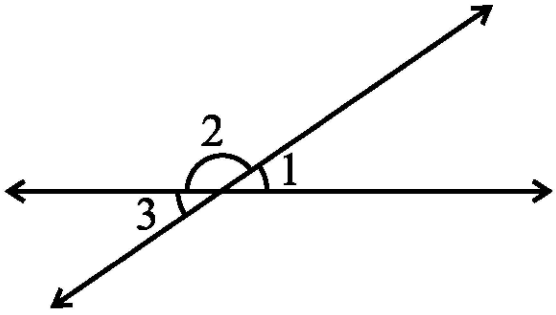
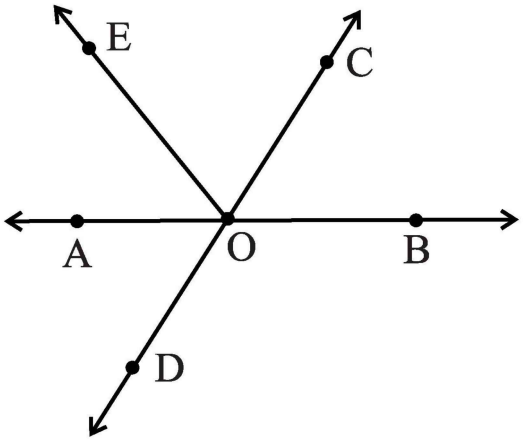
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
CLASS – VII: CHAPTER – 5
LINES AND ANGLES

1. What is the measure of the complement of each of the following angles?
   (i) 45º (ii) 65º (iii) 41º (iv) 54º
2. The difference in the measures of two complementary angles is 12º. Find the measures of the angles.
3. What will be the measure of the supplement of each one of the following angles?
   (i) 100º (ii) 90º (iii) 55º (iv) 125º
4. Among two supplementary angles the measure of the larger angle is 44º more than the measure of the smaller. Find their measures.
5. In the given figure, if $\angle 1 = 30^\circ$, find $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$.



6. In Fig identify: (i) Five pairs of adjacent angles. (ii) Three linear pairs. (iii) Two pairs of vertically opposite angles.



7. Identify which of the following pairs of angles are complementary and which are supplementary.
   (i) 65º, 115º (ii) 63º, 27º (iii) 112º, 68º
   (iv) 130º, 50º (v) 45º, 45º (vi) 80º, 10º
8. Find the angle which is equal to its complement.
9. Find the angle which is equal to its supplement.
10. Find the measure of an angle which is 24^0 more than its complement.
11. Find the measure of an angle which is 32^0 less than its complement.
12. Find the measure of an angle, if six times its complement is 12^0 less than twice its supplement.
13. Find the complement of each of the following angles:
    (i) 58^0 (ii) 160 (iii) $\frac{2}{3}$ of a right angle.
14. Find the supplement of each of the following angles:
    (i) 630 (ii) 1380 (iii) $\frac{3}{5}$ of a right angle.
15. Find the measure of an angle which is 36^0 more than its complement.
16. Find the measure of an angle which is 25^0 less than its complement.
17. Find the angle which is five times its complement.
18. Find the angle which is five times its supplement.
19. Find the angle whose supplement is four times its complement.
20. Find the angle whose complement is one-third of its supplement.
21. Two supplementary angles are in the ratio 3 : 2. Find the angles.
22. Two complementary angles are in the ratio 4 : 5. Find the angles.
23. Find the measure of an angle, if seven times its complement is 10^0 less than three times its supplement.

