APPENDIX - IV

The formative and summative test question papers of the Initial Tryout conducted in the school 'The Convent of Jesus and Mary'.

Formative test question papers:

IF-1 : Unit-1, Test-1.

IF-2 : Unit-1, Test-2.

IF-3 : Units-2 and 3, Test-1.

IF-4 : Units-2 and 3, Test-2.

Summative test question paper:

IS - TEST : Summative test based on all the three units.

IF - 1 : Unit-1, Test-1.

Std. V A Geometry Test Date._____

Name of the School._____

Name of the student._____

Roll No._____ Total marks. 25

Teacher's signature_____ Student's score:___

Note: Figures to the right indicate full marks for the corresponding question.

Q.I. What do you mean by a point, a line segment, a ray, a line and a plane ? Explain each term with two illustrate examples for each. (5)

Q.II (A) Answer the following question in the space given below it. (1)

Do the following points lie on the same line ?

(B) Fill in the blanks in the following. (4)

(i) Tip of the pencil represents _____ .

(ii) A wall of your class-room represents _____.

(iii) An edge of your note-book represents _____.

(iv) In the following figure the length of the line segment HT is _____

H T

Q.III. In the following, insert the number of the correct alternative. (5)

(a) Through any one point _____.

(i) only one line can pass.
(ii) exactly two lines can pass.
(iii) at the most 15 lines can pass.
(iv) infinite number of lines can pass.

(b) Every line goes to infinity in _____

(i) one direction.
(ii) two directions.
(iii) three directions
(iv) four directions.

(c) Through any two given points _____.

(i) exactly one line can pass.
(ii) at the most three lines can pass.
(iii) at least two lines can pass.
(iv) only 50 lines can pass.

(d) Every plane goes to infinity in _____

(i) one direction.

(ii) two directions.

(iii) three directions.

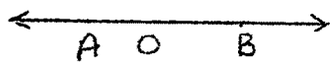
(iv) four directions.

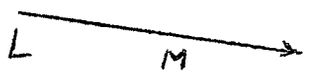
(e) A ray OA can be represented in notational form as _____.

(i) $\overrightarrow{OA}$ (iii) $\overleftrightarrow{OA}$

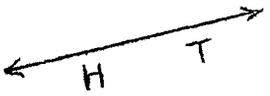
(ii) $\overline{OA}$ (iv) ray $\overrightarrow{OA}$.

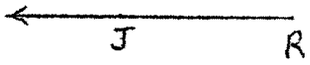
Q.IV.(A) Write the following figures in the notational form (5)

(i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

(iv) 

(v) 

(B) Draw the figures for the following (5)

(i) $\overrightarrow{HK}$ (ii) $\overleftrightarrow{MJ}$

(iii) Vertical line AB (iv) slant line segment PJ

(v) $\overline{PK}$

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IF-2: Unit-1, Test-2.

Geometry Test

Std. V A Date._____

Name of the School. _____

Name of the Student. _____

Roll No. _____ Total marks. 20

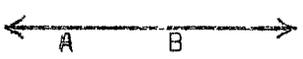
Teacher's signature_____ Student's score.____

Note: Figures to the right indicate full marks for the corresponding question.

Q.I. Match each incomplete statement of 'A' with an appropriate statement of 'B'. (5)

'A'		'B'
(i)	Tip of the pencil represents	(a) a line segment
(ii)	Surface of the black-board represents	(b) a point.
(iii)	An edge of the note-book represents	(c) a plane.
(iv)	A line goes to infinity in	(d) one direction.
(v)	A ray goes to infinity in	(e) two directions.
		(f) four directions.
		(g) a ray.

Q.II. In the following insert the number of correct alternatives. (5)

(1) This figure  represents a _____.

(i) horizontal line segment AB.

(ii) horizontal line AB.

(iii) vertical line AB.

(2) The notational form for vertical line HJ is _____

(i) $\overrightarrow{HJ}$

(ii) $\overleftrightarrow{HJ}$

(iii) $\updownarrow HJ$

(3) This figure  represents a _____

(i) vertical line segment.

(ii) slant line segment.

(iii) slant line.

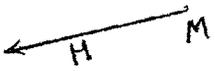
(4) If the length of $\overline{AB}$ is 4 cm. then in the notational form it is written as _____.

(i) $\overline{AB}$ = 4 cm.

