1. The three steps from solids to points are:
   (a) Solids – surfaces – lines – points (b) Solids – lines – surfaces – points
   (c) Lines – points – surfaces – solids (d) Lines – surfaces – points – solids
2. The number of dimensions, a solid has
   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0
3. The number of dimensions, a surface has
   (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
4. The number of dimensions, a point has
   (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
5. Boundaries of solids are :
   (a) surfaces (b) curves (c) lines (d) points
6. Boundaries of surfaces are :
   (a) surfaces (b) curves (c) lines (d) points
7. Euclid's second axiom is
   (a) The things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another.
   (b) If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal.
   (c) If equals be subtracted from equals, the remainders are equals.
   (d) Things which coincide with one another
8. Euclid's fifth postulate is
   (a) The whole is greater than the part.
   (b) A circle may be described with any centre and any radius.
   (c) All right angles are equal to one another.
   (d) If a straight line falling on two straight lines makes the interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, then the two straight lines if produced indefinitely, meet on that side on which the sum of the angles is less than two right angles
9. Things which are double of the same thing are
   (a) equal (b) unequal
   (c) halves of the same thing (d) double of the same thing
10. Things which are double of the same thing are
    (a) equal (b) unequal
    (c) halves of the same thing (d) double of the same thing
11. Axioms are assumed
    (a) universal truths in all branches of mathematics
    (b) universal truths specific to geometry
    (c) theorems
    (d) definitions
12. Euclid divided his famous treatise "The Elements" into:
    (a) 13 chapters (b) 12 chapters (c) 11 chapters (d) 9 chapters