Basic Geometry

Fill in the blanks:-

(1) - A _____ is an exact location in plane or space.

(2) - A _____ is a continuous, straight path formed up of points that never terminates in either direction.

(3) - Curved line is called as _____ .

(4) - Line segment is a part of _____ .

(5) - A ray is a straight path that has one _____ and goes on and on in one direction.

(6) - Symbol of ray AB is

(7) - Symbol of line segment .

(8) - A _____ is a flat surface that extends in all directions.

(9) - The common endpoints is called the _____ of the angle.

(10) - The two rays are called the arms of the _____ .

(11) - Interior angles are the angles _____ a shape, and _____ angles are the angles outside a shape.

(12) - Angle measurement is the measurement of _____ .

(13) - _____ is the unit to measure the angle.

(14) - One complete rotation is divided into _____ .

(15) - One complete rotation means the _____ and the end point is at same point.

(16) - ¾, ½, ⅙, ¹⁄₁₂, ¹⁄₃₆₀ are fractions of a complete turn of _____ respectively.

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ANSWERS

Fill in the blanks:-

(1) - A <u>point</u> is an exact location in plane or space.

(2) - A <u>line</u> is a continuous, straight path formed up of points that never terminates in either direction.

(3) - Curved line is called as <u>curve</u>.

(4) - Line segment is a part of <u>line.</u>

(5) - A ray is a straight path that has one <u>end point</u> and goes on and on in one direction.

(6) - Symbol of ray AB is $\overrightarrow{AB}$

(7) - Symbol of line segment . $\overline{CD}$

(8) - A <u>plane</u> is a flat surface that extends in all directions.

(9) - The common endpoints is called the <u>vertex</u> of the angle.

(10) - The two rays are called the arms of the <u>angle</u>.

(11) - Interior angles are the angles <u>inside</u> a shape, and exterior angles are the angles <u>outside</u> a shape.

(12) - Angle measurement is the measurement of <u>rotation or turning.</u>

(13) - <u>Degree</u> is the unit to measure the angle.

(14) - One complete rotation is divided into <u>360 equal parts</u>.

(15) - One complete rotation means the <u>starting point</u> and the end point is at same point.

(16) - ¾, ½, ⅙, ¹⁄₁₂, ¹⁄₃₆₀ are fractions of a complete turn of <u>270°, 180°, 60°, 30°, 1°</u> respectively.

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