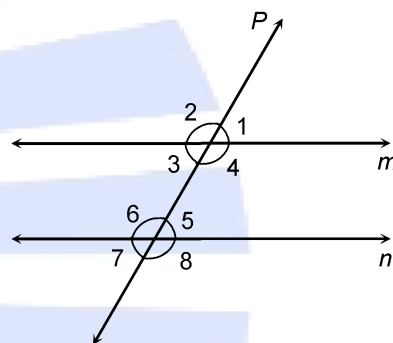


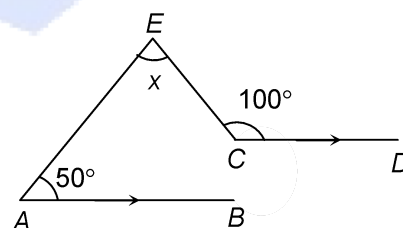
1. In the figure, AB and CD are two intersecting lines. OP and OQ are respectively bisectors of $\angle BOD$ and $\angle AOC$. Prove that OP and OQ are opposite rays.
2. In the figure, three lines p, q and r are concurrent at O. If $a = 50^\circ$ and $b = 90^\circ$, find c, d, e and f.
3. In the figure lines PQ and RS intersect each other at point O. If $\angle POR : \angle ROQ = 5 : 7$, find all angles.
4. If figure $\angle PQR = \angle PRQ$, then prove that $\angle PQS = \angle PRT$.
5. In figure if $x + y = w + z$, then prove that AOB is a line.
6. In figure, lines XY and MN intersect at O. If $\angle POY = 90^\circ$ and $a : b = 2 : 3$, find c.
7. In the given figure $\angle XYZ = 64^\circ$ and XY is produced to a point P. If ray YQ bisects $\angle ZYP$, find $\angle XYQ$ and reflex $\angle QYP$.
8. In given figure POQ is a line. Ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ. OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR. Prove that

$$\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2}(\angle QOS - \angle POS)$$

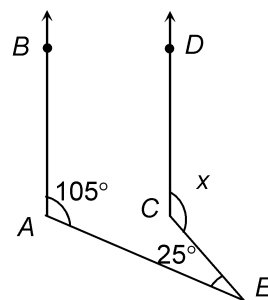
9. In figure 'P' is a transversal to lines 'm' and 'n'. $\angle 2 = 120^\circ$ and $\angle 5 = 60^\circ$. Prove that $m \parallel n$.
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 5$



10. In the figure $\angle ABC = 65^\circ$, $\angle BCE = 30^\circ$, $\angle DCE = 35^\circ$ and $\angle CEF = 145^\circ$. Prove that
(i) $AB \parallel CD$ and
(ii) $EF \parallel CD$.
11. In the figure, 'm' and 'n' are two plane mirrors parallel to each other. Prove that incident ray CA is parallel to reflected ray BD.
12. Prove that bisector GM and HL of alternate angles AGH and DHG respectively are parallel to each other if $AB \parallel CD$.
13. In the figure, $AB \parallel CD$. Find the value of x.



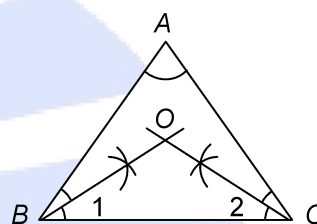
14. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$. Find the value of x .



15. If the arms of one angle are respectively parallel to the arms of another angle, show that the two angles are either equal or supplementary.

16. In the figure, the bisectors of $\angle ABC$ and $\angle BCA$ intersect

each other at O. Prove that : $\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle A$.



17. The sides AB and AC of a $\triangle ABC$ are produced to P and Q respectively. The bisectors of $\angle PBC$ and

$\angle QCB$ intersect at O. Prove that $\angle BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle A$.

18. Sides QP and RQ of $\triangle PQR$ are produced to point S and T respectively. If $\angle SPR = 35^\circ$ and $\angle PQT = 70^\circ$ find $\angle SQR$ and $\angle PRQ$.

19. Prove that the angle formed by the bisector of interior $\angle A$ and the bisector of an ext. $\angle B$ of a triangle ABC is half of $\angle C$.

20. In a $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B > \angle C$. If AM is the bisector of $\angle BAC$ and $AN \perp BC$, prove that

$$\angle MAN = \frac{1}{2} (\angle B - \angle C).$$

21. In the figure, side BC of $\triangle ABC$ is produced to form ray BD and $CE \parallel BA$. Show that $\angle ACD = \angle A + \angle B$. Deduce that $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$.

22. In the given figure, $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle in which $AB = AC$ and AE bisects $\angle CAD$. Prove that $AE \parallel BC$.

23. Two plane mirrors m and n are placed perpendicular to each other, as shown in the figure. An incident ray AB to the first mirror is first reflected in the direction of BC and then reflected by the second mirror in the direction of CD. Prove that $AB \parallel CD$.