(ii) AB = 4 cm.

(iii) AB = 4

(5) $\overrightarrow{MH}$ can be drawn as _____.

(i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

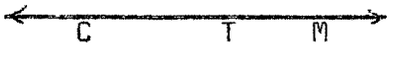
Q.III. State whether the following statements are true or false. (10)

(i) Through any one point infinite number of lines can pass.

(ii) Through any two points only two lines can pass.

(iii) If 'O' is a point lying between points P and M on $\overleftrightarrow{PM}$ then $\overrightarrow{OP}$ and $\overrightarrow{OM}$ represent opposite rays.

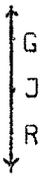
(iv) From the following figure of the line CM it can be said that $\overleftrightarrow{CM}$ is greater than $\overleftrightarrow{TM}$.



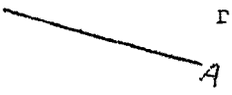
(v) Every plane goes to infinity in one direction.

(vi) The length of the following line segment is 2 cm.

(vii) If $\overrightarrow{GJ}$ and $\overrightarrow{JR}$ are wertical opposite rays then they lie on the following line.



(viii) Every line goes to infinity in two directions.

(ix) The figure 

represents a slant ray.

(x) If P, K and R are points on the line PR then $\overleftrightarrow{PR} = \overleftrightarrow{KR} = \overleftrightarrow{PK}$.

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IF-3: Units - 2 and 3, Test - 1.

Geometry Test

Std. V A Date._____

Name of the School. _____

Name of the Student. _____

Roll No._____ Totam marks. 20

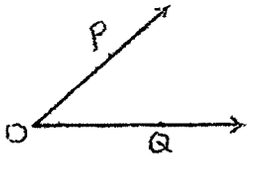
Teacher's signature _____ Student's score_____

Note: Figures to the right indicate full marks for the corresponding question.

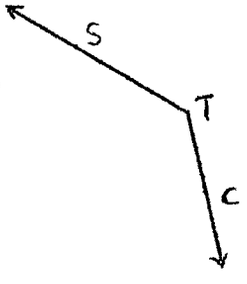
Q.I. (a) What do you mean by an angle ? Draw an angle and write it in notational form. (3)

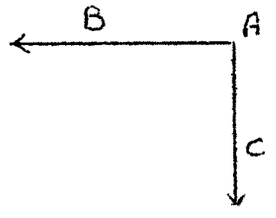
(b) Write each of the following angles in the notational form. Also mention about the vertex and the sides for each of them in the notational form. Further, state which of them is an obtuse, an acute or the right angle. (4.5)

(i)



(ii)



(iii) 

Q.II. For each of the following tools of the Geometry box, tell how they are used. (2.5)

(i) A fifteen-centimeter scale.

(ii) The Protractor.

(iii) A pair of compasses.

(iv) The Divider.

(v) The set-squares.

Q.III. What do you mean by parallel lines? Draw the parallel lines and give two examples one of which represents the parallel lines and the other represents the skew lines. (6)

Q.IV. Draw $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ which is horizontal. Take a point A on its upper side and then draw $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ parallel to $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ through point A using set-squares. (3)

Q.V. Draw lines which are not parallel. (1)

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IF-4 : Units - 2 and 3, Test-2.

Std. V A Geometry Test Date._____

Name of the School._____

Name of the Student._____

Roll No. _____ Total Marks. 20

Teacher's signature._____ Student's score:_____

Q.I. Fill in the blanks choosing an appropriate word from those given in the bracket. (5)

1) Angle at the corner of the book is _____ angle. (acute, right, obtuse)

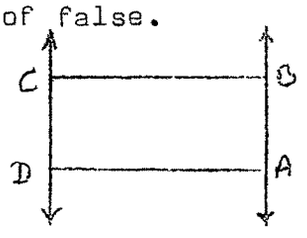
2) If $\angle BAC$ is obtuse then one edge of the setsquare remains along the side $\overrightarrow{AB}$ and the other edge of the setsquare remains in the _____ of $\angle BAC$. (outside, interior, none of these).

3) If $\angle PQR$ is acute then one edge of the setsquare remains along the side $\overrightarrow{QR}$ and the another edge remains _____ of $\angle PQR$. (outside,interior none of these).

