## GOVT HIGH JAYANAGAR 9 ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ BLOCK <br> MATHEMATICS 9 STANDARD <br> CHATER; INRODUCTION TO EUCLIDS GEOMETRY

## FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1) Geometry comes from the Greek word $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .
2)Geo means the $\qquad$ -.
3)Meterian means $\qquad$ .
2) Geometry appears to have originated from the need for $\qquad$ .
3) Egyptians know the correct formula to find the volume of a $\qquad$ .
4) Truncated pyramid figure $\qquad$ .
7)The bricks used in Indus valley civilization for construction in the ratio, length: breadth: thickness was found to $\qquad$ .
8)In ancient India the $\qquad$ were the manuals of geometrical constructions.
9)The Geometry of the vedic period originated with the construction of
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .
10)The shape of altars for house hold rituals are $\qquad$ and $\qquad$
5) The shape of altars for public worship were combination of $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .
12)The sriyantra consists of $\qquad$ inter woven $\qquad$ triangles.
6) The Greek mathematician is credited with giving the first known proof is $\qquad$ .
14)One of Thales most famous pupils was $\qquad$ (572BCE).
15)Father of Geometry is $\qquad$ .
16)Euclid collected all the known work and arranged in his book called $\qquad$ .
17)Elements has $\qquad$ chapters.
18)A solid has dimension $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .
19)The boundaries of solid is called $\qquad$ .
7) The boundaries of surfaces are $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ .
21)A solid has $\qquad$ dimensions.
22)A surface has $\qquad$ dimensions.
8) A line has $\qquad$ dimensions.
9) A point has
10) The ends of a line are $\qquad$ .
26)A line is breadth less $\qquad$ .
27)The edges of a surface are $\qquad$ .
28)A surface is that which has $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ only.
11) Axiom (5) gives us the definition of $\qquad$
12) From two distinct point as least $\qquad$ straight line can pass through it.
13) A terminated (segment) line can be produced $\qquad$ -.
32)A circle can be drawn with any $\qquad$ and any $\qquad$ .
33)All right angles are $\qquad$ to one another.
14) The statements that were proved are called $\qquad$ .
15) Euclid deduced $\qquad$ propositions in a logical chain.
36)Euclid’s $\qquad$ postulate is very significant in the history of mathematics.
37)Two distinct intersecting lines cannot be $\qquad$ to the same line.
1)Geo and meterian
16) Earth
3)to measure
17) measuring land
5)truncated pyramid
18) 


7)4:2:1
8)sulbasutras
9)altars and fire places
10) square and circular
11)rectangle, triangle and trapeziums
12)nine and isosceles
13)Thales
14)Pythagorean
15)Euclid
16)Elements
17)Thirteen
18)shape, size
19)Surfaces
20)curves or straight line
21)Three
22)two
23)One
24)none
25)points
26)length
27)lines
28)length and breadth
29)'greater than'
30)one straight line
31)indefinitely
32)center and radius
33)equal
34)propositions or theorems
35)465
36)fifth
37)parallel

