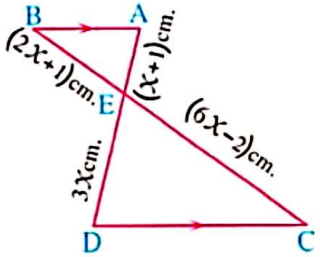
(9) In the opposite figure :

If $\overline{AB}$ // $\overline{CD}$, then x = ...

(a) 2 (b) 3

(c) 4.5 (d) 6

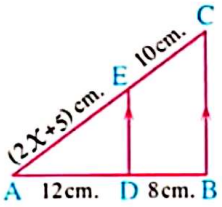


(10) In the opposite figure :

If $\overline{DE}$ // $\overline{BC}$, then x = ...

(a) 12 (b) 7

(c) 5 (d) 4

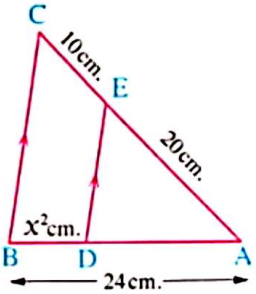


(11) In the opposite figure :

If Δ ABC in which $\overline{DE}$ // $\overline{BC}$, then x = ...

(a) $2\sqrt{2}$ (b) ± 3

(c) 4 (d) $\pm 2\sqrt{2}$

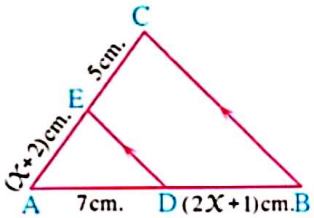


(12) In the opposite figure :

If Δ ABC in which $\overline{DE}$ // $\overline{BC}$, then x = ...

(a) – 5.5 or 3 (b) – 5.5

(c) 3 (d) 2.5



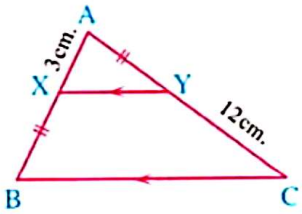
(13) In the opposite figure :

If $\overline{XY}$ // $\overline{BC}$, then

AC = ... cm.

(a) 15 (b) 16

(c) 18 (d) 20

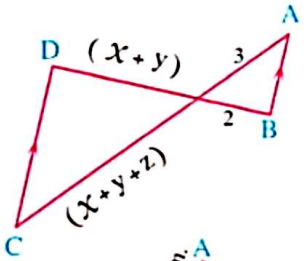


(14) In the opposite figure :

If $\overline{AB}$ // $\overline{CD}$, then z = ...

(a) $\frac{x-y}{2}$ (b) $\frac{x+y}{2}$

(c) $5x+5y$ (d) $\frac{x+y}{5}$

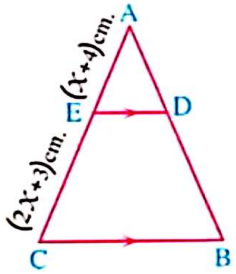


(15) In the opposite figure :

$\overline{ED}$ // $\overline{BC}$, AD : AB = 2 : 5 , then x = ...

(a) 8 (b) 6

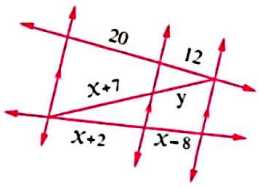
(c) 4 (d) 2



(11) In the opposite figure :

If the given lengths in cm.

, then $x + y$ = ... cm.



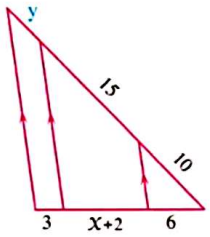
(a) 23 (b) 18

(c) 41 (d) 51

(12) In the opposite figure :

If the given lengths in cm.

, then $x + y$ = ... cm.

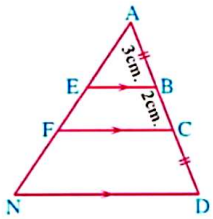


(a) 5 (b) 7

(c) 11 (d) 12

(13) In the opposite figure :

$\frac{BE}{DN}$ = ...

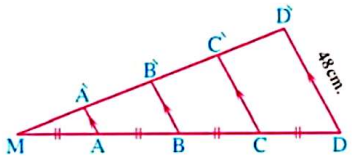


(a) $\frac{3}{8}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$

(c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

(14) In the opposite figure :

$AA\grave{}$ = ... cm.



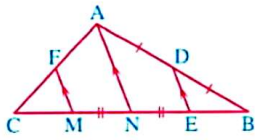
(a) 4 (b) 8

(c) 12 (d) 16

(15) In the opposite figure :

If BC = 35 cm. , $\frac{CF}{FA} = \frac{1}{2}$

, then BE = ... cm.



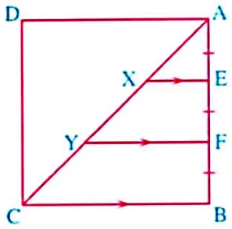
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 14

(16) In the opposite figure :

ABCD is a square of side length 6 cm.

, if AE = FE = FB

, then area of the shape XYFE = ... cm^2



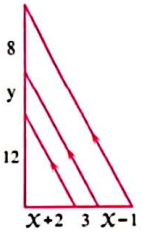
(a) 8 (b) 10

(c) 12 (d) 6

▸ Exercise 6

(17) In the opposite figure :

(x , y) = ...



(a) (5 , 7) (b) (4 , 6)

(c) (7 , 4) (d) (11 , 7)