



★ Question One : Choose the correct answer from the given choices ★

1 — If $a > b$ and $b > c$, then:

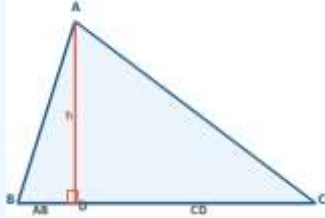
a- $a = c$

b- $a > c$

c- $a < c$

d- Cannot be determined

2 — In the figure: A, B, C, D are collinear points, $AB < DC$, then: DB AC



a- $DB > AC$

b- $DB = AC$

c- $DB < AC$

d- No relation

3 — If $c < b$ and $b < a$, which of the following is true?

a- $c > a$

b- $a = c$

c- $a > c$

d- $c > b$

4 — We know that $50 < 100$. If both sides are multiplied by 3, then:

a- $150 > 300$

b- $150 < 300$

c- $150 = 300$

d- Cannot be determined

5 — We know that $10 > 4$. If 6 is subtracted from both sides, then:

a- $4 < -2$

b- $4 > -2$

c- $4 = -2$

d- Cannot be determined

6 — In triangle ABC: $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 7$ cm, $CA = 8$ cm. The largest angle is:

a- $\angle C$

b- $\angle A$

c- $\angle B$

d- All angles are equal





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7 — In triangle ABC, $m(\angle A) = 80^\circ$, $m(\angle B) = 60^\circ$. The smallest side is:

a- BC

b- AB

c- AC

d- AB = BC

8 — In triangle ABC, $AC > BC > AB$. The order of angles from smallest to largest:

a- $\angle C < \angle A < \angle B$

b- $\angle A < \angle B < \angle C$

c- $\angle B < \angle C < \angle A$

d- $\angle A < \angle C < \angle B$

9 — Which of the following sets can be lengths of a triangle?

a- 1, 2, 4

b- 2, 3, 7

c- 3, 4, 8

d- 5, 6, 10

10 — In the figure: $m(\angle 2) > m(\angle 3)$. The side opposite angle 2 is:

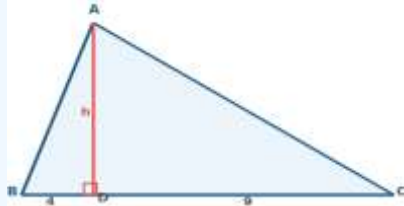
a- Smaller than the side opposite $\angle 3$

b- Equal to the side opposite $\angle 3$

c- Greater than the side opposite $\angle 3$

d- No relation

11 — In right triangle ABC, right-angled at A, $AD \perp BC$, $BD = 4$ cm, $DC = 9$ cm. $AD = \dots$



a- 7 cm

b- 5 cm

c- 6 cm

d- 8 cm

12 — In right triangle ABC, right-angled at A, $AD \perp BC$, $BC = 25$ cm, $BD = 9$ cm. $AB = \dots$

a- 12 cm

b- 20 cm

c- 16 cm

d- 15 cm

13 — In right triangle ABC, right-angled at A, $AD \perp BC$, $AD = 12$ cm, $BD = 9$ cm. $DC = \dots$

a- 16 cm

b- 9 cm

c- 12 cm

d- 20 cm





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14 — In right triangle ABC, right-angled at A, $AD \perp BC$, $AB = 15$ cm, $BD = 9$ cm. $BC = \dots$

a- 20 cm

b- 25 cm

c- 12 cm

d- 16 cm

15 — In right triangle ABC, right-angled at A, $AD \perp BC$, $DC = 16$ cm, $AD = 12$ cm. $BD = \dots$

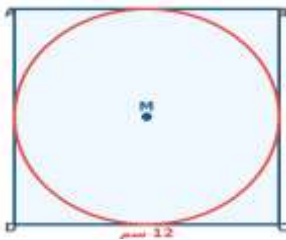
a- 16 cm

b- 12 cm

c- 9 cm

d- 7 cm

16 — In the figure: Circle M is inscribed in square ABCD, $AD = 12$ cm ($\pi \approx 3.14$). The



circumference =

a- 25.12 cm

b- 37.68 cm

c- 50.24 cm

d- 12.56 cm

17 — A circle has an area of 154 cm² ($\pi = 22/7$). Its diameter =

a- 7 cm

b- 21 cm

c- 14 cm

d- 28 cm

18 — The circumference of a circle with diameter 20 cm ($\pi \approx 3.14$) =

a- 31.4 cm

b- 125.6 cm

c- 314 cm

d- 62.8 cm

19 — The area of a circle with radius 7 cm ($\pi = 22/7$) =

a- 44 cm²

b- 154 cm²

c- 308 cm²

d- 88 cm²

20 — If the circumference of a circle is 62.8 cm ($\pi \approx 3.14$), its radius =

