Class 9 Maths Chapter 5 Introduction to Euclid's Geometry MCQs - Practice Questions

1. According to Euclid's axioms, things which coincide with one another are _____ to one another.
(a) Unequal
(b) Equal
(c) half
(d) Double

2. Two distinct lines cannot have more than _____ point in common.
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

3. If two circles are equal, then their radii are _____.
(a) Doubled
(b) Equal
(c) Unequal
(d) None of these

4. Two distinct intersecting lines cannot be _____ to the same line.
(a) Parallel
(b) Perpendicular
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

5. A circle can be drawn with any centre and any radius.
(a) Neither true nor false
(b) True
(c) False
(d) None of these

6. If equal are subtracted from equals, then the remainders are _____.
(a) Double of the equal
(b) Half of the equal
(c) Equal
(d) Unequal

7. Two lines that are equidistant from each other and they never meet is called _____.

(a) Line segment

(b) Radius

(c) Perpendicular Lines

(d) Parallel lines

8. Which of the following is a part of line that has two distinct endpoints?

(a) Line segment

(b) Radius

(c) Perpendicular Lines

(d) Parallel Lines

9. Two lines that intersects each other at right angle is called _____.

(a) Line segment

(b) Radius

(c) Perpendicular Lines

(d) Parallel Lines

10. Which of the following notation is used to represent perpendicular lines?

(a) →

(b) ↔

(c) ||

(d) ⊥

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1 - (b)	2 - (a)	3 - (b)	4 - (a)	5 - (b)
6 - (c)	7 - (d)	8 - (a)	9 - (c)	10 - (d)