

ICS Part 2 Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The distance between two points $P_1 (x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2 (x_2, y_2)$ on the co-ordinate plane is given by:	
2	The distance of any point $P (x, y)$ from the origin $O(0, 0)$ is given by:	
3	The distance between the points $(1, 2), (2, 1)$.	A. 1 D. 2
4	Question Image	A. 4 B. 2 C. 1
5	Question Image	D. 2
6	For any point (x, y) and y - axis:	A. $y = 0$ B. $y = -1$ C. $y = 1$ D. $x = 0$
7	The vertical line $y'oy$ is called:	A. x -axis B. y -axis C. abscissa D. Ordinate
8	The horizontal line $x'ox$ is called:	A. x -axis B. y -axis C. abscissa D. ordinate
9	The coordinate axes divide the plane into----- equal parts:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
10	Distance of the point $(-3, 7)$ from x -axis is:	A. 3 B. -3 C. 7 D. 10
11	Distance of the point $(-2, 3)$ from y -axis is:	A. -2 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1
12	X-coordinate of any point on Y-axis:	A. 0 B. x C. y D. 1
13	If (x, y) are the coordinate of a point ordered pair is called:	A. Abscissa B. Ordinate C. Coordinate D. Ordered pair
14	If (x, y) are the coordinates of a point, then the first component of the ordered pair is called:	A. Abscissa B. Ordinate C. Coordinate axes D. None of these
15	y -coordinate of any point on X-axis:	A. 0 B. x C. y D. 1
16	For any point (x, y) on x -axis:	A. $y = 1$ B. $y = 0$ C. $y = -1$ D. $y = 2$
17	If the directed distances AP and PB have same signs, then their ratio is positive and P is said to divide AB :	A. Internally B. May be divide C. Externally D. None of these

18	If the directed distances AP and PB have the opposite signs, i.e; p is beyond AB, then their ratio is negative and P is said to divide AB:	A. Internally B. May divide C. Externally D. None of these
19	If (1, x) is the mid point of the line segment joining the points (1, 2) & (1, 6) then x =	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
20	If (2, 1) is the mid point of the line segment joining the points (2, x) & (2, -5) then x =	A. 1 B. 2 C. 7 D. -7
21	The point of intersection of the medians of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
22	The point of intersection of the altitudes of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
23	The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
24	The point of intersection of internal bisectors of the angles of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-centers C. Circums-center D. In-center
25	The centroid of a triangle is a point that divides each median in the ratio:	A. 2 : 1 B. 2 : 3 C. 1 : 3 D. 4 : 3
26	X-co-ordinate of centroid of triangle ABC with A(-2, 3); B(-4, 1); C(3, 5) equals:	A. -1 B. 1 C. 3 D. -3
27	y - ordinate of the centroid of triangle with vertices A(-2, 3) B(-4, 1), C(3, 2) is:	A. 3 B. 1 C. 2 D. 0
28	The ratio in which the line segments joining (2, 3) and (4, 1) is divided by the line joining (1, 3) and (4, 3) is:	A. 2 : 1 B. 3 : 1 C. 1 : 2 D. 1 : 1
29	The ratio in which y-axis divides the line joining (2, -3) and (-5, 6) is:	A. 2 : 3 B. 2 : 5 C. 1 : 2 D. 3 : 5
30	The ratio in which x-axis divides the line segment joining the points:	A. 1 : 1 B. 1 : 3 C. 1 : 5 D. 1 : 2
31	In the translation of axes which formula is true:	A. $x = X + h$ B. $X = x + h$ C. $x + X = h$ D. None
32	If in the case of translation of axes, O (-3, 2), (x, y) = (-6, 9) then (X, Y) =	A. (-3, 9) B. (-3, 7) C. (-9, 11) D. (3, 7)
33	Question Image	A. Parallel lines B. Perpendicular lines C. Non-parallel lines D. None of these
34	The symbol is used for:	A. Parallel lines B. Perpendicular lines C. Non-parallel lines D. None of these
35	Question Image	A. Parallel lines B. Non-parallel lines C. Perpendicular lines D. Coplanar lines

36	If a pair of opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal and parallel then it is:	A. Rectangle B. Rhombus C. Parallelogram D. None of these
37	A parallelogram is a rhombus if and only if its diagonals are:	A. Parallel B. Perpendicular C. Equal D. None of these
38	A quadrilateral having two parallels and two non-parallel sides is called:	A. Trapezium B. Rectangle C. Rhombus D. None of these
39	If the inclination of a line lies between $]90^\circ, 180^\circ[$, then the slope of line is :	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. undefined
40	If the inclination of the line l lies between $]0^\circ, 90^\circ[$, then the slope of l is:	A. Positive B. Negative C. Undefined D. None of these
41	If the line l is parallel to y-axis, then the slope of l is -----.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. undefined
42	Inclination of X-axis or of any line parallel to X-axis is:	A. Zero D. Undefined
43	The line l is horizontal if and only if slope is equal to:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. undefined
44	Inclination of Y-axis or of any line parallel to Y-axis is:	B. Zero D. Undefined
45	If a straight line is perpendicular to y-axis, then its slope is:	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. undefined
46	If a straight line is perpendicular to x-axis, then its slope is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. Undefined
47	Question Image	A. Line parallel to x-axis B. Line parallel to y-axis C. Line passing through the origin D. Both (a) and (b)
48	Question Image	A. Line parallel to x-axis B. Line parallel to y-axis C. Line passing through the origin D. Both (a) and (b)
49	Question Image	A. Line parallel to x-axis B. Line parallel to y-axis C. Line passing through the origin D. Both (a) and (b)
50	Question Image	A. Line parallel to x - axis B. Line parallel to y - axis C. Inclined D. Both (a) and (b)
51	Question Image	
52	Infinite number of lines can pass through:	A. One point B. Two points C. Three points D. Four points
53	The line $x = a$ is on the right of y - axis if:	A. $a > 0$ B. $a < 0$ C. $a = 0$
54	$y = -2$ is a line:	A. Parallel to x-axis B. Parallel to y-axis C. Perpendicular to x-axis D. None of these

