

5) $y = k$ is the equation of a line.....

- A) Parallel to y - axis B) perpendicular to y - axis
 C) passing through origin D) none of these

6) The point on the graph of the equation $2x + 5y = 20$, whose abscissa is $\frac{5}{2}$ times its ordinate, is

- A) (5,2) B) (2,5) C) ($\frac{5}{2}, 0$) D) (0, $\frac{5}{2}$)

7) Any solution of the linear equation $2x + oy - 4 = 0$ in 2 variables is of the form

- A) (2,m) B) (m,2) C) (0,2) D) (2,0)

8) Equation of X-axis is A) $x = y$ B) $x = 0$ C) $y = 0$ D) $y = k$

9) Equation of a line parallel to Y-axis and 2 units left of it is

- A) $x - 2 = 0$, B) $x + 2 = 0$, C) $y + 2 = 0$, D) $x + y + 2 = 0$

10) Given the present age of a Man is x years and the son is y years, "Five years hence the man will be three times his son's age". Linear equation for this statement is

- A) $x - 3y + 5 = 0$ B) $x + 3y + 10 = 0$ C) $x - 3y - 10 = 0$ D) $5x - 3y - 15 = 0$

11) The lines $x + y = 0$ and $x - y = 0$ meet at

- A) (1,1) B) (1,-1) C) (-1,1) D) (0,0)

12) In which of the following diagonals do not bisect each other?

- A) parallelogram B) trapezium C) rectangle D) square.

13) The diagonals of a quadrilateral are equal and \perp bisectors of each other then it is a A) square B) rhombus C) parallelogram D) rectangle.

14) ABCD is a rhombus such that $\angle ADB = 50$ then $\angle ACB$ is

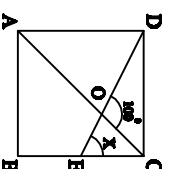
- A) 100° B) 80° C) 40° D) 50°

15) In a quadrilateral ABCD, $\angle A = 2 \angle B$, $\angle B = 2 \angle C$ and $\angle C = 2 \angle D$, then $\angle D =$ _____?

- A) 60° B) 30° C) 15° D) 24°

16) In the figure ABCD is a square. Value of x is

- A) 55° B) 50° C) 45° D) 40°



17) One angle of a parallelogram is 56° more than 3 times its adjacent angle.

The measure of these angles are

- A) $31^\circ, 59^\circ$ B) $31^\circ, 149^\circ$ C) $37^\circ, 143^\circ$ D) $59^\circ, 121^\circ$

18) In trapezium ABCD $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle A = (2x - 35)^\circ$ $\angle B = y^\circ$, $C = 85^\circ$ and $\angle D = (3x + 65)$ then the values of x & y are

- A) $30^\circ, 60^\circ$, B) $42^\circ, 95^\circ$, C) $30^\circ, 95^\circ$, D) $45^\circ, 75^\circ$

19) In $\triangle ABC$, D, E & F are the mid points of the sides BC, CA & AB respectively.

Then perimeter of $\triangle DEF$ is ; A) $AB + BC + CA$ B) $\frac{1}{2}(AB + BC + CA)$

- C) $2(AB + BC + CA)$ D) $\frac{1}{2}(AB + BC + CA)$

20) In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$, D & E are the mid points of the sides AB & AC.

If $AB = 8$ cm and $AC = 10$ cm then DE is

- A) 3 cm B) 4 cm C) 5 cm D) 12 cm