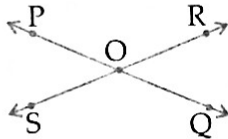
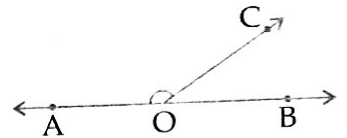


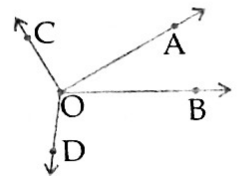
2. The complement of an angle of 36° is
 (a) 34° (b) 54° (c) 64° (d) 144°
3. The supplement of an angle of 68° is
 (a) 22° (b) 142° (c) 122° (d) 112°
4. The supplement of an angle is 70° , then the complement of that angle is
 (a) 32° (b) 162° (c) 52° (d) does not exist
5. The complement of an angle is 26° , then the supplement of that angle is
 (a) 64° (b) 154° (c) 116° (d) does not exist
6. In the given figure, two straight lines intersect at point O, if $\angle POS = 45^\circ$, then $\angle QOR$ is equal to



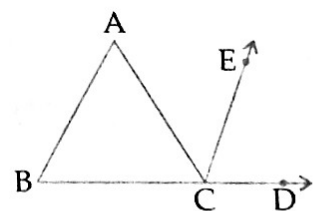
- (a) 135° (b) 55° (c) 155° (d) 45°
7. AOB is a straight line, a ray OC stands on it. If $\angle AOC = 145^\circ$, then $\angle BOC$ is equal to



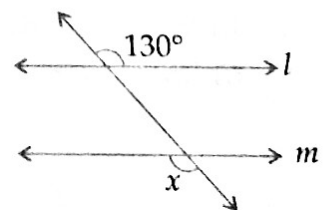
- (a) 55°
 (b) 45°
 (c) 35°
 (d) 145°
8. In the given figure, rays OA, OB, OC and OD are such that $\angle AOB = 30^\circ$, $\angle AOC = 90^\circ$, $\angle BOD = 100^\circ$ and $\angle COD = x$, then the value of x is



- (a) 120°
 (b) 140°
 (c) 110°
 (d) 135°
9. In the given figure, $AB \parallel EC$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$ and $\angle ECD = 70^\circ$, then $\angle ACB$ is equal to



- (a) 50°
 (b) 60°
 (c) 70°
 (d) 40°
10. In the given figure, $l \parallel m$, the value of x is



- (a) 50°
 (b) 130°
 (c) 120°
 (d) 100°
11. An angle is equal to 5 times its complement, then its measure is

- (a) 25° (b) 50° (c) 75° (d) 60°
12. Two angles can be supplementary, if both of them are
 (a) acute angles (b) obtuse angles (c) right angles (d) straight angles