



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
Class IX, Mathematics *Worksheet- Introduction to Euclid's Geometry*
21-06-20

OBJECTIVE TYPE (1 Mark)

Q.1.	The number of dimensions, a solid has							
	A	1	B	2	C	3	D	0
Q.2.	Euclid divided his famous treatise "The Elements" into							
	A	13 chapters	B	12 chapters	C	11 chapters	D	9 chapters
Q.3.	According to Euclid's definition, the edges of a surface are							
	A	points	B	lines	C	plane	D	surfaces
Q.4.	Which of the following needs a proof?							
	A	Theorem	B	Axiom	C	Definition	D	Postulate
Q.5.	Euclid stated that all right angles are equal to one another in the form of							
	A	an axiom	B	a definition	C	a postulate	D	a proof
Q.6.	The number of dimensions, a point has							
	A	0	B	1	C	2	D	3
Q.7.	According to Euclid's definition, the ends of a line are							
	A	breadthless	B	points	C	lengthless	D	none of these

Q.8.	Boundaries of solids are							
	A	surfaces	B	curves	C	lines	D	points
Q.9.	Things which are double of the same thing are							
	A	Halves of the same thing	B	Unequal	C	Double of the same thing	D	Equal

Fill in the blanks(1mark)

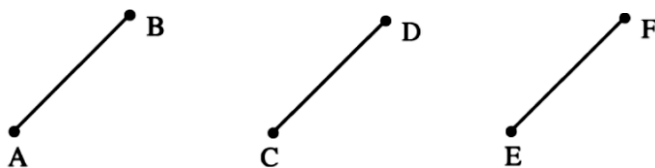
Q10.	Two distinct lines cannot have more than _____ point(s) in common.
Q11.	A _____ may be drawn from any one point to any other point.
Q12.	A _____ is a surface which lies evenly with the straight lines on itself.

VSQ (1 mark)

Q13.	How many lines can pass through a single point?
Q14.	If $a + b = 15$ and $a + b + c = 15 + c$, which axiom of Euclid does the statement illustrate?

SECTION B (2 marks)

Q15.	State any two Euclid's axioms.
Q16.	In the given figure, if $AB = CD$ and $CD = EF$, is $AB = EF$? State which axiom is used here.



Answers

Answers	1	C	2	A	3.	B	4	A
	5	C	6	A	7	B	8	A
	9	D	10	one	11	straight line	12	plane surface
	13	Infinite	14	Second axiom statement	16.	Yes, first axiom statement		
