

## FA Part 2 Mathematics Chapter 4 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A linear equation in two variables represents:	A. Circle B. Ellipse C. Hyberbola D. Straight line
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	The vertical line y'oy is called:	A. x-axis B. y-axis C. abscissa D. Ordinate
7	Inclination of Y-axis or of any line parallel to Y-axis is:	B. Zero D. Undefined
8	The line $y = c$ is above the x - axis, if:	A. $c > 0$ B. $c < 0$ C. $c = 0$
9	For any point (x, y) and y - axis:	A. $y = 0$ B. $y = -1$ C. $y = 1$ D. $x = 0$
10	A parallelogram is a rhombus if and only if its diagonals are:	A. Parallel B. Perpendicular C. Equal D. None of these
11	Question Image <input type="text"/>	A. Parallel lines B. Non-parallel lines C. Perpendicular lines D. Coplanar lines
12	The point of intersection of the altitudes of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-center C. Circums-center D. In-center
13	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
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	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
16	$y - y_1 = m ( x - x_1)$ is the equation of straight line in:	A. Slope-intercept from B. Point-slope from C. Normal form

## D. Intercepts form

17	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)
18	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. $a - b < 0$
19	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)
20	Point of intersection of $x + y = 5$ & $x - y = 3$ is:	A. (5, 5) B. (4, 2) C. (4, 1) D. (1, 4)