24. An angle is greater than 45°. Is its complementary angle greater than 45° or equal to 45° or less than 45°?

25. In the adjoining figure, name the following pairs of angles.

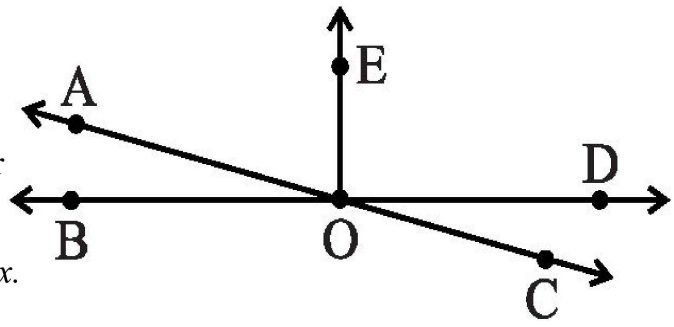
(i) Obtuse vertically opposite angles

(ii) Adjacent complementary angles

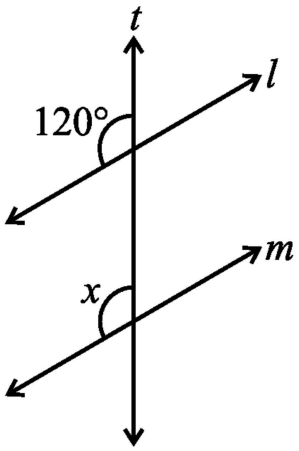
(iii) Equal supplementary angles

(iv) Unequal supplementary angles

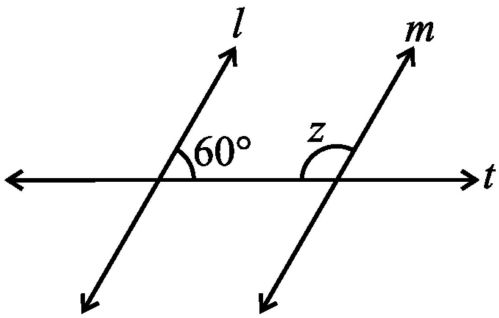
(v) Adjacent angles that do not form a linear pair



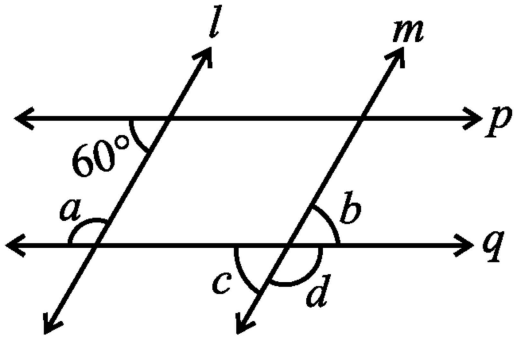
26. Lines $l \parallel m$; t is a transversal Find the value of $\angle x$.



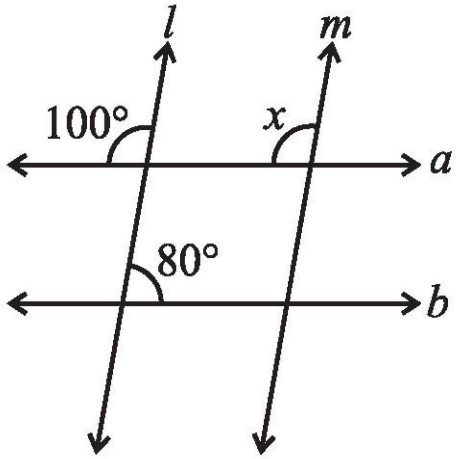
27. Lines $l \parallel m$; t is a transversal. Find the value of $\angle z$



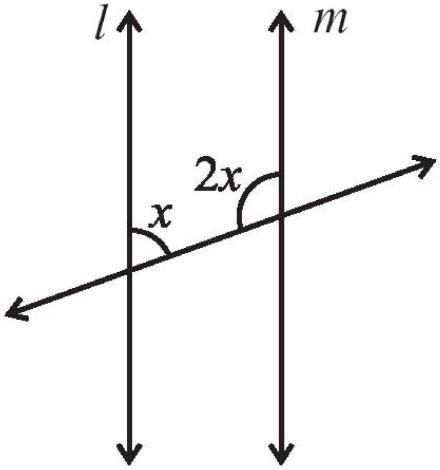
28. Lines $l \parallel m$, $p \parallel q$; Find a, b, c, d



