

 AHMED
HETA

أحمد هتة

MATH TEACHER

Prep 2
Second term
Final revision (2)



يمكنكم متابعة كل جديد عبر قناتنا على اليوتيوب



   
Ahmed7eta

في انتظار استفسارتكم طول اليوم

 **01065820300**

Part 1: Algebra

1. Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

- 1) $\sqrt{25 \times 9} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 7 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 225
- 2) The probability of the impossible event equals.....
 (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) zero (d) 0.5
- 3) If $2^x = 3$, then $8^x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 27 (d) 81
- 4) If $x^2 - y^2 = 12$ and $x + y = 4$ then $x - y = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3 (b) 16 (c) 8 (d) 2
- 5) The expression : $4x^2 + kx + 9$ is a perfect square , when $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) ± 6 (b) 6 (c) ± 12 (d) 12
- 6) The S.S. of $x^2 - 3x = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is
 (a) $\{0\}$ (b) \emptyset (c) $\{0, 3\}$ (d) $\{3\}$
- 7) If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$ then $x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$
- 8) If $x^2 + 8x + a$ is a perfect square then $a = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) -4 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16
- 9) If the age of Ali now is X years , then his age 3 years ago is.....years.
 (a) $X + 3$ (b) $3x$ (c) $X - 3$ (d) $6X$
- 10) $3^3 + 3^3 + 3^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3^3 (b) 3^4 (c) 3^{12} (d) 3^{81}
- 11) The expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square when $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) ± 6 (b) ± 8 (c) ± 12 (d) ± 18

- 12) If $7^{x+2} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 1 (b) -2 (c) 2 (d) 7
- 13) If a regular die is tossed once then the probability of appearing an even number equals.....
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}$ (d) 0
- 14) $3^2 \times 2^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 5^2 (b) 5^4 (c) 6^4 (d) 6^2
- 15) If $\frac{a}{b} = 1$, then $3a - 3b = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) zero (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 8
- 16) Fifth of 5^{20} is
 (a) 5^{15} (b) 5^{10} (c) 5^{19} (d) 5^{40}
- 17) $\mathbb{R}^+ \cap \mathbb{R}^- = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 0 (b) \emptyset (c) {0} (d) \mathbb{R}
- 18) If $x^2 + kx + 25$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) ± 10 (d) ± 5
- 19) If $x^2 + 27 = (X + 3)(x^2 + k + 9)$ then $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $-6X$ (b) $-3X$ (c) $3X$ (d) $6X$
- 20) If $7^{x-3} = 5^{x-3}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) 0
- 21) The expression : $x^2 + 6x + k$ is a perfect square when $k = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 36
- 22) $2^2 \times 5^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 10^2 (b) 10^3 (c) 10^5 (d) 10^6
- 23) $\frac{3}{4} = \dots\dots\dots$ %
 (a) 50 (b) 25 (c) 100 (d) 75
- 24) If $5^{x-2} = 1$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) zero (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 5
- 25) $(X+3)(X-3) = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) $x^2 - 3$ (b) $x^2 - 9$ (c) $x^2 + 9$ (d) $X + 3$

26) If the expression : $x^2 + kx + 36$ is a perfect square , then $k = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) ± 6 (b) ± 8 (c) ± 12 (d) ± 18

27) If $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $- 5$ (b) $- 3$ (c) 3 (d) 5

28) If $x^3 + y^3 = 26$ and $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 13$, then $x - y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 12 (d) 39

29) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is.....

- (a) $\{5\}$ (b) $\{-5\}$ (c) $\{5, -5\}$ (d) \emptyset

30) If X is the additive identity element and y is the multiplicative identity element, then $2^x + 3^y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2

31) $2^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) -8 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) 9

32) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 + 36 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is.....

