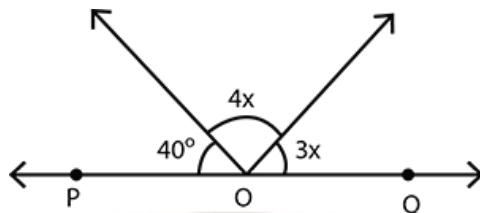


1. If one of the angles of a triangle is 130° , then the angle between the bisectors of the other two angles can be

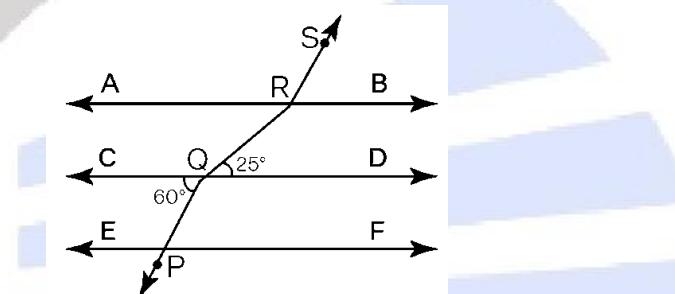
(a) 50° (b) 65° (c) 145° (d) 155°

2. In Fig., POQ is a line. The value of x is



(a) 20° (b) 25° (c) 30° (d) 35°

3. In Fig., if $AB \parallel CD \parallel EF, PQ \parallel RS, \angle RQD = 25^\circ$ and $\angle CQP = 60^\circ$, then $\angle QRS$ is equal to

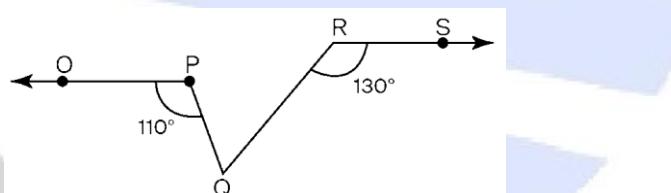


(a) 85° (b) 135° (c) 145° (d) 110°

4. If two interior angles on the same side of a transversal intersecting two parallel lines are in the ratio 2: 3, then the greater of the two angles is

(A) 54° (B) 108° (C) 120° (D) 136°

5. In Fig. 6.3, if $OP \parallel RS, \angle OPQ = 110^\circ$ and $\angle QRS = 130^\circ$, then $\angle PQR$ is equal

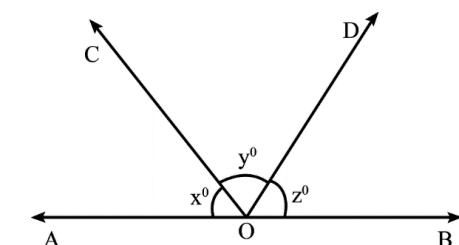


(a) 40° (b) 50° (c) 60° (d) 70°

6. Angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2: 4: 3. The smallest angle of the triangle is

(A) 60° (B) 40° (C) 80° (D) 20°

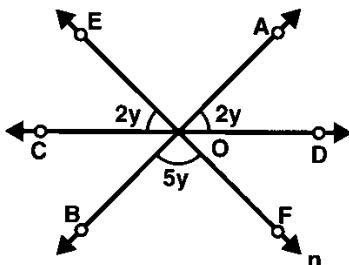
7. In Fig., AOB is a straight line. If $x : y : z = 4 : 5 : 6$, then $y =$



(a) 60 (b) 80 (c) 48 (d) 72

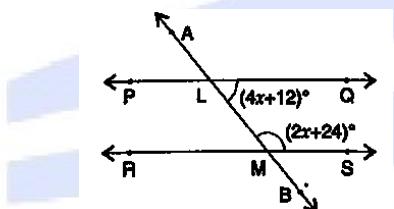
8. If the measures of two supplementary angles are $(3x + 15)^\circ$ and $(2x + 5)^\circ$, then $x =$
 (a) 32 (b) 64 (c) 14 (d) 24

9. In Fig., if A B, C D and EF are three lines concurrent at O, then $y =$



(a) 10° (b) 30° (c) 20° (d) 15°

10. In Fig., if transversal A B cuts parallel lines P Q and R S at L and M respectively. Then, the value of x is



(a) 20° (b) 24° (c) 30° (d) 34°

11. One angle is equal to three times its supplement. The measure of the angle is
 (a) 130° (b) 135° (c) 90° (d) 120°

12. Two complementary angles are such that two times the measure of one is equal to three times the measure of the other. The measure of the smaller angle, is
 (a) 45° (b) 30° (c) 36° (d) none of these