1										
Time: 10 MinutesPaper Math 6 (T-1)Total Marks: 10										
5	5th Month, 2nd Week, 3rd Day Review Exercise 9 Q # 2 (i, ii, iii)									
Q.1. Choose the correct options. $(1 \times 6 = 6)$										
(i) Perpendicular lines always intersect each other at:										
				ېي:	پقطع کرتے	دىر _ كو_	عمودى خطوط بميشدايك			
(a)	20 [°]	(b)	45 [°]	(c)	90 [°]	(d)	120 [°]			
(ii)	(ii) Line that divides an object into two indentical pieces is called:									
اگرایک خطکسی چیز کودوایک جیسے کلزوں میں تقسیم کرے کہلاتا ہے:										
(a)	perpendicular	line	عمودی خط	(b)	mirror line	;	مررخط			
(c)	segment		قطعه	(d)	ray		شعاع			
(iii)	A cuboid has _	faces.		ایک مکعب نما کی سطحیں ہوتی ہیں:						
(a)	6	(b)	12	(c)	8	(d)	4			
(iv)	v) Number of times a shape looks the same in one full turn is called:									
			:4	ہلاتاہے	یک جیسی نظر آتی ہے ک	هە كوئى شكل أ	ایک مکمل چکر میں جتنی دف			
(a)	symmetry		تشاكل	(b)	centre of sy	mmetry	تشاكل كامركز			
(c)	power of symm	netry	قوت تشاكل	(d)	order of syn	nmetry	تشاكل كىترتىب			
(v)	If the value of	larg	est angle made	e by	intersecting	lines is	120°,			
	value of its opp	osite	e angle will be:							
ا گر خطوط کوکا شخ والا خطسب سے برازاد بد °120 ہوتو اس کے مخالف زاد بے کی قیمت ہوگی:										
(a)	60 [°]	(b)	50 [°]	(c)	110 [°]	(d)	120 [°]			
(vi) A hemisphere hase					کنارے ہوتے ہیں:		ایک نصف کڑے کے			
(a)	0	(b)	1	(c)	2	(d)	4			
☆	Answer the fol	llowi	ng questions:		-	ئواب ديں.	درج ذیل سوالات کے			
Q.2. Define parallel lines.					x2=2)	کریں۔	متوازى خطوط كى تعريف			
Q.3.	عمودی خطوط کی تعریف کریں۔ (1x2=2) Q.3. Define perpendicular lines.									

Time: 10 MinutesPaper Math 6 (T-1)Total Marks: 105th Month, 2nd Week, 3rd DayReview Exercise 9 Q # 2 (i, ii, iii)2.1. Choose the correct options. $(1 x 6 = 6) - (2 - 2)^2 + (2 - 2)^2$					l								
Sth Month, 2nd Week, 3rd DayReview Exercise 9 Q # 2 (i, ii, iii)2.1. Choose the correct options. $(1 \ge 6 = 6)$ $c(u = Sql + 2l)^2 + 2l(1, ii, iii)$ 2.1. Choose the correct options. $(1 \ge 6 = 6)$ $c(u = Sql + 2l)^2 + 2l(1, ii, iii)$ 3.1. Choose the correct options. $(1 \ge 6 = 6)$ $c(u = Sql + 2l)^2 + 2l(1, ii, iii)$ 3.1. Choose the correct options. $(1 \ge 6 = 6)$ $c(u = Sql + 2l)^2 + 2l(1, ii, iii)$ (a) 20° (b) 45° (c) 90° (d) 120° (d) ray $2u = 2d + 2d$	Time: 10 Minutes Paper Math 6 (T-1) Total Marks: 10												
2.1. Choose the correct options. $(1 \ x \ 6 = 6)$ $(1 \ x \ 6 = 6)$ 3) Perpendicular lines always intersect each other at: 3) $3eco 3ded Ay \pm 12 cen - 2 _ y = y + 3d^2 C = y_0$ (a) 20° (b) 45° (c) 90° (a) 20° (b) 45° (c) 90° (d) 120° (a) 20° (b) 45° (c) 90° (d) 120° (a) perpendicular line $3eco + 2deo + 2deo$	5th Month, 2nd Week, 3rd DayReview Exercise 9 Q # 2 (i, ii, iii)												
i) Perpendicular lines always intersect each other at: عودی خطوط بمیشایک دوس کو قطع کرتے ہیں: (a) 20° (b) 45° (c) 90° (d) 120° (a) 20° (b) 45° (c) 90° (d) 120° (a) Line that divides an object into two indentical pieces is called: 1/(1) ± ad > 5 (2) eta ± ad > 5 (2) eta ± ad > 5 (2) >	ورست جواب کاانتخاب کریں۔ (1 x 6 = 6)												
عودوك فطوط بميشرا يك دوم ي و	(i) Perpendicular lines always intersect each other at:												
(a) 20° (b) 45° (c) 90° (d) 120° ii) Line that divides an object into two indentical pieces is called::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		عمودی خطوط ہمیشہ ایک دوسر کے کو مسی پر قطع کرتے ہیں:											
 ii) Line that divides an object into two indentical pieces is called: اگرایک خط کی چیز گودوا یک چیس طلاوں میں تغییم کر کے کولا تا ہے: 	(a)	20°	(b)	45°	(c)	90°		(d)	120 ^o				
IPI	(ii) Line that divides an object into two indentical pieces is called:												