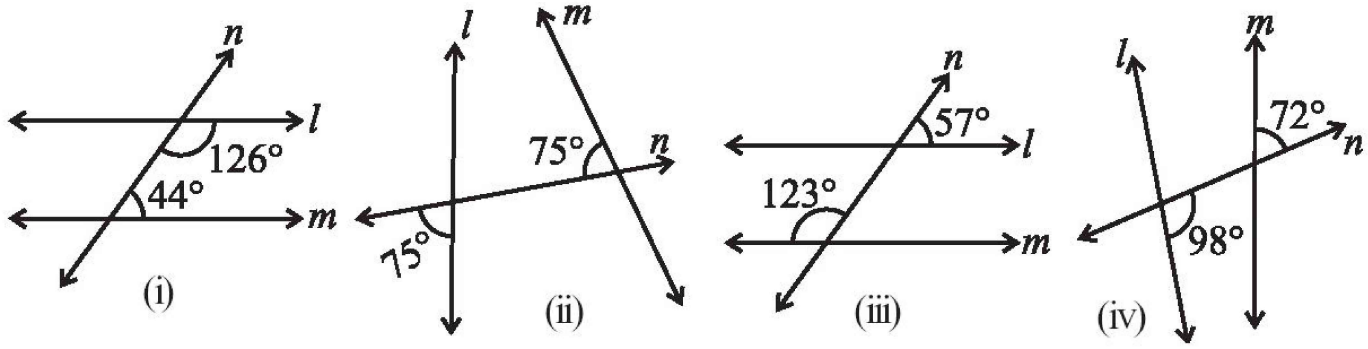
29. Find the value of x in adjoining figure if $l \parallel m$.



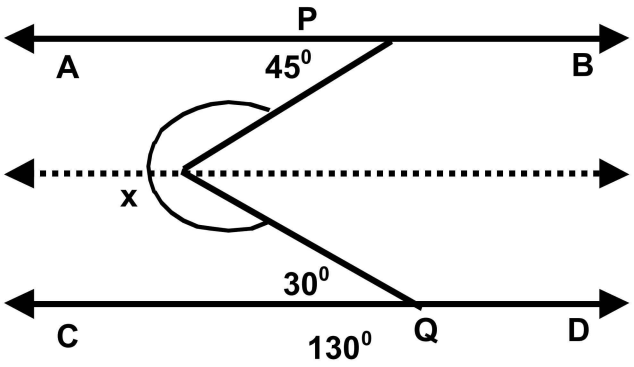
30. Find the value of x in below figure if $l \parallel m$.



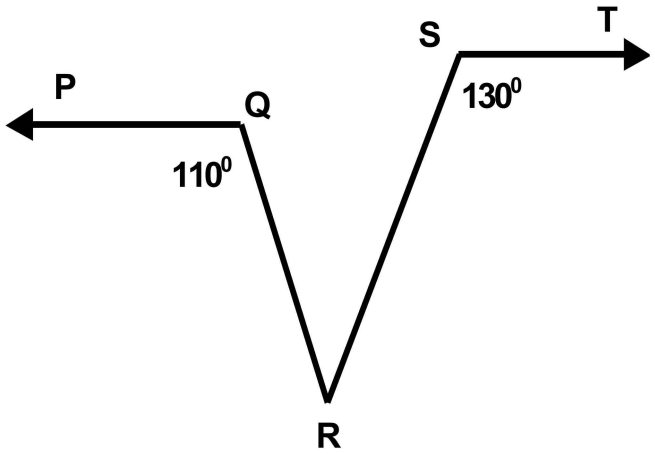
31. In the given figures below, decide whether l is parallel to m.



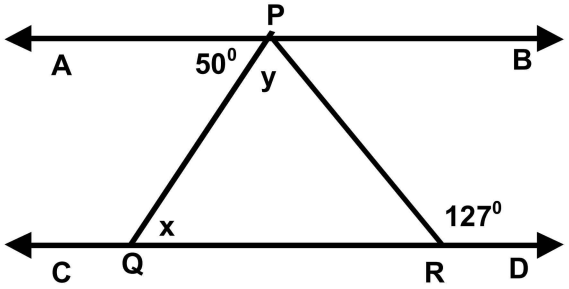
32. In fig, find the value of x



33. In fig, if PQ || ST, $\angle PQR = 110^0$ and $\angle RST = 130^0$ then find the value of $\angle QRS$.



34. In fig., AB || CD, $\angle APQ = 50^0$, $\angle PRD = 127^0$, find the value of x and y respectively are



35. Two complementary angles are in the ratio 3 : 6. Find the angles.