Sr. No.	Questions	A	B	C	D
1	A triangle can be constructed if the sum of the measure of any two sides is _____ the measure of the third side.	less than	greater than✓	equal to	greater than and equal to
2	An equilateral triangle _____.	can be isosceles✓	can be right angled	can be obtuse angled	has each angle equal to 50°
3	If the sum of the measures of two angles is less than 90°, then the triangle is _____.	equilateral	acute angled	obtuse angled✓	right angled
4	The line segment joining the midpoint of a side to its opposite vertex in a triangle is called _____.	median✓	perpendicular bisector	angle bisector	circle
5	The angle bisectors of a triangle intersect at _____.	one point✓	two points	three points	four points
6	Locus of all points equidistant from a fixed point is _____.	circle✓	perpendicular bisector	angle bisector	parallel lines
7	Locus of points equidistant from two fixed points is _____.	circle	perpendicular bisector✓	angle bisector	parallel lines
8	Locus of points equidistant from a fixed line is/are _____.	circle	perpendicular bisector	angle bisector	parallel lines✓
9	Locus of points equidistant from two intersecting lines is _____.	circle	perpendicular bisector	angle bisector✓	parallel lines
10	The set of all points which is farther than $2\ km$ from a fixed-point B is a region outside a circle of radius _____ and centre at B.	$1\ km$	$1.9\ km$	$2\ km$✓	$2.1\ km$

Solution of MCQs

1	Triangle Inequality Theorem states that the sum of any two sides must be **greater than** the third side.
2	An equilateral triangle is a special case of an isosceles triangle where all sides and angles are equal.
3	If two angles sum to less than 90°, the third angle must be greater than 90° (since total angles $=180^\circ$), making it **obtuse-angled**.
4	Line from midpoint to opposite vertex $=$ $median$
5	Angle bisectors intersect at **one point** (incenter)
6	Locus of points equidistant from a fixed point $=$ ***circle***
7	Locus of points equidistant from two fixed points $=$ ***perpendicular bisector***

8	Locus of points equidistant from a fixed line $=$ ***parallel lines***
9	Locus of points equidistant from two **intersecting lines** $=$ ***angle bisector***
10	Region farther than $2\ km$ from point B $=$ outside circle of radius $2\ km$