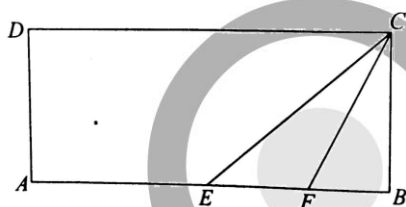


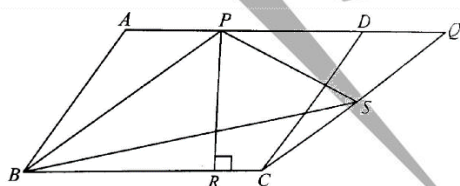
Time: 2 Hours

M. Marks: 24

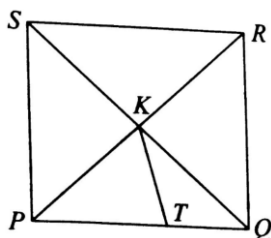
1. In the diagram ABCD is a rectangle with $AE = EF = FB$, the ratio of the areas of triangle CEF and that of rectangle ABCD is: (3 marks)



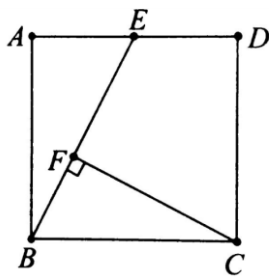
2. In the adjoining figure. $\square ABCD$ and $\square PBCQ$ are parallelogram $BC = 12$ cm $PR = 8$ cm. Find $A(\triangle PSB)$: (3 marks)



3. The length of the side of a rhombus is 4 cm. If one of the diagonals is equal to the side of rhombus, then the length of other diagonal in cm will be:- (3 marks)
4. In PQRS is a square whose vertices P, Q, R and S are one the mid point of side AB, BC, CD and DA of a square ABCD respectively. Then the ratio of the areas of square PQRS to square ABCD is: (3 marks)
5. In figure, PQRS is a square. The diagonals RP and SQ intersect each other at K. T is a point on PQ such that $PK = PT$, then $\angle TKQ =$ (3 marks)

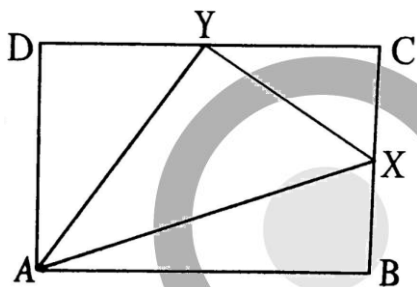


6. In the figure, ABCD is a 2×2 square. E is the midpoint of AD, and F is on BE. If CF is the perpendicular to BE, then the area of quadrilateral CDEF is: (3 marks)



7. ABCD is a parallelogram G is a point on AB such that $AG = 2GB$, E is a point on DC such that $CE = 2DE$ and F is a point on BC such that $BF = 2FC$ then $\text{ar}(\triangle EFG) : \text{ar}(\text{||gm ABCD}) =$ (3 marks)

8. ABCD is a parallelogram, X and Y are the mid points of BC and CD respectively. Then $\text{ar}(\frac{\text{ar} \triangle AXY}{\text{ar} \triangle ABCD}) :$ (3 marks)



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