a- 5 cm

b- 20 cm

c- 10 cm

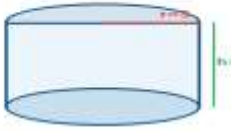
d- 15 cm





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21 — In the figure: Right cylinder $r = 5$ cm, $h = 10$ cm ($\pi \approx 3.14$). Volume =



a- 785 cm^3

b- 392.5 cm^3

c- 1570 cm^3

d- 314 cm^3

22 — Lateral surface area of a cylinder with $r = 7$ cm, $h = 10$ cm ($\pi = 22/7$) =

a- 880 cm^2

b- 440 cm^2

c- 220 cm^2

d- 154 cm^2

23 — Total surface area of a cylinder with $r = 5$ cm, $h = 6$ cm ($\pi \approx 3.14$) =

a- 188.4 cm^2

b- 628 cm^2

c- 345.4 cm^2

d- 157 cm^2

24 — A cylinder has volume $128\pi \text{ cm}^3$ and radius 4 cm. Its height =

a- 4 cm

b- 16 cm

c- 32 cm

d- 8 cm

25 — Base circumference of a right cylinder with $r = 5$ cm ($\pi \approx 3.14$) =

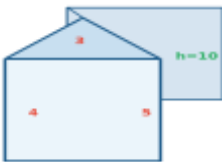
a- 78.5 cm

b- 157 cm

c- 15.7 cm

d- 31.4 cm

26 — In the figure: A right triangular prism has a right-triangle base with sides 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm,



and height 10 cm. Volume =

a- 30 cm^3

b- 120 cm^3

c- 60 cm^3

d- 150 cm^3





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27 — Lateral surface area of a right triangular prism, height 8 cm, base triangle with sides 5 cm, 5 cm, 8 cm =

a- 144 cm^2

b- 288 cm^2

c- 72 cm^2

d- 180 cm^2

28 — A right triangular prism, height 10 cm, isosceles triangle base with legs 5 cm and base 8 cm. The area of the base =

a- 40 cm^2

b- 12 cm^2

c- 25 cm^2

d- 24 cm^2

29 — If the radius of a cylinder is doubled while height stays constant, its volume becomes:

a- Twice the original

b- Three times

c- Four times

d- Eight times

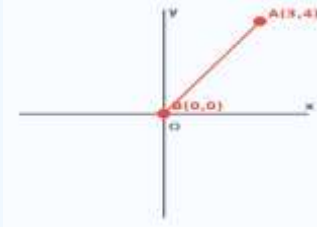
30 — A cylinder has volume $320\pi \text{ cm}^3$ and height 5 cm. The diameter of its base =

a- 8 cm

b- 32 cm

c- 4 cm

d- 16 cm



31 — In the figure: $A(3, 4)$, $B(0, 0)$. $AB = \dots$

a- 7 units

b- 3 units

c- 4 units

d- 5 units

32 — The distance between $A(1, 2)$ and $B(4, 6) = \dots$

a- 7 units

b- 3 units

c- 6 units

d- 5 units

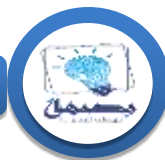
33 — Point $A(3, -4)$. Its distance from the origin =

a- 1 unit

b- 7 units

c- 5 units

d- $\sqrt{7}$ units





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34 — If the distance between A(k, 0) and B(0, 4) is 5 units, then k =

a- 2

b- 4

c- 1

d- 3

35 — If A(-2, -5) and B(-3, -7), then AB =

a- $\sqrt{3}$ units

b- $\sqrt{7}$ units

c- $\sqrt{5}$ units

d- $\sqrt{2}$ units

36 — In the figure: A(0, 8), B is on the x-axis, area of $\triangle OAB = 20$ sq. units. Slope of AB =



a- 4

b- -1.6

c- -1

d- 2

37 — The slope of a line parallel to the x-axis =

a- 1

b- Undefined

c- Zero

d- Infinity

38 — If the slope of the line through (2, 3) and (k, 7) equals 2, then k =

a- 6

b- 3

c- 5

d- 4

39 — If A(2, 3) and B(6, 2), the slope of AB =

a- -4

b- 4

c- 1/4

d- -1/4

40 — Area of $\triangle OAB$ if A(0, 6) and B(-3, 0) =

a- 18 sq. units

b- 6 sq. units

c- 9 sq. units

d- 3 sq. units

◆ Good Luck and Success ◆ End of Questions





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Answer Key — Question One: Multiple Choice

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	C	B	B
6	7	8	9	10
C	B	A	D	C
11	12	13	14	15
C	D	A	B	C
16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	B	C
21	22	23	24	25
A	B	C	D	D
26	27	28	29	30
C	A	B	C	D
31	32	33	34	35
D	D	C	D	C
36	37	38	39	40
B	C	D	D	C

