Exercise 11B

Q1

Answer :

(c) A line does not have any end point. It is a line segment that is extended endlessly on both sides.

Q2

Answer :

(b) A ray has one end point, which is called the initial point. It is extended endlessly towards the other direction.

Q3

Answer :

(a) A line segment has two end points and a definite length that can be measured.

Q4

Answer :

(b) A line segment has a definite length that can be measured by a ruler and, therefore, it can be drawn on a paper.

Q5

Answer :

(b) A line segment has a definite length that can be measured by a ruler. So, it can be drawn on a paper.

Q6

Answer :

(d) Unlimited number of lines can be drawn.

Q7

Answer :

(a) Only one line can be drawn that passes through two given points.

Q8

Answer :

(c) Two intersecting planes intersect in a line.

Q9

Answer :

(a) Two lines intersect at a point.

Q10

Answer :

(a) exactly one line segment

Two points in a plane determine exactly one line segment with those two points as its end points.

Q11

Answer :

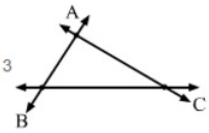
(d) 0

Three lines will not necessarily intersect in a plane. Thus, the minimum point of intersection will be 0.

Q12

Answer :

(d) 3



The maximum number of points of intersection of three lines that intersect in a plane are three.

Q13

Answer :

(c) Every line segment has a definite length.

Every line segment has a definite length, which can be measured using a ruler.

Q14

Answer :

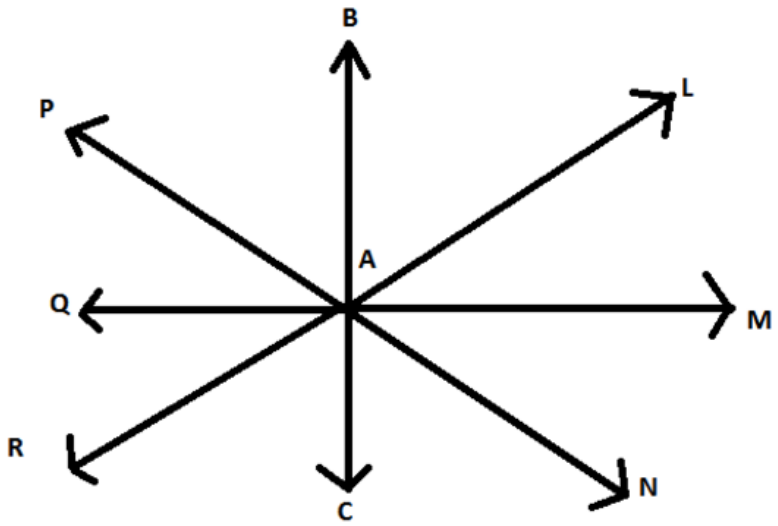
(b) Ray $\overrightarrow{AB}$ is same as ray $\overrightarrow{BA}$

This is because the initial points in these rays are A and B, respectively, and are extended endlessly towards B and A, respectively.

Q15

Answer :

(c) An unlimited number of rays can be drawn with a given point as the initial point. For example:



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