FA Part 2 Mathematics Full Book Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	A. Parallel lines B. Non-parallel lines C. Perpendicular lines D. Coplanar lines
2	The symbol || is used for:	A. Parallel lines B. Perpendicular lines C. Non-parallel lines D. None of these
3	Question Image	A. Parallel lines B. Perpendicular lines C. Non-parallel lines D. None of these
4	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)
5	In the translation of axes which formula is true:	A. x = X + h B. X = x + h C. x + X = h D. None
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
14	The point of intersection of the altitudes of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
15	The point of intersection of the medians of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center

16	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
17	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
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 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
20	For any point (x, y) on x-axis:	A. y = 1 B. y = 0 C. y = -1 D. y = 2