

NAME :

CLASS & SEC. :

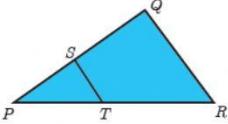
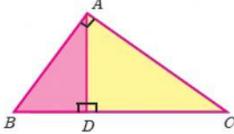
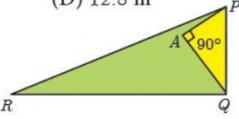
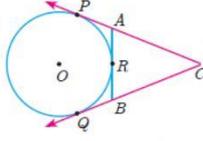
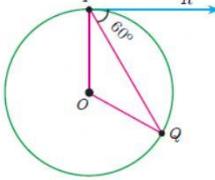
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GEOMETRY

"The knowledge of which geometry aims is the knowledge of eternal"
- Plato



Multiple choice questions

- If in triangles ABC and EDF , $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{FD}$ then they will be similar, when
(A) $\angle B = \angle E$ (B) $\angle A = \angle D$ (C) $\angle B = \angle D$ (D) $\angle A = \angle F$
 - In $\triangle LMN$, $\angle L = 60^\circ$, $\angle M = 50^\circ$. If $\triangle LMN \sim \triangle PQR$ then the value of $\angle R$ is
(A) 40° (B) 70° (C) 30° (D) 110°
 - If $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle with $\angle C = 90^\circ$ and $AC = 5$ cm, then AB is
(A) 2.5 cm (B) 5 cm (C) 10 cm (D) $5\sqrt{2}$ cm
 - In a given figure $ST \parallel QR$, $PS = 2$ cm and $SQ = 3$ cm. Then the ratio of the area of $\triangle PQR$ to the area of $\triangle PST$ is
(A) 25 : 4 (B) 25 : 7 (C) 25 : 11 (D) 25 : 13
- 
- The perimeters of two similar triangles $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$ are 36 cm and 24 cm respectively. If $PQ = 10$ cm, then the length of AB is
(A) $6\frac{2}{3}$ cm (B) $\frac{10\sqrt{6}}{3}$ cm (C) $66\frac{2}{3}$ cm (D) 15 cm
 - If in $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$. $AB = 3.6$ cm, $AC = 2.4$ cm and $AD = 2.1$ cm then the length of AE is
(A) 1.4 cm (B) 1.8 cm (C) 1.2 cm (D) 1.05 cm
 - In a $\triangle ABC$, AD is the bisector of $\angle BAC$. If $AB = 8$ cm, $BD = 6$ cm and $DC = 3$ cm. The length of the side AC is
(A) 6 cm (B) 4 cm (C) 3 cm (D) 8 cm
 - In the adjacent figure $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$ and $AD \perp BC$ then
(A) $BD \cdot CD = BC^2$ (B) $AB \cdot AC = BC^2$
(C) $BD \cdot CD = AD^2$ (D) $AB \cdot AC = AD^2$
- 
- Two poles of heights 6 m and 11 m stand vertically on a plane ground. If the distance between their feet is 12 m, what is the distance between their tops?
(A) 13 m (B) 14 m (C) 15 m (D) 12.8 m
 - In the given figure, $PR = 26$ cm, $QR = 24$ cm, $\angle PAQ = 90^\circ$, $PA = 6$ cm and $QA = 8$ cm. Find $\angle PQR$
(A) 80° (B) 85° (C) 75° (D) 90°
- 
- A tangent is perpendicular to the radius at the
(A) centre (B) point of contact (C) infinity (D) chord
 - How many tangents can be drawn to the circle from an exterior point?
(A) one (B) two (C) infinite (D) zero
 - The two tangents from an external points P to a circle with centre at O are PA and PB . If $\angle APB = 70^\circ$ then the value of $\angle AOB$ is
(A) 100° (B) 110° (C) 120° (D) 130°
 - In figure CP and CQ are tangents to a circle with centre at O . ARB is another tangent touching the circle at R . If $CP = 11$ cm and $BC = 7$ cm, then the length of BR is
(A) 6 cm (B) 5 cm (C) 8 cm (D) 4 cm
- 
- In figure if PR is tangent to the circle at P and O is the centre of the circle, then $\angle POQ$ is
(A) 120° (B) 100° (C) 110° (D) 90°
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