

Geometric Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Geometric Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What are vertical Angles?

Ans:

Pairs of angles formed where two lines intersect. These angles are formed by rays pointing in opposite directions, and they are congruent. Vertical angles come in pairs.

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Question - 2:

What is midpoint?

Ans:

The point on a segment that lies exactly halfway from each end of the segment. The distance from the endpoint of a segment to its midpoint is half the length of the whole segment.

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Question - 3:

Tell me what is chord?

Ans:

a line segment connecting two points on a circle; not "do re mi"

A line segment whose endpoints are both on a circle. Not a collection of musical notes.

Any segment from one point on a circle to another. Despite what you might think, they aren't all that musical.

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Question - 4:

What is parallel Postulate?

Ans:

A postulate which states that given a point not located on a line, exactly one line passes through the point that is parallel to original line.

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Question - 5:

What is common Denominator?

Ans:

the bottom part of fractions; in this case when more than one fraction has the same bottom as all the others

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Question - 6:

What is degree?

Ans:

A unit of measure for the size of an angle. One full rotation is equal to 360 degrees. A right angle is 90 degrees. One degree equals radians.

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Question - 7:

What are adjacent Angles?

Ans:

angles that share a side

Two angles that share both a side and a vertex. They stick by each other through and through.



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Question - 8:

What are complementary Angles?

Ans:

Angles that add up to 90.

Two wrongs don't make a right, but two complementary angles do. They're two angles that add up to 90. exactly.

Two angles that add up to 90.. Two wrongs don't make a right, but two complementary angles sure do.

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Question - 9:

What is angle Bisector?

Ans:

A ray that shares a common vertex with an angle, lies within the interior of that angle, and creates two new angles of equal measure.

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Question - 10:

What is angle Trisector?

Ans:

A ray, one of a pair, that shares a common vertex with an angle, lies within the interior of that angle, and creates, with its partner, three new angles of equal measure.

Angle trisectors come in pairs.

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Question - 11:

What is coplanar?

Ans:

on the same plane

Used to describe lines or points that are all on the same plane.

Used to describe lines or points that are all on the same plane.

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Question - 12:

What is interior Angle?

Ans:

The smaller part of an angle, spanned by the space between the rays that form an angle. Its measure is always less than 180 degrees, and is equal to 360 degrees minus the measure of the exterior angle.

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Question - 13:

What are complementary Events?

Ans:

in probability, results that do not overlap with one another (when flipping a coin, if you get a tail, then the complementary event is getting a head)

A pair of mutually exclusive events where the occurrence of one implies the non-occurrence of the other; this is represented by the fact that the respective Venn diagrams for these events do not overlap, and that the two events themselves comprise the entire sample space.

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Question - 14:

What is radian?

Ans:

A unit for measuring the size of an angle. One full rotation is equal to 2π radians. One radian is equal to degrees.

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Question - 15:

What is alternate Interior Angles?

Ans:

Angles created when a transversal intersects with two lines. Alternate interior angles lie on opposite sides of the transversal, and on the interior of the space between the two lines. That is, they lie between the two lines that intersect with the transversal.

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Question - 16:

What is congruent?

Ans:



Of the same size. Angles can be congruent to other angles and segments can be congruent to other segments.

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Question - 17:

What is apothem?

Ans:

The distance from the center of a regular polygon to the midpoint of one side.

The length from the center of a regular polygon to the center of one of its sides. If you look close, it is equivalent to the height of a triangle if you were to slice the polygon into the three-sided shapes.

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Question - 18:

What is correlation?

Ans:

how two variables relate to each other

The measure of the linear relationship between two variables. Can be positive or negative, depending on which side of the bed it woke up on.

If this is present, then there is an apparent trend in bivariate data. Correlation is generally positive or negative.

A relationship between two variables. They can be low or high, negative or positive, but if two things are correlated, they are more than just casual acquaintances.

When two variables we've measured have some kind of association or relationship between them. It can be positive, negative, or not exist. The last one is the most depressing, naturally.

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Question - 19:

What is area?

Ans:

The amount of space inside the boundary of a closed shape. As in, "there is x room to fit all the aliens inside Area 51."

The amount of space within the boundaries of a two-dimensional shape, reported in square units (like miles² or feet²). Area is essentially space, but don't go around saying things like "area-ships," "area-cadets," or the "area-bar" on your keyboard.