- (a) $\{6\}$ (b) $\{-6\}$ (c) $\{6, -6\}$ (d) \emptyset

33) $3^4 + 3^4 + 3^4 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 3^{12} (b) 3^4 (c) 3^5 (d) 3^6

34) The expression : $4x^2 + kx + 9$ is a perfect square if $k = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 12

35) If $3^x = 5$, then $3^{x+2} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 45 (d) 50

36) If $x + y = 3$, then $7y + 7x = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 7 (b) 21 (c) 72 (d) 10

37) The multiplicative inverse of $3^{-1} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) -3 (c) -1 (d) 3

38) For any event $A \subset S$, then $P(A) \dots\dots\dots$ [zero , 1]

- (a) \subset (b) $\not\subset$ (c) \in (d) \notin



- 39) If $4^{x+1}=20$, then $4^x=$
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 9 (d) 24
- 40) If $x^2-2Xy +y^2 = 36$, then $X -y=$
(a) -6 (b) ± 6 (c) 6 (d) 8
- 41) If $6^x= 7$, then $6^{x+1}=$
(a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 36 (d) 42
- 42) The S.S. of the equation: $x^2+9 X=0$ in \mathbb{R} is.....
(a) $\{0 ,3\}$ (b) $\{0\}$ (c) $\{0,-3\}$ (d) $\{0.3 ,-3\}$
- 43) If $x^2-a= (X-3) (X+3)$, then $a =$
(a) 3 (b) -3 (c) 9 (d) -9
- 44) The expression : $x^2 +x+ a$ is a perfect square, when $a=$
(a) 1 (b) 0.5 (c) 0.25 (d) 2
- 45) If $(X + y) = \frac{3}{5}$, then $(5 X + 5 y)^3 =$
(a) 125 (b) 15 (c) 27 (d) 0.9
- 46) The expression : $x^2 +kx+ 36$ is a perfect square , when $k =$
(a) ± 6 (b) ± 8 (c) ± 12 (d) ± 18
- 47) If $x^3 y^{-3} =8$, then $\frac{x}{y} =$
(a) 2 (b) ± 8 (c) $\pm \frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
- 48) If $X+y=3$, $x^2-xy+y^2=5$, then $x^3+y^3=$
(a) 15 (b) 25 (c) 8 (d) 7
- 49) If $3^x+ 3^x+3^x= 1$, then $X=$
(a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2
- 50) If $x^2-m= (X-7) (X+7)$, then the value of $m=$
(a) 14 (b) $- 14$ (c) 49 (d) $- 4$

2. Complete:

- 1) $x^3 - \dots = (X-2) (\dots + 2X+4)$
- 2) Quarter of the number $2^{40} = \dots$
- 3) The multiplicative inverse of $2^{-3} = \dots$
- 4) $(-\sqrt{3})^{\text{zero}} = \dots$
- 5) If $(\frac{7}{3})^x = (\frac{3}{7})^3$, then $X = \dots$
- 6) If $3^{x-4} = 1$, then $X = \dots$
- 7) The S.S. of $x^2 - 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is \dots
- 8) If the probability of success of a student is 0.7, then the probability of his failure is \dots
- 9) If $3^x = 27$, then $X = \dots$
- 10) The probability of the impossible event is \dots
- 11) $(a-3)(a-2) = \dots - 5a + \dots$
- 12) If $3^{x-1} = 27$, then $X = \dots$
- 13) If a coin is thrown once, then the probability of appearing a tail equals \dots
- 14) $X(y-z) + m(y-z) = (y-z) (\dots)$
- 15) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 3X = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is \dots
- 16) The probability of the impossible event is \dots
- 17) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is \dots
- 18) $(\sqrt{5})^3 \div 5\sqrt{5} = \dots$
- 19) If $3^x = 5$, then $(27)^x = \dots$
- 20) The age of a man now is X years then his age 7 years ago is \dots years.
- 21) If $a+b=4$, $a-b=3$, then $a^2 - b^2 = \dots$
- 22) $5^{-3} = \dots$
- 23) If $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{15}{x}$, then $X = \dots$
- 24) The S.S. of the equation : $x^2 + 5 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is \dots
- 25) If $(\frac{5}{3})^x = \frac{27}{125}$, then $X = \dots$
- 26) If $2^{x+3} = 1$, then $X = \dots$