(a)perpendicular line λ_{et} (b)mirror line b_{i} (c)segment x_{et} (d)ray ray b_{i} (a)A cuboid has faces.idealidealidealideal(a)6(b)12(c)8(d)4(a)6(b)12(c)8(d)4(a)6(b)12(c)8(d)4(a)5(b)12(c)8(d)4(a)symmetry b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} (a)symmetry b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} (b)centre of symmetry b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} (c)power of symmetry b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} (d)order of symmetry b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} b_{i} (b)fite value of largest angle made by intersecting lines is 120°, b_{i} b_{i} (a) 60° (b) 50° (c) 110° (d)(a) 60° (b) 50° (c) 110° (d) 120° (a)0(b)1(c)2(d)4	اگرایک خط سی چیز کودوایک جیسے کلڑوں میں تقسیم کرے کہلا تاہے:												
(c) segment بعابی بوتی بین: (d) ray بینی بینی (ii) A cuboid has faces. (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 8 (d) 4 (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 8 (d) 4 (iv) Number of times a shape looks the same in one full turn is called: (a) symmetry (b) centre of symmetry (a) symmetry (b) centre of symmetry (c) power of symmetry (b) centre of symmetry (c) power of symmetry (d) order of symmetry (c) power of symmetry (d) corder of symmetry (c) power of symmetry (d) corder of symmetry (c) power of symmetry (d) target angle made by intersecting lines is 120°, value of its opposite angle will be: (c) 110° (a) 60° (b) 50° (c) 110° (a) 60° (b) 50° (c) 110° (a) 60° (b) 10 (c) 120° (i) A hemisphere has edges. (c) 2 (d) 4	(a)	perpendicular	line	عمودی خط	(b)	mirror	line		مررخط				
iii) A cuboid hasfaces. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	(c)	segment		قطعه	(d)	ray			شعاع				
(a)6(b)12(c)8(d)4iv) Number of times a shape looks the same in one full turn is called: (a)symmetry(b)centre in one full turn is called: (a)symmetry(b)centre of symmetry(c)(a)symmetry $\sqrt{2}$ (b)centre of symmetry $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ (a)symmetry $\sqrt{2}$ (b)centre of symmetry $\sqrt{2}$ (b)power of symmetry $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ (c)power of symmetry $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ (b)ft the value of largest angle made by intersecting lines is 120°, value of its opposite angle will be: (a) 60° (b) 50° (c) 110° (d) 120° (a) 60° (b) 50° (c) 110° (d) 120° (a)0(b)1(c)2(d)4	(iii)	A cuboid has _		faces.		<u>یں</u> :	يں ہوتی	سط <u>م</u>	ایک کمعب نما کی				
iv) Number of times a shape looks the same in one full turn is called: $1\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$ by $\frac{3}{2}\chi_{a}$ by $$	(a)	6	(b)	12	(c)	8		(d)	4				
I) DescriptionI) Description(a) symmetry(b) centre of symmetry(c) right d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	(iv) Number of times a shape looks the same in one full turn is called:												
(a) symmetry (b) centre of symmetry (c) (b) power of symmetry (c)		ايك كمل چكر مين جتنى دفعه كونى شكل ايك جيسى نظر آتى ب كهلا تا ب:											
(c)power of symmetry \vec{v}	(a)	تشاکل symmetry			(b)	تشاکل کا مرکز centre of symmetry							
v) If the value of largest angle made by intersecting lines is 120° , value of its opposite angle will be: $1^{\circ}/\sqrt{24}$ $1^{\circ}/$	(c)	قوت شاکل power of symmetry			(d)	تشاکل کی ترتیب order of symmetry (
value of its opposite angle will be: $l^2/c^4dedbbd' = cll cdu + m - cll clu + m - clu + m - clu + clu +$	(v) If the value of largest angle made by intersecting lines is 120°,												
Identify a set of the		value of its opp	osite	angle will be:									
(a) 60° (b) 50° (c) 110° (d) 120° vi) A hemisphere hasedges. $:$	اگر خطوط کوکا شخ دالا خطسب سے بردازادیہ °120 ہوتواس کے مخالف زادیے کی قیمت ہوگی:												
vi) A hemisphere hasedges. (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 4	(a)	60 [°]	(b)	50°	(c)	110	D	(d)	120 [°]				
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 4	(vi)	A hemisphere l	nas _	edges.		ے ہوتے ہ ی:	_ کنار۔		ایک نصف کڑے کے				
	(a)	0	(b)	1	(c)	2		(d)	4				
درج ذیل سوالات کے جواب دیں۔ Answer the following questions:													
متوازی خطوط کی تعریف کریں۔ (1x2=2) .2. Define parallel lines.													
عمودی خطوط کی تعریف کریں۔ (1x2=2) .3. Define perpendicular lines.	Q.3. Define perpendicular lines.					(1x2=2)			عمودی خطوط کی تعریف کریں۔				