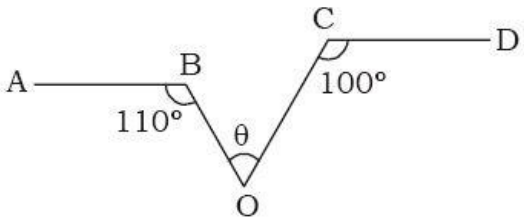
3 Geometry (ज्यामिति)

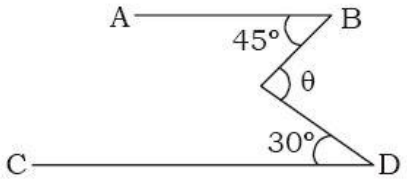
1. If in the given figure, ABIICD then the value of θ will be.



(A) 30° (B) 40°

(C) 35° (D) 70°

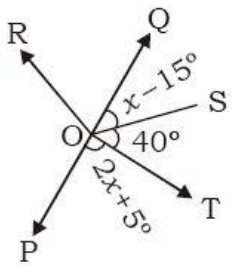
2. If in the given figure, ABIICD then the value of θ will be.



(A) 105° (B) 85°

(C) 75° (D) 65°

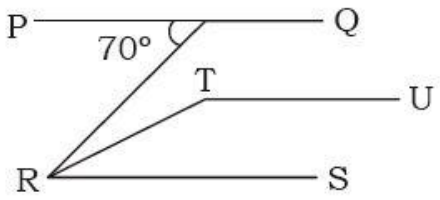
3. In the given figure, if PQ is a straight line then what will be the value of ∠ROQ.



(A) 30° (B) 40°

(C) 45° (D) 50°

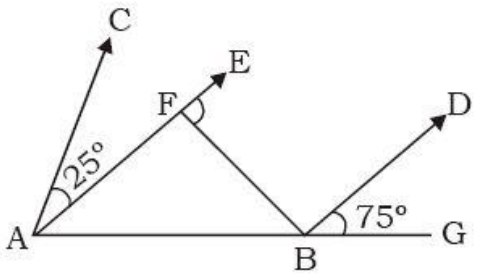
4. In the given figure PQIIRSIITU and if angle ORS has a bisector, then what will be the value of ∠RTU.



(A) 125° (B) 145°

(C) 165° (D) 170°

5. In the given figure, ACIIBD, ∠CAF = 25°, ∠DBG = 75° and BF=BA, then what will be the value of ∠BFE.



(A) 100° (B) 80°

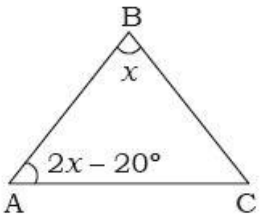
(C) 50° (D) 130°

6. Couldn't understand it.

(A) 42° (B) 69°

(C) 48° (D) 32°

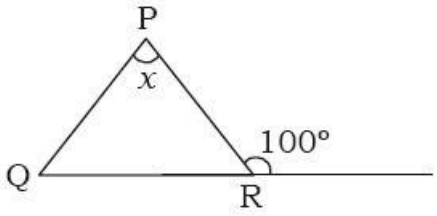
7. In the given figure, if AB=BC, ∠B= x and ∠A = 2x- 20, then what will be the value of ∠B.



(A) 46° (B) 44°

(C) 68° (D) 32°

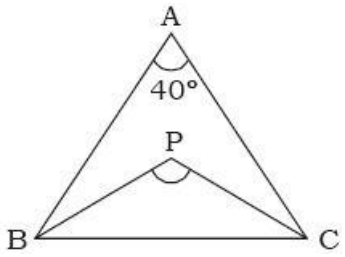
8. In the given figure, PQ=PR then the value of ∠ QPR will be-



(A) 80° (B) 30°

(C) 110° (D) 20°

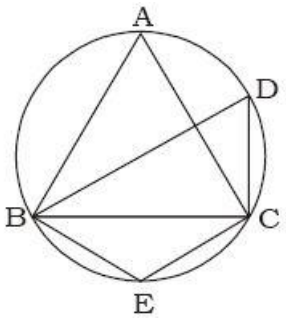
9. In the given triangle, ∠A= 40°, BP and CP are the bisectors of ∠B and ∠C respectively, then ∠BPC will be-



(A) 80° (B) 90°

(C) 100° (D) 110°

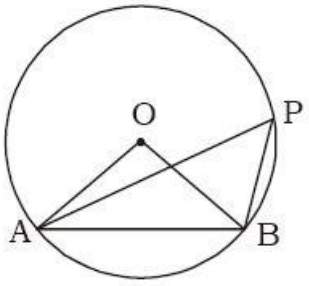
10. The given triangle ABC is an equilateral triangle, the difference between ∠D and ∠E-



(A) 30° (B) 60°

(C) 90° (D) 75°

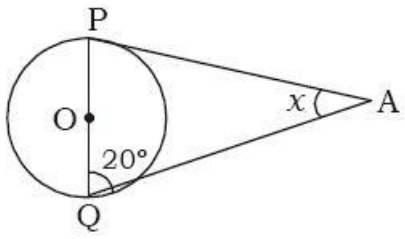
11. If in the given circle with centre O, ∠AOB=90°, then the value of ∠APB will be-



