Q1. Define and the following terms: (i) Angle (ii) Obtuse angle (iii) Complementary angles (iv) Supplementary angles (v) Adjacent angles

Q2. Define and draw the following: (i) Linear pair of angles (ii) Vertically opposite angles

Q3. Find the complement of the following angles: (i) 58 (ii) 45

Q4. Find the supplement of the following angles: (i) 90 (ii) 120

Q5. Two supplementary angles are in the ratio 3:2. Find the angles.

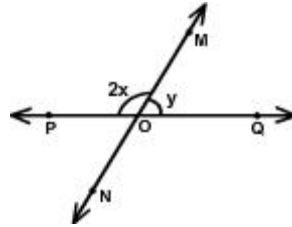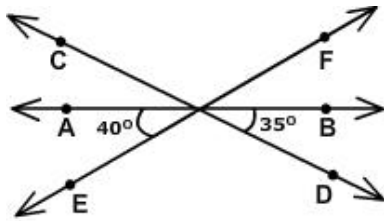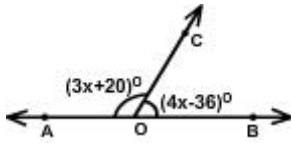Q6. In the given figure, lines AB, CD and EF intersect at O. Find the measures of < AOC and < COF.

fig for Q.7

Q7. In the given figure PQ and MN intersect at O (i) Determine y when x= 60 (ii) Determine x when y = 40

Q8. In the given figure, what value of x will make AOB, a straight line?

Q9. One of the four angles formed by two intersecting lines is a right angle. Show that the other three angles will also be right angles.

Q11. Prove that the two lines which are both parallel to the same line are parallel to one another.

Q13. In the figure, AB II CD and < F = 30 Find <ECD.
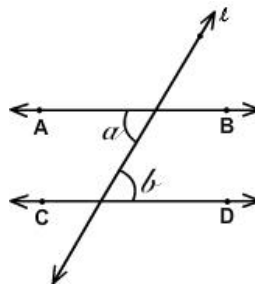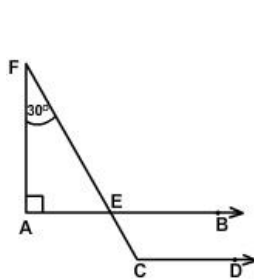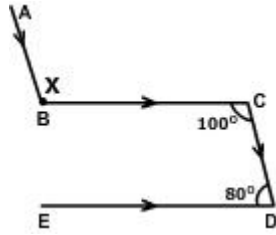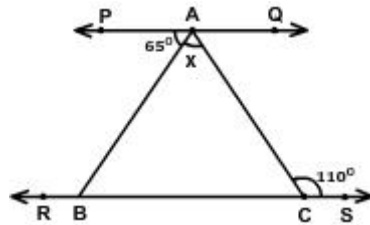

Fig for Q.14

Q14. In the given figure, if a:b are in 3:2and AB II CD, find a.

Q15. Two parallel lines are cut by a transversal such that one of the interior angles is 57. Find each of the interior angles.
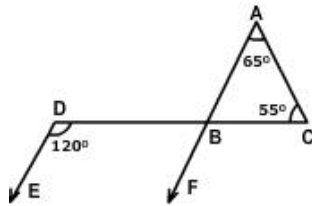
Q16. In the given figure, AB II;CD and BCIIED. Find the value of x.

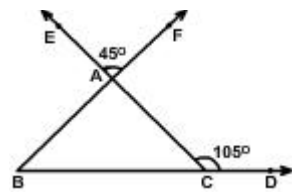**Q17.** In the given figure, PQ II RS, find the value of x.

Q18. In the given figure, prove that BF II DE.

Q19. The sides BC ;CA and BA of a triangle ABC have been produced to D, E and F respectively. If < ACD= 105 and, EAF = 45 . Find all the angles of triangle ABC.

Q20. In ▵PQR, < P: < Q : <R = 3:2:1 and PR II RD. Find the measure of < ERD.