55	Equation of a line parallel to x-axis:	A. $x = 0$ B. $x = y$ C. $y = a$ D. $x = a$
56	If $a = 0$, then the line $ax + by + c = 0$ is parallel to:	A. y - axis B. x - axis C. along y - axis D. None of these
57	The line $y = c$ is above the x - axis, if:	A. $c > 0$ B. $c \leq 0$ C. $c = 0$
58	$x = 4$ is a line:	A. Parallel to x - axis B. Parallel to y - axis C. Perpendicular to y-axis D. None of these
59	$x = c$ is a line:	A. Perpendicular to x-axis B. Parallel to x-axis C. Perpendicular to y-axis D. None of these
60	$y - y_1 = m (x - x_1)$ is the equation of straight line in:	A. Slope-intercept from B. Point-slope form C. Normal form D. Intercepts form
61	$y = mx + c$ is the equation of straight line in:	A. Slope-intercept form B. Two points from C. Point slope form D. Intercepts form
62	$y = 2x + 3$ is the;	A. Slope-intercept form B. Two points form C. Point slope form D. Intercepts form
63	The equation to the straight line which passes through the point (2, 9) and makes an angle of 45° with x-axis is:	A. $x + y + 7 = 0$ B. $x - y + 7 = 0$ C. $y - x + 7 = 0$ D. None of these
64	General form of equation of line is:	A. $ax - by + c = 0$ B. $ax + by - c = 0$ C. $ax + by + c = 0$ D. $ax - by - c = 0$
65	The equation of a straight line which parallel to the line $3x - 2y + 5 = 0$ and passes through (2, -1) is:	A. $3x + 2y - 8 = 0$ B. $3x - 2y + 8 = 0$ C. $3x - 2y - 8 = 0$ D. $3x + 2y + 8 = 0$
66	The perpendicular distance of the line $3x + 4y + 10 = 0$ from the origin is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
67	The point (5, 8) lies the line $2x - 3y + 6 = 0$	A. Above B. Below C. On D. None
68	The point (2, 5) lies the line $3x - y + 1 = 0$	A. Above B. Below C. On D. None
69	The line $y = a$ is below the x-axis, if:	A. $a > 0$ B. $a \leq 0$ C. $a = 0$
70	Angle between the lines $x + y + 1 = 0$ & $x - y + 4 = 0$ is:	A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90°
71	Point of intersection of lines $x - 2y + 1 = 0$ and $2x - y + 2 = 0$ equals:	A. (1, 0) B. (0, 1) C. (-1, 0) D. (0, -1)
72	Point of intersection of $x + y = 5$ & $x - y = 3$ is:	A. (5, 5) B. (4, 2) C. (4, 1) D. (1, 4)

A. 0

73	Question Image	B. 2 C. 1 D. -1
74	$ax + by + c = 0$ has matrix form as:	B. $ ax + by = -c $ C. $[ax + by] = [c]$ D. $[ax - by] = [-c]$
75	The pair of lines of homogeneous second-degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ are real and coincident, if:	A. $h^2 < ab$ B. $h^2 > ab$ C. $h^2 = ab$ D. None of these
76	A pair of lines of homogeneous second degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ are orthogonal, if:	A. $a - b = 0$ B. $a + b = 0$ C. $a + b > 0$ D. $a - b < 0$
77	Joint equation of $y + 2x = 0$, $y - 3x = 0$ is:	A. $(y+2x)(y-3x) = 0$ B. $(y-2x)(y-3x) = 0$ C. $(y+2x)(y+3x) = 0$ D. $(y-2x)(y+3x) = 0$
78	$ax + by + c = 0$, will represent equation of straight line parallel y-axis if:	A. $a = 0$ B. $b = 0$ C. $c = 0$ D. $a = 0, c = 0$
79	The centroid of the triangle whose vertices are (3, -5), (-7, 4) and (10, -2) is:	A. (-2, -2) B. (-2, 2) C. (2, -1) D. (0, 0)
80	A linear equation in two variables represents:	A. Circle B. Ellipse C. Hyperbola D. Straight line
81	Equation of the line parallel to $x + 3y - 9 = 0$ is:	A. $3x - y - 9 = 0$ B. $3x + 9y + 7 = 0$ C. $2x - 6y - 18 = 0$ D. $x - 3y + 9 = 0$
82	Two non parallel lines intersect each other at:	A. 1 point B. 2 points C. 3 points D. 4 points