

ICS Part 2 Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A quadrilateral having two parallels and two non-parallel sides is called:	A. Trapezium B. Rectangle C. Rhombus D. None of these
2	The coordinate axes divide the plane into----- equal parts:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
3	Infinite number of lines can pass through:	A. One point B. Two points C. Three points D. Four points
4	If a straight line is perpendicular to x-axis, then its slope is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. Undefined
5	If (x, y) are the coordinate of a point ordered pair is called:	A. Abscissa B. Ordinate C. Coordinate D. Ordered pair
6	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Question Image</div>	A. Parallel lines B. Non-parallel lines C. Perpendicular lines D. Coplanar lines
7	Equation of a line parallel to x-axis:	A. $x = 0$ B. $x = y$ C. $y = a$ D. $x = a$
8	The line $y = a$ is below the x-axis, if:	A. $a > 0$ B. $a < 0$ C. $a = 0$
9	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
10	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. $(y-2x)(y+3x) = 0$
11	The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
12	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:	
13	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
14	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
15	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Question Image</div>	A. Line parallel to x-axis B. Line parallel to y-axis C. Line passing through the origin D. Both (a) and (b)
16	$x = c$ is a line:	A. Perpendicular to x-axis B. Parallel to x-axis C. Perpendicular to y-axis

D. None of these

17 $y = mx + c$ is the equation of straight line in:


- A. Slope-intercept form
- B. Two points form
- C. Point slope form
- D. Intercepts form

18 X-coordinate of any point on Y-axis:

- A. 0
- B. x
- C. y
- D. 1

19 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)

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- A. Line parallel to x-axis
- B. Line parallel to y-axis
- C. Line passing through the origin
- D. Both (a) and (b)