- 27) If $(X+2)$ is one of the factors of the expression: $x^2+7X+10$, then the other factor is.....
- 28) If the age of Salma now is X years old then her age after 3 years is.....years old.
- 29) If the probability of a student succeeds is 0.6, then the probability of his failure is
- 30) The solution set of the equation : $X (X-3) (X+ 5) =0$ in \mathbb{R} is.....
- 31) If $7^x =1$, then $X =$
- 32) If $3^x = 7$, then $3^{-x} =$
- 33) $3 \times 6 - 9 \div 3 =$
- 34) If $X - y = 5$ and $X + y = 7$, then $x^2 - y^2 =$
- 35) If the probability of a pupil succeeds is $\frac{7}{12}$ then the probability of his failure is.....
- 36) The probability of the impossible event equals.....
- 37) If $x = \sqrt{5} + 2$, then $x^2 =$
- 38) If $x^2 + y^2 = 63$, $X + y = 9$, then $x^2 - Xy + y^2 =$
- 39) The solution set of the equation : $x^2 - 9x = 0$ is
(where $X \in \mathbb{R}$)
- 40) If $2^x = 15$, $2^y = 5$, then $2^{x-y} =$
- 41) The S.S. of: $x^2 + 25 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is.....
- 42) The multiplicative inverse of the number $(\sqrt{3})^4$ is.....
- 43) If $(X-5)^0 = 1$, then $X \in$
- 44) If the perimeter of a square is m cm. , then its area is
- 45) The probability of the impossible event equals.....
- 46) $1 - \frac{3}{4} =$%
- 47) The S.S. of $x^2 - 9 = 0$ in \mathbb{R} is.....
- 48) If $6^x = 7$, then $6^{x+1} =$
- 49) $(a-2) (2a-3) = 2 a^2 - 7a +$

50) The probability of the sure event equals.....

Part 2: Geometry

1. Choose the correct answer :

1) The trapezium whose area is 30 cm^2 . and its height is 5 cm., then its middle base length is.....cm.

- (a) 6 (b) 30 (c) 150 (d) 3

2) If two polygons are similar and the ratio between the lengths of two corresponding sides is 3:5, then the ratio between their perimeters is.....

- (a) 5:3 (b) 3:5 (c) 1:2 (d) 1:3

3) The diagonals of an isosceles trapezium are

- (a) congruent. (c) bisecting each other.
(b) perpendicular. (d) parallel.

4) ABC is a triangle if $(AC)^2 > (AB)^2 + (BC)^2$, then $\angle B$ is.....

- (a) obtuse. (c) right. (d)
(b) acute. straight.

5) The length of the projection of a given line segment the length of the original.....line segment.

- (a) \geq (b) $>$ (c) \leq (d) =

6) A rhombus has diagonal lengths 6 cm. and 8 cm. , its area=..... cm^2 .

- (a) 12 (b) 24 (c) 48 (d) 8

7) The triangle whose side lengths are 6 cm. ,8 cm. and 10 cm. is.....

- (a) acute-angled. (c) obtuse-angled.
(b) right-angled. (d) isosceles.

8) If two triangles are similar then the corresponding sides are.....

- (a) proportional. (c) congruent.
(b) equal. (d) parallel.

9) The number of axes of symmetry of the equilateral triangle is.....

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

10) The triangle whose base length is 6 cm. and its corresponding height is 5 cm., its area is..... cm^2 .

- (a) 30 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 6

11) If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$, $m(\angle B) = 50^\circ$ $m(\angle C) = 60^\circ$ then $m(\angle D) =$

- (a) 70° (b) 90° (c) 110° (d) 180°

12) In $\triangle ABC$, if $(AC)^2 = (AB)^2 + (BC)^2$, then $\angle B$ is.....angle.