The two-dimensional space contained by a particular region.

The amount of two-dimensional space that is taken up within a shape's perimeter.

A measurement of surface. It's like the amount of ground a piece of sod will cover, or exactly how much carpet we have to clean after spilling an entire crockpot of chili (oops).

The measure of the amount of space inside a polygon.

The amount of "stuff" inside of a figure. Very technical, we know.

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Question - 20:

What is segment Bisector?

Ans:

A line or segment that contains the midpoint of a segment.

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Question - 21:

What is exterior Angle?

Ans:

The larger part of an angle. Were one of the rays of an angle to be rotated until it met the other ray, an exterior angle is spanned by the greater rotation of the two possible rotations. The measure of an exterior angle is always greater than 180 degrees and is always 360 degrees minus the measure of the interior angle that accompanies it. Together, an interior and exterior angle span the entire plane.

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Question - 22:

What are corresponding Angles?

Ans:

when a transversal intersects two lines, these angles are in the same position on each line. When a transversal crosses two parallel lines, corresponding angles are congruent

Two angles that are in the same relative place compared to each of the two lines and the transversal that cuts them. Corresponding angles are congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel.

A pair of angles that are in the same place relative to the transversal and their respective parallel line. They're congruent, too.

Two angles that are in the same relative place compared to each of the two lines and the transversal that cuts them. Corresponding angles are congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel.

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Question - 23:

What are compound Events?

Ans:

in probability, when there is more than one outcome, which may (taking a second card after a first has been chosen) or may not (throwing two dice at the same time)



affect the outcome of the other

These are when more than one event occurs. For instance, instead of picking one card from a deck, you pick two cards and find the likelihood of a King of Hearts and Queen of Diamonds being selected. Things are getting a bit more complicated with this one.

When more than one event happens at once. The lions, tigers, and bears all arrive at the same time? We think you know how that one ends.

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Question - 24:

What is binomial?

Ans:

A polynomial with two terms. These guys always use the buddy system.

A polynomial with two terms.

A polynomial with only two terms. The expression $x - 3$ is a binomial, and so is $96x^2y + 13,0278,543$.

A polynomial with two terms. You can probably guess what trinomial means.

A polynomial with 2 terms. An example would be $5x^2 - 3$.

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Question - 25:

What is straight Angle?

Ans:

A 180 degree angle. Formed by two rays that share a common vertex and point in opposite directions.

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Question - 26:

What are parallel Lines?

Ans:

Lines that never intersect.

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Question - 27:

What is transversal?

Ans:

A line that intersects with two other lines.

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Question - 28:

What is adjacent Angle?

Ans:

Angles that share a vertex, one side, and no interior points.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

What is an angle?

Ans:

A geometric figure consisting of the union of two rays that share a common endpoint.

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Question - 30:

What is obtuse Angle?

Ans:

An angle whose measure is greater than 90 degrees.

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Question - 31:

What is perpendicular Bisector?

Ans:

A line or segment that is perpendicular to a segment and contains the midpoint of that segment.

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Question - 32:

What is right Angle?

Ans:

A 90 degree angle. It is the angle formed when perpendicular lines or segments intersect.



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Question - 33:

What is supplementary Angles?

Ans:

A pair of angles whose measures sum to 180 degrees. Each angle in the pair is the other's supplement.

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Question - 34:

What is zero Angle?

Ans:

A zero degree angle. It is formed by two rays that share a vertex and point in the same direction.

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Question - 35:

What are arithmetic Patterns?

Ans:

numbers in a pattern that are separated by a common difference

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Question - 36:

What is cross-Canceling?

Ans:

reducing the numerator of one fraction with the denominator of another when multiplying fractions; wearing bright orange on top might cancel the orange pants your date has on

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Question - 37:

What is acute Angle?

Ans:

An angle whose measure is less than 90 degrees.

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Question - 38:

What is complementary Angles?

Ans:

A pair of angles whose measures sum to 90 degrees. Each angle in the pair is the other's complement.

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Question - 39:

What is ray?

Ans:

A portion of a line with a fixed endpoint on one end that extends without bound in the other direction.

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Question - 40:

What are alternate Exterior Angles?

Ans:

angles on opposite sides of the transversal and on the exterior of the parallel lines

The pair of angles on the outside of the two lines cut by the transversal and on alternate sides of the transversal. Alternate exterior angles are congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel.

