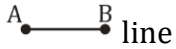


Line and Angles

Line : A Line has \overleftrightarrow{PQ} no end points on either \overleftrightarrow{PQ} sides .

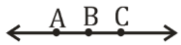
Line Segment: It has to end points



Ray: It has one end point



Collinear Points: It three or more than three points contain in a line. It said to be collinear points.

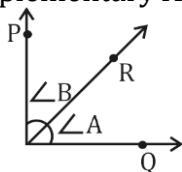


A, B, C, are collinear points

ANGLES :

- Acute Angle $\angle x$ is less 90° than 0°
- Right Angle $\angle x = 90^\circ$
- Obtuse Angle $\angle x$ is less than 180° or greater than 90°
- Straight Angle $\angle x 180^\circ$
- Reflex Angle $\angle x$ is greater than 180° or Less than 360°

Complementary Angles: When the sum of sum of the two angles is 90° , of angles are called complementary Angles.



$\angle A + \angle B = 90^\circ$

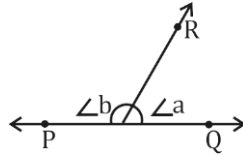
$\angle A = 90^\circ - \angle B = \text{complement of } \angle A$

TEST SERIES
English

**CTET
PAPER-II
Maths & Science**

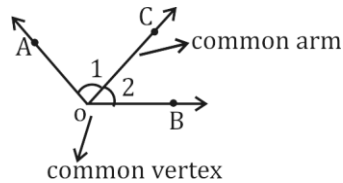
10 TOTAL TESTS

Supplementary Angles : When the sum of two angles is 180° the angles are called Supplementary angles



$$\angle a + \angle b = 180^\circ$$

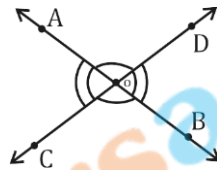
Adjacent Angles:



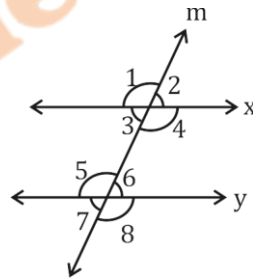
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are adjacent

Two angles are called adjacent angles if they have a common vertex, common arm, and non – common arms are on either side of the common arm.

Vertically opposite Angles:



- Angles made by a transversal line:-



Interior Angles = $\angle 3, \angle 4, \angle 5, \angle 6$

Exterior Angles = $\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 7, \angle 8$

Corresponding angles: $\angle 1 = \angle 5$

$$\angle 2 = \angle 6$$

$$\angle 4 = \angle 8$$

$$\angle 3 = \angle 7$$

Alternative Interior angles = $\angle 4 = \angle 5, \angle 3 = \angle 8$

Alternative Exterior angles = $\angle 2 = \angle 7, \angle 1 = \angle 8$

TEST SERIES

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KVS TGT
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Validity : 12 Months