- (a) a right (c) an obtuse
(b) an acute (d) a reflex

13) The ratio between the area of a triangle and the area of a parallelogram if they have a common base and included between two parallel straight lines equals.....

- (a) 1:2 (b) 1:3 (c) 2:1 (d) 2:3

14) If the projection of a line segment on a straight line is a point, then the line segment is..... to the straight line.

- (a) \in (b) $=$ (c) \perp (d) $//$

15) If two polygons are similar, then their corresponding angles are.....in measure.

- (a) equal (c) proportional
(b) different (d) supplementary

16) The area of the rhombus whose diagonal lengths are 6 cm. and 8 cm. equals..... cm^2

- (a) 7 (b) 24 (c) 48 (d) 14

17) ABCD is a parallelogram in which $m(\angle A) = 120^\circ$, then $m(\angle B) = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

- (a) 120 (b) 60 (c) 90 (d) 180

18) If $\triangle ABC = \triangle XYZ$ and $m(\angle X) = 70^\circ$ then $m(\angle A) = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

- (a) 70 (b) 55 (c) 50 (d) 80

19) If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle XYZ$, then $m(\angle B) = m(\angle \dots\dots\dots)$

- (a) C (b) Z (c) X (d) Y

20) ABC is a triangle in which $(AB)^2 > (BC)^2 + (AC)^2$ then $\angle C$ is.....

- (a) acute. (c) obtuse. (d) straight.
(b) right.

21) If \overline{AB} is perpendicular to \overleftrightarrow{XY} , then the length of the projection of \overline{AB} on \overleftrightarrow{XY}

- (a) = 0 (b) $< AB$ (c) $> AB$ (d) = AB

22) In $\triangle ABC$, if $(AB)^2 < (BC)^2 + (AC)^2$, then $\angle C$ is.....

- (a) acute. (c) obtuse. (d) straight.
(b) right.

23) If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEO$, $3 AB = DE$, then $BC = \dots\dots\dots EO$

- (a) 2 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 3

24) In $\triangle XYZ$, if $m(\angle Y) = 90^\circ$ $XY = 6$ cm. $XZ = 10$ cm. then $YZ = \dots\dots\dots$ cm.

- (a) 16 (b) 4 (c) 40 (d) 8

25) All.....are similar.

- (a) squares (c) rectangles
(b) triangles (d) parallelograms

26) The lengths of two adjacent sides of a parallelogram are 8 cm. and 5 cm. and the smaller height is 4 cm. , then its area equals cm^2

- (a) 17 (b) 32 (c) 20 (d) 52

27) The median of the triangle divides its surface into two triangles.....

- (a) congruent. (c) equal in perimeter.
(b) equal in area. (d) similar.

28) The ratio between the lengths of two corresponding sides in two similar triangles is 3 :5 , then the ratio between their perimeters equals.....

- (a) 5:2 (b) 5:3 (c) 3:5 (d) 1:2

29) ΔABC is a right-angled triangle at B , then the projection of \overline{AB} on \overline{BC} is.....

- (a) \overline{AB} (b) \overline{BC} (c) {B} (d) 0

30) In ΔABC if $(AC)^2 > (AB)^2 + (BC)^2$, then the type of $\angle A$ is.....

- (a) right. (c) straight. (d) obtuse.
(b) acute.

31) All.....are similar.

- (a) triangles (c) squares
(b) pentagons (d) rectangles

32) If $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{XY}$, then the length of the projection of \overline{AB} on \overline{XY}the length of \overline{AB}

- (a) > (b) < (c) \neq (d) =

33) The area of a parallelogram is 50 cm: and the length of its base is 10 cm., then the corresponding height is.....cm.

- (a) 12 (b) 25 (c) 5 (d) 10

34) A square is of perimeter 4 cm. , then its area equals..... cm^2

- (a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 16 (d) 8

35) If the ratio between the perimeters of two similar polygons is 4:7, then the ratio between the lengths of two corresponding sides of the two polygons is.....

