circle is passes through the _____ of the circle.
26. The diameter of a circle is _____ the radius.
27. All the diameters of a circle are _____.
28. We can use a _____ protractor to measure angles.
29. In $\angle PQR$, the vertex is _____ and the arms are _____ and _____.
30. Diameter = $2 \times$ _____.
31. Radius = _____ \div 2
32. The radius of a circle is 6 cm. Its diameter is _____.
33. The diameter of a circle is 11 cm. Its radius is _____.
34. A triangle has _____ sides and _____ vertices.
35. A scalene triangles has all sides are _____ in lengths.
36. An equilateral triangle has all sides, are _____ in lengths.
37. An isosceles triangle has _____ sides are equal in length.

38. Each angle of an equilateral triangle is measure _____.

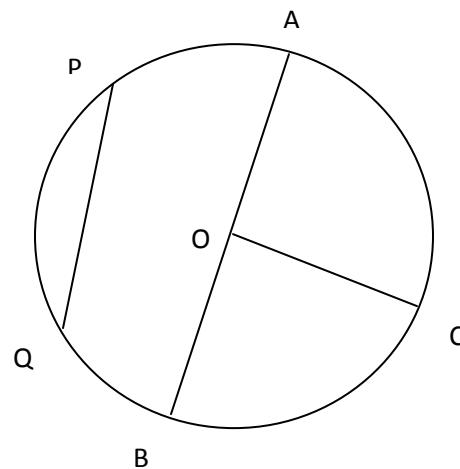
Subjective Type questions :

1. Find the diameter of the circle with radius
 a. 2.7 cm b. 12.3 cm c. 7.5 cm d. 8 cm
2. Find the radius of the circle with diameter
 a. 9 cm b. 14 cm c. 4.4 cm d. 11.8 cm
3. Draw the circles
 a. radius = 4.5 cm b. Diameter = 10 cm
 c. radius = 3.5 cm and measure its longest chord
4. Construct the following angles and state the type of angles.
 a. 65^0 b. 120^0 c. 90^0 d. 30^0 e. 105^0
5. In ΔABC , $\angle A = 50^0$ and $\angle B = 70^0$, then find $\angle C = ?$
6. In an isosceles ΔPQR , $\angle P = \angle R = 65^0$, then find $\angle Q = ?$
7. Measure the following angles and state the type of angle.



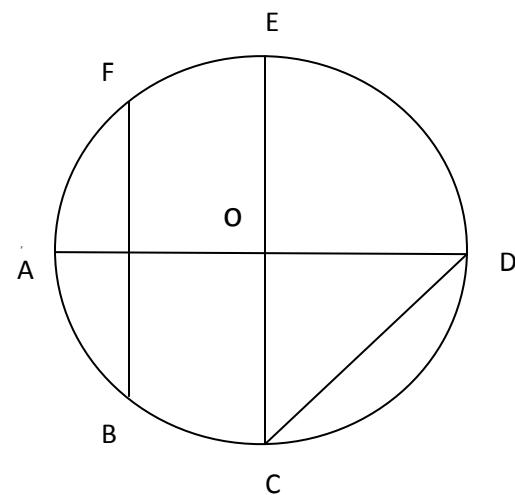
8) With the help of the figure, write the name of the following

- i) PQ =
- ii) AB =
- iii) O =
- iv) OC =



9) In the given figure name the following

- i) Centre of the circle
- ii) All the radii
- iii) All the diameters
- iv) All the chords



10) In which of the following cases is a triangle possible with given group of sides

- i) 8 cm, 7 cm, 15 cm
- ii) 9 cm, 6 cm, 8 cm
- iii) 1 cm, 2 cm, 4 cm

iv) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm

11) In which of the following cases is the construction of a triangle possible.

i) 80° , 70° , 60°

ii) 90° , 45° , 45°

iii) 50° , 50° , 80°

iv) 39° , 85° , 65°

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Prepared by :

III – V (Boys Section)