#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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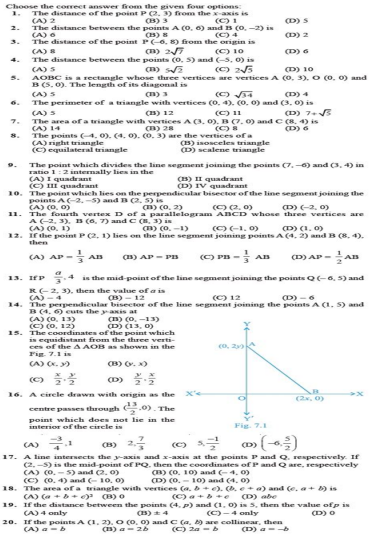
wtf this great ebook for free?!

#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



Choose the correct answer from the given four options:

1. The distance of the point P (2, 3) from the x-axis is
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 1 (D) 5
2. The distance between the points A (0, 6) and B (0, –2) is
(A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 4 (D) 2
3. The distance of the point P (–6, 8) from the origin is
(A) 8 (B) $2\sqrt{7}$ (C) 10 (D) 6
4. The distance between the points (0, 5) and (–5, 0) is
(A) 5 (B) $5\sqrt{2}$ (C) $2\sqrt{5}$ (D) 10
5. AOBC 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
6. The perimeter of a triangle with vertices (0, 4), (0, 0) and (3, 0) is
(A) 5 (B) 12 (C) 11 (D) $7+\sqrt{2}$
7. The area of a triangle with vertices A (3, 0), B (7, 0) and C (8, 4) is
(A) 14 (B) 28 (C) 8 (D) 6
8. The points (–4, 0), (4, 0), (0, 3) are the vertices of a
(A) right triangle (B) isosceles triangle
(C) equilateral triangle (D) scalene triangle
9. The point which divides the line segment joining the points (7, –6) and (3, 4) in ratio 1 : 2 internally lies in the
(A) I quadrant (B) II quadrant
(C) III quadrant (D) IV quadrant
10. The point which lies on the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points A (–2, –5) and B (2, 5) is
(A) (0, 0) (B) (0, 2) (C) (2, 0) (D) (–2, 0)
11. 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)
12. If the point P (2, 1) lies on the line segment joining points A (4, 2) and B (8, 4), then
(A) $AP = \frac{1}{3}AB$ (B) $AP = PB$ (C) $PB = \frac{1}{3}AB$ (D) $AP = \frac{1}{2}AB$
13. If P $\left(\frac{a}{3}, 4\right)$ 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
14. The perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points A (1, 5) and B (4, 6) cuts the y-axis at
(A) (0, 13) (B) (0, –13)
(C) (0, 12) (D) (13, 0)
15. The coordinates of the point which is equidistant from the three vertices of the Δ AOB as shown in the Fig. 7.1 is
(A) (x, y) (B) (x, x)
(C) $\left(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}\right)$ (D) $\left(\frac{y}{2}, \frac{x}{2}\right)$
16. A circle drawn with origin as the centre passes through $\left(\frac{13}{2}, 0\right)$. The point which does not lie in the interior of the circle is
(A) $\left(\frac{-3}{4}, 1\right)$ (B) $\left(2, \frac{7}{3}\right)$ (C) $\left(5, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$ (D) $\left(-6, \frac{5}{2}\right)$
17. A line intersects the y-axis and x-axis at the points P and Q, respectively. If (2, –5) is the mid-point of PQ, then the coordinates of P and Q are, respectively
(A) (0, – 5) and (2, 0) (B) (0, 10) and (– 4, 0)
(C) (0, 4) and (– 10, 0) (D) (0, – 10) and (4, 0)
18. The area of a triangle with vertices $(a, b + c)$, $(b, c + a)$ and $(c, a + b)$ is
(A) $(a + b + c)^2$ (B) 0 (C) $a + b + c$ (D) abc
19. If the distance between the points (4, p) and (1, 0) is 5, then the value of p is
(A) 4 only (B) ± 4 (C) – 4 only (D) 0
20. 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) $a = -b$

Y
(0, 2y)
A
X'
O
B
(2x, 0)
X
Y'
Fig. 7.1

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