- (a) 2:7 (b) 4:7 (c) 7:4 (d) 2:1

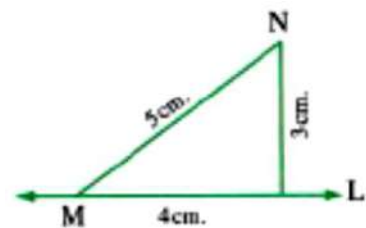
36) The ratio between the lengths of two corresponding sides of two similar polygons is 3:5, then the ratio between their perimeters is.....

- (a) 2:5 (b) 3:5 (c) 5:4 (d) 5:2

37) In the opposite figure :

The length of the projection of \overline{MN} on the straight line L is.....

- (a) 3 cm. (c) 5 cm.
(b) 4 cm. (d) zero



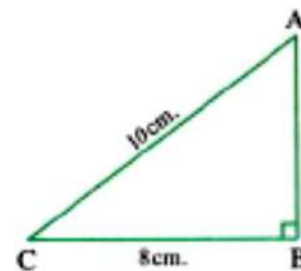
38) The number of axes of symmetry of the isosceles trapezium is

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

39) In the opposite figure :

The area of $\triangle ABC$ is..... cm^2

- (a) 24 (c) 48
(b) 40 (d) 80



40) If $\triangle ABC$ is an obtuse-angled triangle at B , then $(AB)^2 + (BC)^2$ $(AC)^2$

- (a) $<$ (b) $>$ (c) \leq (d) \geq

41) In $\triangle XYZ$ if $(XZ)^2 = (XY)^2 - (ZY)^2$, then

$\angle Y$ is.....angle.

- (a) a straight (c) a right
(b) an obtuse (d) an acute

42) ABCD is a parallelogram in which $m(\angle A) = 70^\circ$, then $m(\angle B) = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 70° (b) 110° (c) 180° (d) 140°

43) If the area of a triangle is 24 cm^2 and its height is 8 cm. , then the length of the corresponding base is.....cm.

- (a) 16 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 12

44) A trapezium whose lengths of two parallel bases are 6 cm. and 8 cm. , then the length of its middle base equalscm.

- (a) 48 (b) 24 (c) 14 (d) 7

45) If the perimeter of a square equals $(3X-1)$ cm. and the area of this square equals 25 cm^2 , then $X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 7

46) If the height of a triangle is 8 cm. its corresponding base length is 6 cm. then its surface area equals..... cm^2 .

- (a) 24 (b) 42 (c) 48 (d) 68

47) If the perimeter of a square is 20 cm. , then its area equals.....

- (a) 20 cm^2 . (c) 50 cm^2 .
(b) 25 cm^2 . (d) 100 cm^2 .

48) The rhombus whose lengths of its diagonals are 6 cm. , 10 cm. , then its area equals..... cm^2 .

- (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 30 (d) 60

49) The length of the middle base of a trapezium whose parallel base lengths are 6 cm., 8 cm. is cm.

- (a) 7 (b) 14 (c) 24 (d) 48

50) $\triangle ABC$ is right-angled at B , $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$. , $BC = 8 \text{ cm}$. $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$ intersecting it at D , then the length of $\overline{BD} = \dots\dots\dots \text{cm}$.

- (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 4.8 (d) 2.4

2. Complete :

- 1) The median of a triangle divides it into two triangles in area.
- 2) The measure of the exterior angle of an equilateral triangle is°
- 3) The base length of a parallelogram is 7 cm. and the corresponding height is 4 cm. , then its area equals cm^2 .
- 4) If the area of a square is 18 cm^2 . then the length of its diagonal iscm.
- 5) In a triangle if the sum of the areas of two squares on two sides is equal to the area of the square on the third side , then the angle opposite to this side is.....
- 6) The median of the triangle divides it into two triangles.....in area.
- 7) The area of the parallelogram= length of base x corresponding.....
- 8) A square is of side length 5 cm. , its area is..... cm^2
- 9) The polygon ABCD is similar to the polygon XYZL , then $m(\angle BCD) = m(\angle \dots \dots \dots)$
- 10) The sum of measures of the interior angles of a triangle equals.....°
- 11) If ΔABC is right-angled at B , $AB = 3 \text{ cm}$. , $BC = 4 \text{ cm}$. , then $AC = \dots \dots \dots \text{cm}$.
- 12) The base length in a parallelogram is 8 cm. and its corresponding height is 6 cm. then its area equals cm^2

- 13) Two triangles which have the same base and their vertices opposite to this base lie on a straight line parallel to the base are.....

