

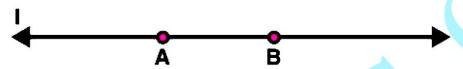
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Question 1: Define the following terms.

- (i) Line segment
- (ii) Collinear points
- (iii) Parallel lines
- (iv) Intersecting lines
- (v) Concurrent lines
- (vi) Ray
- (vii) Half-line

#### Solution:

(i) Line segment: The part of a line that connects two points or we can say that a shortest distance between the two points. A line segment is one-dimensional.



Here AB is a line segment.

(ii) Collinear points: Two or more points are said to be collinear if all the points lie on same line.

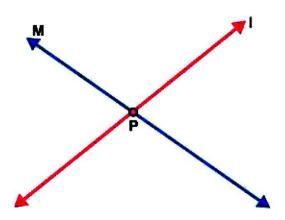
(iii) Parallel lines: Two lines in a plane are said to be parallel lines if they do not intersect each other.



Here I and m are parallel lines.

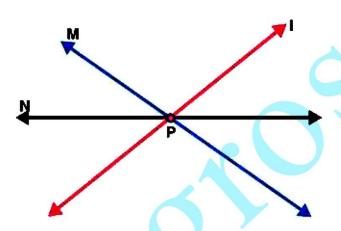
(iv) Intersecting lines: Two lines are intersecting if they have a common point. The common point is known as point of intersection.





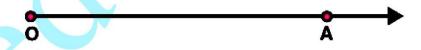
Here I and M are intersecting lines. And P is point of intersection.

(v) Concurrent lines: Two or more lines are said to be concurrent if there is a point which lies on all of them.



Here I, m and n are concurrent lines.

(vi) Ray: A straight line extending from a point indefinitely in one direction only.



Here OA is a ray.



(vii) Half-line: If A, B. C be the points on a line I, such that A lies between B and C, and we delete the point A from line I, the two parts of I that remain are each called a half-line.



#### Question 2:

- (i) How many lines can pass through a given point?
- (ii) In how many points can two distinct lines at the most intersect?

#### Solution:

- (i) Infinitely many
- (ii) One

#### Question 3:

- (i) Given two points P and Q. Find how many line segments do they determine.
- (ii) Name the line segments determined by the three collinear points P, Q and R.

#### Solution:

- (i) One
- (ii) PQ, QR, PR

#### Question 4: Write the truth value (T/F) of each of the following statements:

- (i) Two lines intersect in a point.
- (ii) Two lines may intersect in two points.
- (iii) A segment has no length.
- (iv) Two distinct points always determine a line.
- (v) Every ray has a finite length.
- (vi) A ray has one end-point only.
- (vii) A segment has one end-point only.
- (viii) The ray AB is same as ray BA.
- (ix) Only a single line may pass through a given point.
- (x) Two lines are coincident if they have only one point in common

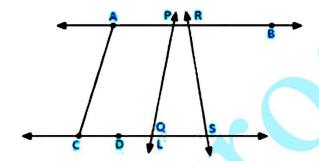


#### Solution:

- (i) False
- (ii) False
- (iii) False
- (iv) True
- (v) False
- (vi) True
- (vii) False
- (viii) False
- (ix) False
- (x) False

Question 5: In the below figure, name the following:

- (i) Five line segments
- (ii) Five rays
- (iii) Four collinear points
- (iv) Two pairs of non-intersecting line segments



#### Solution:

- (i) Five line segments AB, CD, AC, PQ. DS
- (ii) Five rays:

$$\overrightarrow{PA}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{RB}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{DC}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{QS}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{DS}$ 

- (iii) Four collinear points. C, D, Q, S
- (iv) Two pairs of non-intersecting line segments AB and CD, PB and LS.



Question 6: Fill in the blanks so as to ma	ke the following statements to	rue:
(i) Two distinct points in a plane determ	ine a line.	
(ii) Two distinct in a plane	cannot have more than one p	oint in common.
(iii) Given a line and a point, not on the l through the given point and is		line which passe
(iv) A line separates a plane into	parts namely the	and the itself.
Solution:		
(i) unique		
(ii) lines		
(iii) perpendicular, perpendicular	. 6	
(iv) three, two half planes, line.	5	



### **Exercise VSAQs**

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Question 1: How many least number of distinct points determine a unique line?

Solution: Two

Question 2: How many lines can be drawn through both the given points?

Solution: One

Question 3: How many lines can be drawn through a given point?

Solution: Infinite

Question 4: In how many points two distinct lines can intersect?

Solution: One

Question 5: In how many points a line, not in a plane, can intersect the plane?

Solution: One

Question 6: In how many points two distinct planes can intersect?

Solution: Infinite