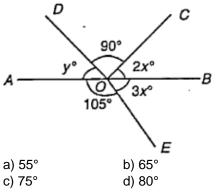


Line & Angle

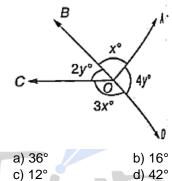
(Ref: FM-QAH2022010)

In the following figure, AB is a straight line. Find (x + y):

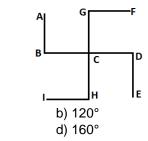


GEOMETRY

2. Find y, if $x^\circ = 36^\circ$, as per the given diagram:

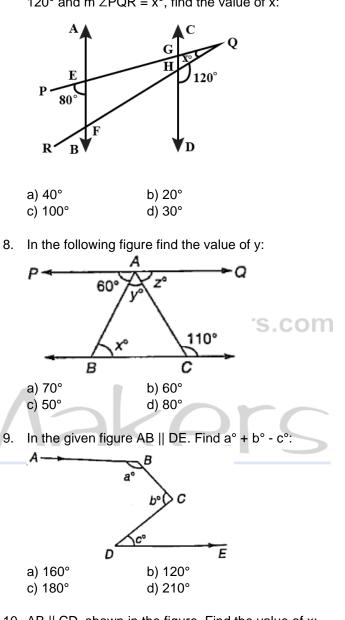


- 3. If (2x + 17)°, (x + 4) are complementary, find x:
 a) 63°
 b) 53°
 c) 35°
 d) 23°
- 4. If (5y + 62)°, (22° + y) are supplementary, find y:
 a) 16°
 b) 32°
 c) 8°
 d) 1°
- 5. An angle is 30° more than one half of its complement. Find the angle in degrees.
 a) 60°
 b) 50°
 c) 45°
 d) 80°
- 6. In the given diagram AB||GH||DE and GF||BD||HI, \angle FGC = 80°. Find the value of \angle CHI:

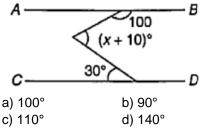


7. In the adjoining figure AB || CD and PQ, QR intersects AB and CD both at E, F, and G, H

respectively. Given that m \angle PEB = 80°, m \angle QHD = 120° and m \angle PQR = x°, find the value of x:

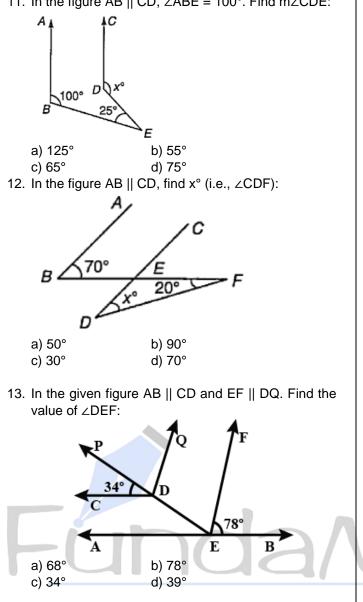


10. AB $\mid\mid$ CD, shown in the figure. Find the value of x:

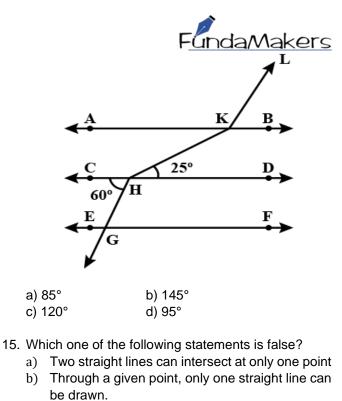


a) 80° c) 100°

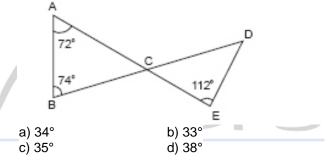




14. In the given figure AB || CD || EF and GH || KL. Find m∠HKL:



- c) A line segment can be produced to any desired length.
- d) Through two given points, it is possible to draw one and only one straight line.
- 16. In the given figure, find $\angle CDE$?



Answer Kev

Ī	1. B	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. B	6. A	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. A
Ī	11. A	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. A				



