ICS Part 2 Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	Question Image	D. 2
3	The distance of any point P (x, y) from the origin O(0 , 0) is given by:	
4	The line x = a is on the right of y - axis if:	A. a > 0 B. a < 0 C. a = 0
5	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
6	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)
7	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
8	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)
9	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
10	The pair of lines of homogeneous second-degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ are real and coincident, if:	A. h² < ab B. h²> ab C. h²= ab D. None of these
11	A pair of lines of homogeneous second degree equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ are othogonal, if:	A. a - b = 0 B. a + b = 0 C. a + b > 0 D. a - b < 0
12	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)
13	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
14	Question Image	A. 0 B. 2 C. 1 D. -1
15	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
16	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
17	The distance between the points (1, 2), (2, 1).	A. 1

	The distance between the points (-1, 2), (2, -1):	D. 2
18	The line y = a is below the x-axis, if:	A. a > 0 B. a < 0 C. a = 0
19	Question Image	A. Parallel lines B. Non-parallel lines C. Perpendicular lines D. Coplanar lines
20	y = -2 is a line:	A. Parallel to x-axis B. Parallel to y-axis C. Perpendicular to x-axis D. None of these
21	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
22	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
23	x = 4 is a line:	A. Parallel to x - axis B. Parallel to y - axis C. Perpendicular to y-axis D. None of these
24	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
25	The line y = c is above the x - axis, if:	A. c > 0 B. c < 0 C. c = 0
26	If (x, y) are the coordinate of a point ordered pair is called:	A. Abscissa B. Ordinate C. Coordinate D. Ordered pair
27	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:	
28	The point of intersection of the altitudes of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
29	Distance of the point (-2, 3) from y-axis is:	A. -2 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1
30	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)
31	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
32	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
33	y-coordinate of any point on X-axis:	A. 0 B. x C. y D. 1
34	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
35	Point of intersection of x + y = 5 & x - y = 3 is:	A. (5, 5) B. (4, 2) C. (4, 1) D. (1, 4)
		A. 4

36	Question Image	B. 2 C. 1
37	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)
38	ax + by + c = 0 has matrix from as:	B. |ax + by| = |-c| C. [ax + by] = [c] D. [ax - by] = [-c]
39	Inclination of X-axis or of any line parallel to X-axis is:	A. Zero D. Undefined
40	Equation of a line parallel to x-axis:	A. x = 0 B. x = y C. y = a D. x = a
41	The coordinate axes divide the plane into---------- equal parts:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
42	The symbol | | is used for:	A. Parallel lines B. Perpendicular lines C. Non-parallel lines D. None of these
43	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
44	For any point (x, y) and y - axis:	A. y = 0 B. y = -1 C. y = 1 D. x = 0
45	The point (2, 5) lies the lie 3x - y + 1 = 0	A. Above B. Below C. On D. None
46	Two non parallel lines intersect each other at:	A. 1 point B. 2 points C. 3 points D. 4 points
47	Angle between the lines x + y + 1 = 0 & x - y + 4 = 0 is:	A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90°
48	y = 2x + 3 is the;	A. Slope-intercept form B. Two points form C. Point slope form D. Intercepts form
49	Question Image	
50	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
51	The horizontal line x' ox is called:	A. x-axis B. y-axis C. abscissa D. ordinate
52	x = c is a line:	A. Perpendicular to x-axis B. Parallel to x-axis C. Perpendicular to y-axis D. None of these
53	y - y1 = m (x - x1) is the equation of straight line in:	A. Slope-intercept from B. Point-slope from C. Normal form D. Intercepts form
54	If a straight line is perpendicular to y-axis, then its slope is:	A. 1 B. -1 C. 0 D. undefined
		A. (y+2x)(y-3x) = 0

55	Joint equation of y + 2x = 0, y - 3x = 0 is:	B. (y-2x)(y-3x) = 0 C. (y+2x)(y+3x) = 0 D. (y-2x)(y+3x) = 0
56	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)
57	If the inclination of the line l lies between]0°, 90°[, then the slope of l is:	A. Positive B. Negative C. Undefined D. None of these
58	Question Image	A. Parallel lines B. Perpendicular lines C. Non-parallel lines D. None of these
59	The vertical line y'oy is called:	A. x-axis B. y-axis C. abscissa D. Ordinate
60	A quadrilateral having two parallels and two non-parallel sides is called:	A. Trapezium B. Rectangle C. Rhombus D. None of these
61	If the inclination of a line lies between]90°, 180°[, then the slope of line is :	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. undefined
62	The point of intersection of the medians of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
63	The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
64	Inclination of Y-axis or of any line parallel to Y-axis is:	B. Zero D. Undefined
65	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
66	The line l is horizontal if and only if slope is equal to:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. undefined
67	The perpendicular distance of the line 3x + 4y + 10 = 0 from the origin is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
68	In the translation of axes which formula is true:	A. x = X + h B. X = x + h C. x + X = h D. None
69	The point (5, 8) lies the line 2x - 3y + 6 = 0	A. Above B. Below C. On D. None
70	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
71	If the lien l is parallel to y-axis, then the slope of l is ----------.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. undefined
72	X-coordinate of any point on Y-axis:	A. 0 B. x C. y D. 1
73	The equation to the straight line which passes through the point (2, 9) and makes an angle	A. x + y + 7 = 0 B. x - y + 7 = 0

73	of 45° with x-axis is:	C. y - x + 7 = 0 D. None of these
74	Question Image	A. Line parallel to x - axis B. Line parallel to y - axis C. Inclined D. Both (a) and (b)
75	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
76	Distance of the point (-3, 7) from x-axis is:	A. 3 B. -3 C. 7 D. 10
77	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
78	Infinite number of lines can pass through:	A. One point B. Two points C. Three points D. Four points
79	A parallelogram is a rhombus if and only if its diagonals are:	A. Parallel B. Perpendicular C. Equal D. None of these
80	If a straight line is perpendicular to x-axis, then its slope is:	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. Undefined
81	For any point (x, y) on x-axis:	A. y = 1 B. y = 0 C. y = -1 D. y = 2
82	A linear equation in two variables represents:	A. Circle B. Ellipse C. Hyberbola D. Straight line