

QUIZEN – Lines and Angles (9M06)

Learning Level 1

Q - Remembering (knowledge-based questions)

U - Understanding (comprehension-based questions)

Learning Level 2

I - Applying (application-based questions)

Z - Analyzing (analysis-based questions)

Learning Level 3

E - Evaluating (evaluation-based questions)

N - Creating (creation-based questions)

Learning Level 1

- 1. Define parallel lines.
- 2. If two lines are intersecting, what is the sum of the angles formed?
- 3. If two lines are perpendicular, what is the measure of each angle formed?
- 4. What is the measure of an angle that is complementary to a 50-degree angle?
- 5. What is the measure of an angle that is supplementary to a 130-degree angle?

Learning Level 2

- 6. If line AB is parallel to line CD, and line CD is parallel to line EF, what can you say about the relationship between lines AB and EF?
- 7. In triangle ABC, angle A = 60 degrees, angle B = 70 degrees, and angle C = 50 degrees. Is triangle ABC an acute triangle, right triangle, or obtuse triangle?
- 8. If two angles of a triangle are 40 degrees and 60 degrees, what is the measure of the third angle?
- 9. In triangle XYZ, angle X = 50 degrees, angle Y = 70 degrees, and angle Z = 60 degrees. Is triangle XYZ an acute triangle, right triangle, or obtuse triangle?



10.If two angles of a triangle are 80 degrees and 60 degrees, what is the measure of the third angle?

Learning Level 3

- 11. Prove that if a line is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines, it is perpendicular to the other.
- 12. Prove that the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180 degrees.
- 13. Can a triangle have two right angles? Why or why not?
- 14. Can a triangle have two obtuse angles? Why or why not?
- 15. Draw a triangle ABC where AB = 5 cm, BC = 6 cm, and angle B = 60 degrees. Find the measure of angle A and angle C using the properties of triangles.



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