- 14) A square of diagonal length 10 cm. , then its area equals..... cm^2
- 15) A rhombus of diagonal lengths are 4 cm. and 6 cm. , then its area equals..... cm^2
- 16) The two polygons are similar if their corresponding side lengths are.....and their corresponding angle.....
- 17) If $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta XYZ$ $m(\angle A) + m(\angle B) = 60^\circ$, then $m(\angle Z) = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$
- 18) If ΔABC is an obtuse-angled triangle at B then $(AC)^2 \dots\dots\dots (AB)^2 + (BC)^2$
- 19) If the length of the diagonal of a square is 10 cm. then its area is cm^2
- 20) If the ratio between the lengths of two corresponding sides of two similar polygons is 2:5 and the perimeter of the smaller one is 12 cm. , then the perimeter of the other one is.....
- 21) The area of the triangle whose base length is 6 cm. and its corresponding height is 8 cm. equals..... cm^2
- 22) Two triangles are similar if the corresponding angles are.....
- 23) The area of the square whose side length is 4 cm. equals..... cm^2
- 24) A rectangle is a.....with equal angles.
- 25) The area of the trapezium whose middle base is of length 7 cm. and its height is 6 cm. equals..... cm^2
- 26) The measure of the exterior angle of an equilateral triangle equals..... $^\circ$
- 27) The two triangles are similar if their side lengths are.....
- 28) A rhombus its diagonal lengths are 8 cm. 6 cm. , then its area equals..... cm^2

- 29) The two triangles drawn on a common base and their vertices are on a straight line parallel to the base are
- 30) If the ratio of enlargement between two similar polygons is 1 then the two polygons are.....
- 31) The area of a trapezium is 50 cm^2 and its middle base is of length 10 cm. then its height equals cm.
- 32) In ΔABC , if $(AB)^2 = (AC)^2 + (BC)^2$,then \angle is right.
- 33) The area of a triangle = half x x corresponding height.
- 34) If $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta XYZ$, then $m(\angle A) = m(\angle \dots)$
- 35) The median of a triangle divides its surface into two 1
- The 36) area of a square is 50 cm^2 , then the length of its diagonal is.....
- 37) The median of a triangle divides its surface into two triangles.....
- 38) If the point $A \in$ the straight line L , then the projection of A on L is.....
- 39) The area of a triangle is equal to half of the area of a parallelogram if they have.....
- 40) The type of the triangle ABC where $AB = 8 \text{ cm}$, $AC = 17 \text{ cm}$. $BC = 15 \text{ cm}$. according to its angles is.....
- 41) The diagonal length of the square whose area is 50 cm^2 equals.....
- 42) Each of two polygons is similar to a third are.....
- 43) ABC is a triangle + $AB = 8 \text{ cm}$. $BC = 9 \text{ cm}$. and $AC = 6 \text{ cm}$, then its type according to its angles is.....
- 44) The projection of a line segment on a straight line perpendicular to it is.....
- 45) The measure of the angle of the regular octagon equals.....

46) If the enlargement ratio of two similar polygons =1, then the two polygons are.....

47) The number of rectangles in the opposite figure is

48) If $\triangle ABC$ is obtuse-angled at B , then $(AC)^2 \dots\dots\dots (AB)^2 + (BC)^2$

49) If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle XYZ$, $m(\angle A) + m(\angle B) = 100^\circ$, then $m(\angle Z) = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

50) The triangle whose side lengths are 6 cm. , 8 cm. 11 cm. , then its type according to its angles is.....