Two angles that are on the outside of the parallel lines and opposite sides of the transversal. These types of angles are always congruent to one another.

The pair of angles on the outside of the two lines cut by the transversal and on alternate sides of the transversal. Alternate exterior angles are congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel.

The pair of angles on the outside of the two lines cut by the transversal and on alternate sides of the transversal. Alternate exterior angles are congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel. Also: as the name suggests, they're kind of hipster.

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Question - 41:

What is circle (Geometry)?

Ans:

A closed figure wherein points on the boundary are equidistant from the fixed center. More importantly, it's the shape of a pizza pie.



The set of all points in a plane that are exactly r units away from point O , where r is the radius and O is the center. The basis for such artifacts as wheels, wedding rings, and many types of cookies. We write " C^{TM}_O " to denote "the circle with center O ."
A perfectly round two-dimensional shape. More technically, it's the set of all points that are the same distance away from another point (called the center).
A round conic defined by an eccentricity of 0. Also, a favorite shape for the terminally lost.

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Question - 42:

Explain me what is constant?

Ans:

A value that doesn't change, like pride in one's football team. Exception: the entire Philadelphia Eagles fan base.

A value that doesn't change. In a polynomial, the constant is the number that's not being multiplied by a variable, like the 4 in $x^2 + 11x + 4$.

A value that does not change. Stay gold, Ponyconstant!

A number that doesn't change. Sometimes, we use this to mean a constant term, which is a number that isn't multiplied by any variables. In the expression $3y + 6$, the 6 is a constant term, but the 3 can also be thought of as a constant.

A number that doesn't change. Disproves the whole, "The only constant is change," idea, doesn't it?

A number that doesn't change in value. Like $1/2$ or -7 or 38,501.

A value that does not change because it's old-fashioned and thinks everything is fine as is. When we look at an expression like $6x + 2$, the 2 is the constant.

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Question - 43:

What are coterminal Angles?

Ans:

angles that share a terminal side

Angles that occupy the same position on the unit circle.

Angles that start and end at the same spots (usually start at $O = 0$). They are different in the direction they travel or how many times they go around. (e.g. 270. and $-90.$, 30. and 360.).

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Question - 44:

What is cone?

Ans:

chocolate or brownie fudge? ; a solid with circular base and a curved side that ends in one point and has one vertex; a duncecap

A three-dimensional solid with a circular base and one vertex. We prefer to think of it as the waffle thing that ice cream comes in.

A 3D solid with a circular base and a curved surface that meets at a point. Essentially, a pyramid with a circular base.

An object that tapers from a circular base to a point. Just like a birthday hat.

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Question - 45:

What is cartesian Coordinate System?

Ans:

A system that has perpendicular axes, usually the x - and y -axis.

The flat grid we use to plot out functions. It has an x -axis, a y -axis, and a very big name.

A grid made up of two perpendicular number lines.

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Question - 46:

What are alternate Interior Angles?

Ans:

angles on the opposite sides of the transversal and on the interior of the parallel lines

The pair of angles in between the two lines cut by the transversal and on alternate sides of the transversal. Alternate interior angles are congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel.

Two angles that are on the inside of the parallel lines and opposite sides of the transversal. These types of angles are always congruent to one another.

The pair of angles in between the two lines cut by the transversal and on alternate sides of the transversal. Alternate interior angles are congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel.

The stylish pair of angles that are in between the two lines cut by the transversal and on alternate sides of the transversal. They're congruent if and only if the two lines crossed by the transversal are parallel.

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Question - 47:

What is vertex?

Ans:

The common endpoint of two rays at which an angle is formed.

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Question - 48:

What is perpendicular?

Ans:



At a 90 degree angle. A geometric figure (line, segment, plane, etc.) is always perpendicular to another figure.

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Question - 49:

What is corresponding Angles?

Ans:

A pair of angles created when a transversal intersects with two lines. Each angle in the pair is on the same side of the transversal, but one is in the exterior of the space created between the lines, and one lies on the interior, between the lines.

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Question - 50:

What is alternate Exterior Angles?

Ans:

Angles created when a transversal intersects with two lines. Alternate exterior angles lie on opposite sides of the transversal, and on the exterior of the space between the two lines.

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