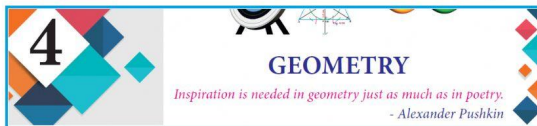


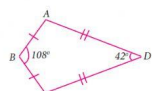

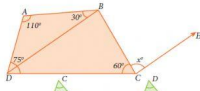
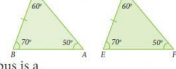
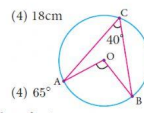
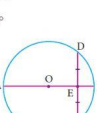
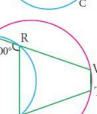
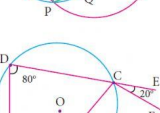
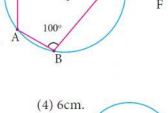
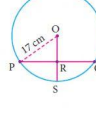
NAME :

CLASS & SEC. :

STD – 9 – MATHS – ONE MARK



Multiple Choice Questions

- The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of two
 - Exterior angles
 - Interior opposite angles
 - Alternate angles
 - Interior angles
- In the quadrilateral $ABCD$, $AB = BC$ and $AD = DC$. Measure of $\angle BCD$ is
 - 150°
 - 30°
 - 105°
 - 72°
- $ABCD$ is a square, diagonals AC and BD meet at O . The number of pairs of congruent triangles with vertex O are
 - 6
 - 8
 - 4
 - 12
- In the given figure $CE \parallel DB$ then the value of x° is
 - 45°
 - 30°
 - 75°
 - 85°
- The correct statement out of the following is
 - $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
 - $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
 - $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$
 - $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$
- If the diagonal of a rhombus are equal, then the rhombus is a
 - Parallelogram but not a rectangle
 - Rectangle but not a square
 - Square
 - Parallelogram but not a square
- If bisectors of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ of a quadrilateral $ABCD$ meet at O , then $\angle AOB$ is
 - $\angle C + \angle D$
 - $\frac{1}{2}(\angle C + \angle D)$
 - $\frac{1}{2}\angle C + \frac{1}{3}\angle D$
 - $\frac{1}{3}\angle C + \frac{1}{2}\angle D$
- The interior angle made by the side in a parallelogram is 90° then the parallelogram is a
 - rhombus
 - rectangle
 - trapezium
 - kite
- Which of the following statement is correct?
 - Opposite angles of a parallelogram are not equal.
 - Adjacent angles of a parallelogram are complementary.
 - Diagonals of a parallelogram are always equal.
 - Both pairs of opposite sides of a parallelogram are always equal.
- The angles of the triangle are $3x-40$, $x+20$ and $2x-10$ then the value of x is
 - 40°
 - 35°
 - 50°
 - 45°
- PQ and RS are two equal chords of a circle with centre O such that $\angle POQ = 70^\circ$, then $\angle ORS =$
 - 60°
 - 70°
 - 55°
 - 80°
- A chord is at a distance of 15cm from the centre of the circle of radius 25cm. The length of the chord is
 - 25cm
 - 20cm
 - 40cm
 - 18cm
- In the figure, O is the centre of the circle and $\angle ACB = 40^\circ$ then $\angle AOB =$
 - 80°
 - 85°
 - 70°
 - 65°
- In a cyclic quadrilaterals $ABCD$, $\angle A = 4x$, $\angle C = 2x$ the value of x is
 - 30°
 - 20°
 - 15°
 - 25°
- In the figure, O is the centre of a circle and diameter AB bisects the chord CD at a point E such that $CE = ED = 8$ cm and $EB = 4$ cm. The radius of the circle is
 - 8cm
 - 4cm
 - 6cm
 - 10cm
- In the figure, $PQRS$ and $PTVS$ are two cyclic quadrilaterals, If $\angle QRS = 100^\circ$, then $\angle TVS =$
 - 80°
 - 100°
 - 70°
 - 90°
- If one angle of a cyclic quadrilateral is 75° , then the opposite angle is
 - 100°
 - 105°
 - 85°
 - 90°
- In the figure, $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral in which DC produced to E and CF is drawn parallel to AB such that $\angle ADC = 80^\circ$ and $\angle ECF = 20^\circ$, then $\angle BAD = ?$
 - 100°
 - 20°
 - 120°
 - 110°
- AD is a diameter of a circle and AB is a chord. If $AD = 30$ cm and $AB = 24$ cm then the distance of AB from the centre of the circle is
 - 10cm
 - 9cm
 - 8cm
 - 6cm.
- In the given figure, If $OP = 17$ cm, $PQ = 30$ cm and OS is perpendicular to PQ , then RS is
 - 10cm
 - 6cm
 - 7cm
 - 9cm.

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