Answers
algebra

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) c
- 4) a
- 5) c
- 6) c
- 7) a
- 8) d
- 9) c
- 10) b
- 11) c
- 12) b
- 13) a
- 14) d
- 15) a
- 16) ~~c~~
- 17) b
- 18) c

- 19) b
- 20) c
- 21) c
- 22) a
- 23) d
- 24) c
- 25) b
- 26) c
- 27) b
- 28) a
- 29) d
- 30) b
- 31) c
- 32) d
- 33) c
- 34) d
- 35) c
- 36) b
- 37) d
- 38) ~~c~~

- 39) a
- 40) b
- 41) d
- 42) b
- 43) c
- 44) c
- 45) c
- 46) c
- 47) d
- 48) a
- 49) a
- 50) c
- 1) $8+x^2$
- 2) 4^9
- 3) 8
- 4) 1
- 5) -3
- 6) 4
- 7) $\{5, -5\}$
- 8) 0-3
- 9) 3

- 10) Zero
- 11) $9^2/6$
- 12) 4
- 13) $\frac{1}{2}$
- 14) $x+11$
- 15) $\{0, -3\}$
- 16) Zero
- 17) \emptyset
- 18) 1
- 19) 125
- 20) $x-7$
- 21) 12
- 22) $\frac{1}{125}$
- 23) 25
- 24) \emptyset
- 25) -3
- 26) -3
- 27) $(x+5)$
- 28) $x+3$
- 29) 0-4
- 30) $\{0, 3, -5\}$
- 31) Zero
- 32) $\frac{1}{7}$
- 33) 15
- 34) 35
- 35) $\frac{5}{12}$
- 36) Zero
- 37) $9+4\sqrt{5}$
- 38) 7
- 39) $\{0, 3, -3\}$
- 40) 3
- 41) \emptyset
- 42) $\frac{1}{9}$
- 43) $R-\{5\}$
- 44) $\frac{M^2 \text{ cm}^2}{16}$
- 45) Zero
- 46) 25
- 47) $\{3, -3\}$
- 48) 42
- 49) 6
- 50) 1



Geometry

- 1 a
- 2 b
- 3 a
- 4 a
- 5 c
- 6 b
- 7 b
- 8 a
- 9 c
- 10 c
- 11 a
- 12 a
- 13 a
- 14 c
- 15 a
- 16 b
- 17 b
- 18 a
- 19 d
- 20 c
- 21 a
- 22 a
- 23 c
- 24 d
- 25 a
- 26 b
- 27 b
- 28 c
- 29 c
- 30 b
- 31 c
- 32 d
- 33 c
- 34 b
- 35 b
- 36 b
- 37 b
- 38 a
- 39 a
- 40 a
- 41 d
- 42 b
- 43 b
- 44 d
- 45 d
- 46 a
- 47 b
- 48 c
- 49 a
- 50 c

- 1 equal
- 2 120°
- 3 28
- 4 6
- 5 right angle
- 6 equal
- 7 height
- 8 25
- 9 72L
- 10 180°
- 11 5
- 12 48
- 13 equal in area
- 14 50
- 15 12
- 16 proportional, equal
- 17 120°
- 18 $>$
- 19 50
- 20 30cm
- 21 24
- 22 equal
- 23 16
- 24 parallelogram
- 25 42
- 26 120
- 27 Proportional
- 28 24
- 29 equal
- 30 Congruent
- 31 5
- 32 c
- 33 base
- 34 X
- 35 equal
- 36 10
- 37 equal in area
- 38 A
- 39 Common base
Lying on the
parallel lines
- 40 right angle
- 41 10cm
- 42 Similar
- 43 acute angle
- 44 Point
- 45 135
- 46 congruent
- 47 6
- 48 $>$
- 49 80°
- 50 obtuse angle



AHMED
HETA