(A) 25° (B) 90°

(C) 45° (D) 75°

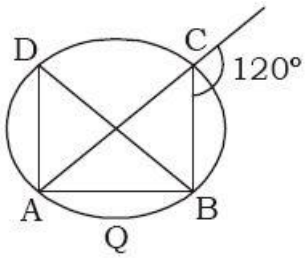
12. If in the given circle with centre O, PA is a tangent then find the value of x-



(A) 40° (B) 30°

(C) 90° (D) 70°

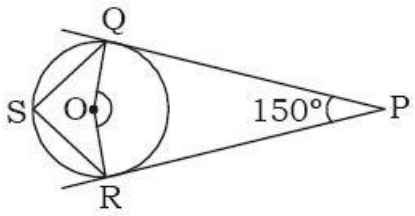
13. Find the value of ∠ADB in the given figure-



(A) 60° (B) 120°

(C) 30° (D) 45°

14. In the given figure, if PQ and PR are tangents, then find the value of ∠QSR-



(A) 65° (B) 130°

(C) 90° (D) 40°

15. Measurement of each angle of an even convex polygon is 156°. The number of sides of the polygon is-

(A) 10 (B) 8

(C) 15 (D) 12

16. If the number of sides of an equilateral triangle is n, then the number of symmetrical lines is equal to-

(A) $2n$ (B) n

(C) – (D) n^2

17. The sides of a triangle are 6.5 cm, 10 cm and x cm, where x is a positive value. What is the minimum possible value of x?

(A) 3.5 (B) 4

(C) 4.5 (D) 2.8

18. In ΔDEF and ΔPQR, PQ=DE, EF=PR and FD=QR, then-

(A) ΔDEF ≅ ΔRPQ

(B) ΔDEF ≅ ΔQPR

(C) ΔDEF ≅ ΔQRP

(D) ΔDEF ≅ ΔPQR

19. In a quadrilateral ABCD, ∠D= 60° and ∠C= 100°. The bisectors of ∠A and ∠B meet at point P. The value of ∠APB is-

(A) 80° (B) 70°

(C) 100° (D) 60°

20. The sum of all the angles of a convex equilateral is 1080°. The measurement of each of its angles is-

(A) 108° (B) 135°

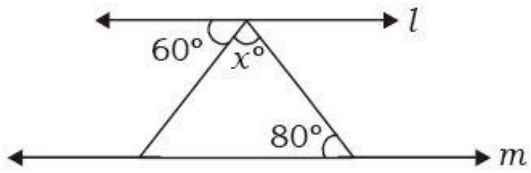
(C) 72° (D) 120°

21. If one angle of a triangle is 130°, then the value of the angle formed between the bisectors of the remaining angles of the triangle-

(A) 65° (B) 115°

(C) 130° (D) 155°

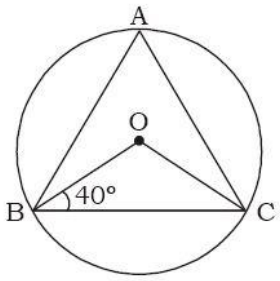
22. In the given figure, l II m, then the value of x is-



(A) 60° (B) 80°

(C) 40° (D) 140°

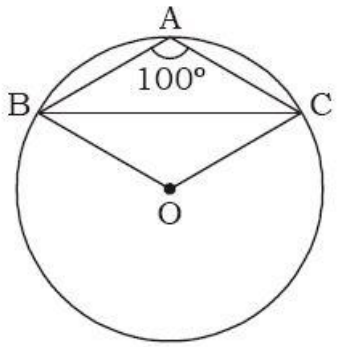
23. In the given figure ∠OAB= 40°, then the value of ∠ACB is-



(A) 50° (B) 40°

(C) 60° (D) 70°

24. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. Then the value of ∠ACB is-



(A) 10° (B) 30°

(C) 20° (D) 40°

25. The vertices of quadrilateral ABCD are on the circumference of a circle. If AB is the diameter of the circle and ∠ADC= 130° then the value of ∠BAC is-

(A) 50° (B) 40°

(C) 30° (D) 20°

26. The areas of two identical triangles are 4 cm2 and 9 cm2 respectively. The ratio of their corresponding arms is-

(A) 4 : 9 (B) 9 : 4

(C) 3 : 2 (D) 2 : 3

27. The sides of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 2:3:5:8. Find the sum of the largest and the smallest angle.

(A) 80° (B) 50°

(C) 60° (D) 70°

28. The measure of two sides of a right triangle is 15 cm and is 17 cm. Which of the following statements can/ are true about the third side of the triangle?

a. The length will be between 7 to ___ cm.

b. The length will be between 20 to 23 cm.

c. The length will be less than 10 cm.

(A) Only a and c (B) Only b

(C) Only a and b (D) Only b and c

29. If one of the angles of a triangle is 110°, then what will be the value of the angle formed by the bisectors of the remaining two angles of the triangle?

(A) 145° (B) 90°

(C) 100° (D) 110°

30. In ΔABC, AB= 4cm, AC= 5cm and BC= 6cm. In ΔPQR, PR= 4cm, PQ= 5cm and RQ= 6cm. ΔABC is congruent to-

(A) ΔRPQ के (B) ΔPQR के

(C) ΔPRQ के (D) ΔQRP के