

#Jenny



Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio



Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen



I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

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wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa



My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

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Choose the correct answer from the given four options.

- The distance of the point $P(2, 3)$ from the x -axis is
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- The distance between the points $A(0, 0)$ and $B(0, -2)$ is
(A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 4 (D) 2
- The distance of the point $P(6, 8)$ from the origin is
(A) 8 (B) $2\sqrt{7}$ (C) 10 (D) 6
- The distance between the points $(0, 2)$ and $(-5, 0)$ is
(A) 5 (B) $5\sqrt{2}$ (C) $2\sqrt{5}$ (D) 10
- $\triangle OBC$ is a rectangle whose three vertices are vertices $A(0, 3)$, $O(0, 0)$ and $B(5, 0)$. The length of its diagonal is
(A) 5 (B) 3 (C) $\sqrt{34}$ (D) 4
- The perimeter of a triangle with vertices $(0, 4)$, $(0, 0)$ and $(3, 0)$ is
(A) 5 (B) 12 (C) 11 (D) $7 + \sqrt{5}$
- The area of a triangle with vertices $A(3, 0)$, $B(7, 0)$ and $C(8, 0)$ is
(A) 14 (B) 28 (C) 8 (D) 6
- The points $(-4, 0)$, $(4, 0)$, $(0, 3)$ are the vertices of a
(A) right triangle (B) scalene triangle
(C) equilateral triangle (D) isosceles triangle
- The point which divides the line segment joining the points $(7, -8)$ and $(3, -4)$ in ratio $1 : 2$ internally lies in the
(A) I quadrant (B) II quadrant
(C) III quadrant (D) IV quadrant
- The point which lies on the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points $A(-5, -2)$ and $B(5, 2)$ is
(A) $(0, 0)$ (B) $(0, 2)$ (C) $(2, 0)$ (D) $(-2, 0)$
- The fourth vertex D of a parallelogram $ABCD$ whose three vertices are $A(2, 3)$, $B(6, 7)$ and $C(8, 3)$ is
(A) $(0, 1)$ (B) $(0, -1)$ (C) $(-1, 0)$ (D) $(1, 0)$
- If the point $P(2, 1)$ lies on the line segment joining points $A(5, 2)$ and $B(8, 4)$, then
(A) $AP = \frac{1}{3} AB$ (B) $AP = PB$ (C) $PB = \frac{1}{3} AB$ (D) $AP = \frac{1}{2} AB$
- If $P(\frac{a}{3}, 4)$ is the mid-point of the line segment joining the points $Q(-6, 5)$ and $R(-2, 3)$, then the value of a is
(A) -4 (B) -12 (C) 12 (D) -6
- The perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points $A(1, 5)$ and $B(4, 0)$ cuts the y -axis at
(A) $(0, 1)$ (B) $(0, 13)$
(C) $(0, 12)$ (D) $(13, 0)$
- The coordinates of the point which is equidistant from the three vertices of the $\triangle ABC$ as shown in the Fig. 7.1 is
(A) (x, x) (B) $(x, -x)$
(C) $(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{x}{2})$ (D) $(\frac{x}{2}, -\frac{x}{2})$
- A circle drawn with origin as the centre passes through $(\frac{13}{2}, 0)$. The point which does not lie in the interior of the circle is
(A) $(-3, 1)$ (B) $(\frac{7}{2}, 0)$ (C) $(5, -\frac{1}{2})$ (D) $(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2})$
- A line intersects the y -axis and x -axis at the points P and Q , respectively. If $(2, -3)$ is the mid-point of PQ , then the coordinates of P and Q are, respectively
(A) $(0, -3)$ and $(2, 0)$ (B) $(0, 10)$ and $(-4, 0)$
(C) $(0, 4)$ and $(-10, 0)$ (D) $(0, -10)$ and $(4, 0)$
- The area of a triangle with vertices $(a, a + c)$, (c, a) and $(c, a + b)$ is
(A) $(a + b + c)^2$ (B) 0 (C) $a + b + c$ (D) abc
- If the distance between the points (a, b) and $(1, 0)$ is 5, then the value of $|a|$ is
(A) 4 only (B) 8 (C) -4 only (D) 0
- If the points $A(1, 2)$, $O(0, 0)$ and $C(a, b)$ are collinear, then
(A) $a = b$ (B) $a = 2b$ (C) $2a = b$ (D) $a = -b$

