BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
MATHS QUESTION BANK - 3

Time: 1 Hour Full marks: 87 Pass marks: 69

1. A line segment $\overline{AB}$ when extended infinitely in both the directions, it is called _____.
2. A line contains _____ points.
3. If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the adjacent angles is _____.
4. The sum of all the angles around a point is _____.
5. A fine dot represents a _____.
6. The straight path between two points A and B is called _____.
7. A line segment $\overline{AB}$ when extended infinitely in one direction, it is called _____.
8. Two lines having a common point are called _____.
9. The point common to two given lines is called their point of _____.
10. Three or more lines intersecting at the same point are called _____.
11. A straight line which cuts two or more straight lines at distinct points is called a _____.
12. An angle, whose measure is _____, is called a right angle.
13. An angle whose measure is more than _____ but less than _____ is called an acute angle.
14. An angle whose measure is more than _____ but less than _____ is called an obtuse angle.
15. An angle, whose measure _____ is called a straight angle.
16. An angle whose measure is more than _____ but less than _____ is called a reflex angle.
17. An angle whose measure is _____ is called a complete angle.
18. Two angles are said to be equal, if they have the _____ measure.
19. Two angles are said to be supplementary, if the sum of their measures is _____.
20. _____ angles are called the supplement of each other.
21. A triangle having all sides equal is called an _____.
22. A triangle having two sides equal is called an _____ triangle.
23. A triangle in which all the sides are of different lengths is called a _____ triangle.
24. A triangle in which one of the angles measures _____ is called a right angled triangle.
25. A triangle in which every angle measures more than 0^0 but less than 90^0 is called an _____ angled triangle.
26. A triangle in which one of the angles measures more than 90^0 but less than 180^0 is called an _____ angled triangle.
27. Sum of all the angles of a triangle is _____.
28. Sum of any two sides of a triangle is always _____ than the third side.
29. The difference of any two sides of a triangle is _____ than the third side.
30. The _____ of a triangle corresponding to any side is the line segment joining the mid-point of that side with the opposite vertex.
31. The point of intersection of all the three medians of a triangle is called _____.
32. The point of intersection of all the three altitudes of a triangle is called _____.

33. The point of intersection of the internal bisectors of the angles of a triangles is called _____.
34. The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle is called _____.
35. In two triangles, if two sides and the included angle of one are equal to the corresponding sides and the included angle of the other, than the triangles are called _____.
36. In a right angled triangle, the square of the _____ is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
37. A quadrilateral in which opposite sides are parallel is called a _____.
38. A parallelogram each of whose angles is 90^0, is called a _____.
39. A rectangle having all its sides equal is called a _____.
40. A parallelogram having all sides equal is called a _____.
41. A quadrilateral in which two opposite sides are parallel and two opposite sides are non-parallel, is called a _____.
42. A quadrilateral in which two pairs of adjacent sides are equal is known as _____.
43. A circle is the locus of a point which moves in a plane in such a way that its distance from a given fixed point is always _____.
44. The fixed point is called ____ and the constant distance is called the ____ of the circle.
45. A line segment joining the centre and a point on the circle is called _____.
46. The perimeter of a circle is called _____.
47. Circumference = _____.
48. A _____ of a circle is a line segment joining any two points on the circle.
49. A _____ is a chord of a circle passing through the centre of the circle.
50. A line which intersects a circle at two distinct points is called a ____ of the circle.
51. A line that intersects the circle in exactly one point is called a _____ to the circle.
52. Circles which have the same centre but different radii are called _____ circles.
53. A continuous piece of a circle is called an _____ of the circle.
54. A diameter of a circle divides it into two equal arcs, each of these two arcs is called a _____.
55. The part of the circular region bounded by an arc and a chord, including the arc and the chord is called a _____ of the circle.
56. The _____ and _____ segments of a circle are called the alternate segments of the circle.
57. The region enclosed by an arc of a circle and its two bounding radii is called ____ of the circle.
58. A quadrilateral ABCD is said to be cyclic, if all its vertices lie on a ___ and Points lying on a circle are said to be _____.
59. The sum of either pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is _____.
60. If one side of a cyclic quadrilateral is produced, then the exterior angle is equal to the _____ angle.
61. If two chords, say AB and CD of a circle intersect each other internally or externally at point E, the AE x EB = _____.