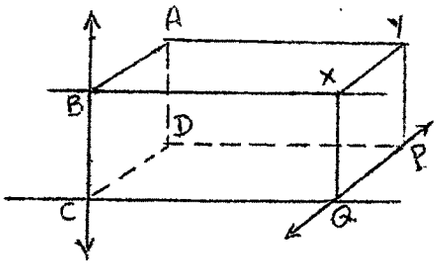
4) Two lines lying on the same flate surface and not meeting each other are known as _____lines. (Parallel, not parallel, none of these)

5) Two lines lying on different flat surface and not meeting each other are _____lines. (Parallel, not parallel, none of these)

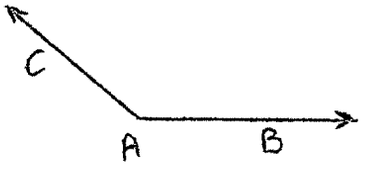
Q.II. State whether the following statements are true of false. (5)

1) 

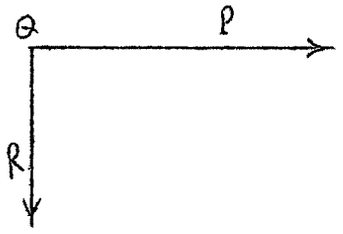
In the adjascent figure $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{DC}$ are parallel lines.

2) 

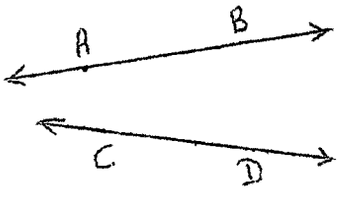
In the adjascent figure $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$ and $\overrightarrow{QP}$ are parallel lines.

3) 

$\angle$ BAC is an acute angle.

4) 

In the adjascent figure $\angle$PQR is a right angle.

5) 

Lines $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ are not parallel lines.

Q.III. (1) Which type of angle will be formed between the two hands of a clock at 3 p.m. ? (2)

(2) Which type of angle will be formed by the two hands of a clock at 5 p.m. ? (2)

(3) Which type of angle will be formed by the two hands of a clock at 10 o'clock ? (2)

Q.IV. What do you mean by parallel lines ? Draw parallel lines and state one example of parallel lines. (2)

Q.V. Draw $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ which is horizontal, take a point A on its upper side. Draw $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ parallel to $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ & through A, using setsquare. (2)

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IS - TEST : Summative test based on all the three units.

Std. V 'A Date._____

Geometry Test

Name of the School._____

Name of the Student._____

Roll No._____ Total Marks. 30

Teacher's signature_____ Student's score_____

Q.I. Fill in the blanks in the following choosing an appropriate word/symbol from those given in the brackets. (6)

1) An angle of measure smaller than a right angle is known as _____angle.(right,obtuse,acute)

2) If measure of $\overline{AB}$ is 3 cm.,then it is written as _____ = 3 cm. (AB , AB , AB)

3) $\overrightarrow{AB}$ has _____end point/points. (one,two,no)

4) $\angle ABC$ is formed by the rays _____ and _____. ($\overrightarrow{AB}$, $\overrightarrow{BC}$, $\overrightarrow{BA}$, $\overrightarrow{AC}$)

5) Through a given one point _____lines pass. (only one, 28, infinite number of)

6) Every plane goes to infinity in _____sides. (one, two, four).

Q.II. Draw the figures representing the following (7)

1) Line AB

2) Ray CD

3) Line segment PQ

4) Obtuse angle XYZ

5) Acute angle ABC

6) Right angle PQR

7) Parallel lines $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$

Q.III. What do you mean by parallel lines ? Draw $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ (2)
horizontal, then taking a point C on its upper part draw a line through C parallel to $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$.

Q.IV. Write the following in the notational form. (5)

1) Line AB

2) Ray AB

3) Line segment AB

4) Angle XYZ

5) Length of $\overline{AB}$

Q.v. State whether the following statements are true or false. (5)

1) If the two straight lines do not intersect each other then they are always parallel.

2) A line always has two end points.

3) At 3 o'clock the angle formed by the two hands of a clock is a right angle.

4) $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{BA}$ represent different line segments.

5) If the distance between points C and D is 3 cm. then we write it as CD = 3 cm.

Q.VI. Give two examples to represent each of the following. (5)

1) A point

2) A line

3) A right angle

4) A plane

5) Parallel lines