62. If PT is a tangent (with P being a external point and T being the point of contact) and PAB is a secant to the circle (with A and B being the points where the secant cuts the circle). Then PT^2= _____.
63. Equal chords of congruent circles subtend _____ at the centre.
64. A line which intersects a circle at two distinct points is called a ____ of the circle.
65. The angle which a chord makes with a tangent at its point of contact is equal to _____.
66. The degree measure of a semi-circle is ____.
67. If the length of an arc is less than the length of the arc of the semi-circle, then it is called a _____ arc and otherwise, it is a _____ arc.
68. If the angles subtended by the two chords of congruent circles at the corresponding centres are equal, then the chords are _____.
69. The angle subtended by an arc of a circle at the centre is _____ the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
70. The angle subtended by diameter at any point in a semi-circle is a _____.
71. Angles formed by chord in the same segment of a circle are _____.
72. There is no tangent passing through a point lying _____ the circle.
73. There is one and only one tangent passing through a point ____ a circle.
74. There are exactly ____ tangents through a point lying outside a circle.
75. The length of the line segment between a given point and the point of contact of the tangent through this point with the circle is called _____.
76. The tangent at any point of a circle is _____ to the radius through the point of contact.
77. The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are _____.
78. If two tangents are drawn from an external point, then they subtend ____ angle at the centre and they are equally inclined to the _____.
79. The point at which the tangent meets the circle is called its _____.
80. Equal chords of a circle subtend ____ at the centre.
81. If two arcs of a circle are congruent, then the corresponding chords are ____.
82. The perpendicular from the centre of a circle to a chord _____ the chord.
83. Equal chords of a circle are ____ from the centre.
84. The chords of a circle which are equidistant from the centre are ____.
85. There is one and only one circle passing through _____.
86. Of any two chords of a circle, the one which is larger is _____ to the centre.
87. Chords of congruent circles which are equidistant from the corresponding centres are _____.

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
MATHS QUESTION BANK – 3 (ANSWER)

1. line AB
2. infinite
3. 180^0
4. 360^0
5. point
6. the line segment
7. ray
8. intersecting lines
9. intersection
10. concurrent
11. Transversal
12. 90^0
13. 0^0, 90^0
14. 90^0, 180^0
15. 180^0
16. 180^0, 360^0
17. 360^0
18. same
19. 180^0
20. Two supplementary
21. Equilateral triangle
22. isosceles
23. scalene
24. 90^0
25. acute
26. obtuse
27. 180^0
28. greater
29. smaller
30. median
31. centroid
32. orthocentre
33. incentre
34. circumcentre
35. congruent
36. hypotenuse
37. Parallelogram
38. rectangle
39. square
40. rhombus
41. trapezium
42. Kite
43. Constant

44. centre, radius
45. radius
46. Circumference
47. $2\pi r$
48. Chord
49. diameter
50. secant
51. tangent
52. concentric
53. Arc
54. semi circle
55. segment
56. minor, major
57. sector
58. circle, concyclic
59. 180^0
60. interior opposite
61. DE x EC
62. PA x PB
63. equal angles
64. secant
65. any angle in the alternate segment
66. 180^0
67. minor, major
68. equal
69. double
70. right angle
71. equal
72. inside
73. lying on
74. two
75. length of tangent
76. Perpendicular
77. equal
78. equal, line segment joining the centre to the point
79. point of contact
80. equal angles
81. equal
82. bisects
83. equidistant
84. equal
85. three given non-collinear points
86. nearer
87. equal