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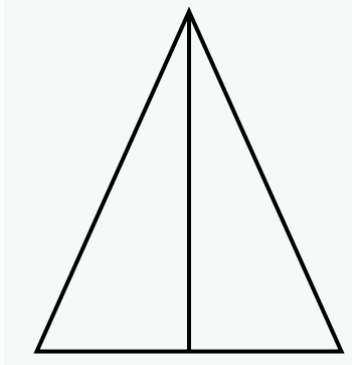
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COUNTING FIGURES PRACTICE QUESTIONS

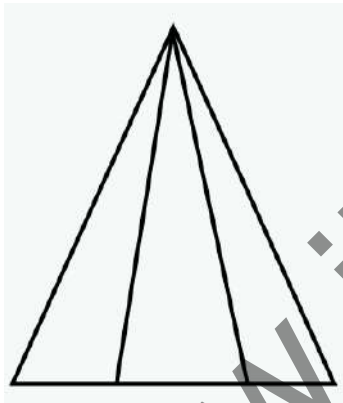
Before moving on to the practice questions let us have a look at some of the tricks important for the counting of triangles, rectangles and squares, that would be very helpful in solving the questions and will make them easy.

TRICKS FOR TRIANGLES

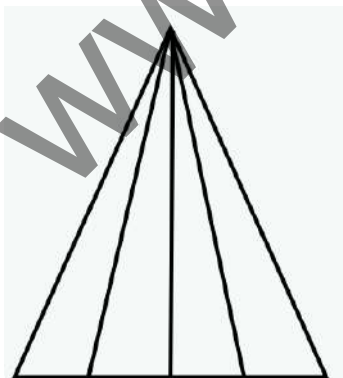
ADDITION OF DIVIDED PARTS



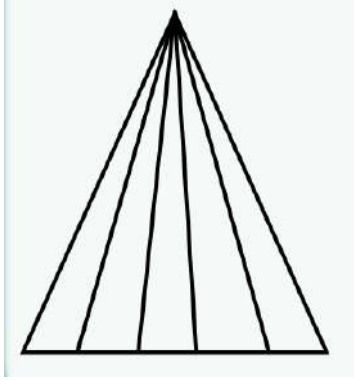
$$= 1+2$$
$$= 3$$



$$= 1+2+3$$
$$= 6$$



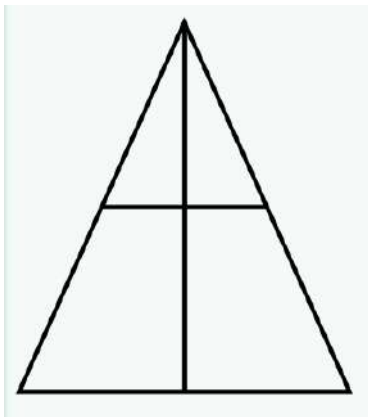
$$= 1+2+3+4$$
$$= 10$$



$$= 1+2+3+4+5$$

$$= 15$$

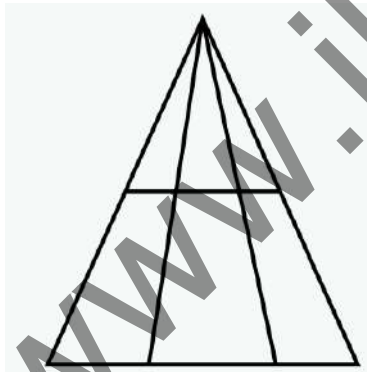
WHEN PARTS ARE DIVIDED IN PARTS



$$= (1+2) \times 2$$

$$= 3 \times 2$$

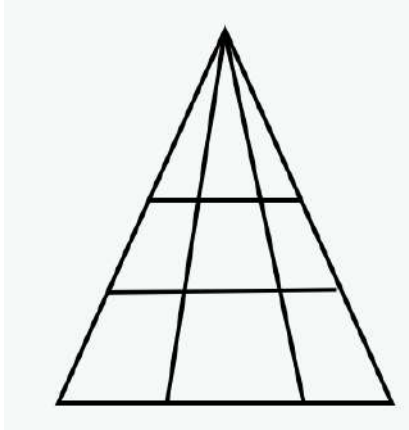
$$= 6$$



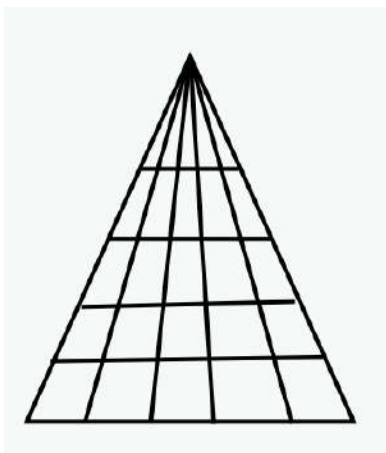
$$= (1+2+3) \times 2$$

$$= 6 \times 2$$

$$= 12$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1+2+3) \times 3 \\
 &= 6 \times 3 \\
 &= 18
 \end{aligned}$$



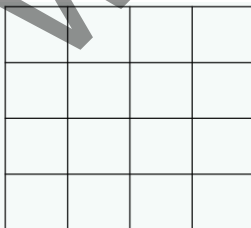
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1+2+3+4+5) \times 5 \\
 &= 15 \times 5 \\
 &= 75
 \end{aligned}$$

TRICKS FOR COUNTING SQUARES

- When row is equal to column.
- When row is not equal to column.

SQUARE

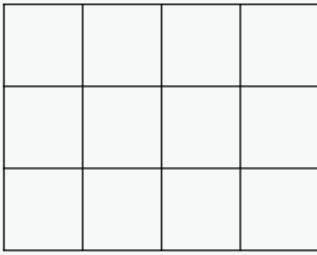
When row = column



$$R = 4$$

$$C = 4$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 = 30$$

When row \neq column

$$R = 3$$

$$C = 4$$

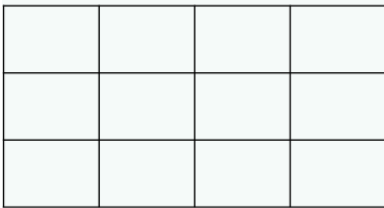
$$= (4 \times 3) + (3 \times 2) + (2 \times 1)$$

$$= 12 + 6 + 2$$

$$= 20$$

TRICKS FOR COUNTING RECTANGLES

- When Row = Column
- When Row \neq Column

When Row \neq column

$$R = 3$$

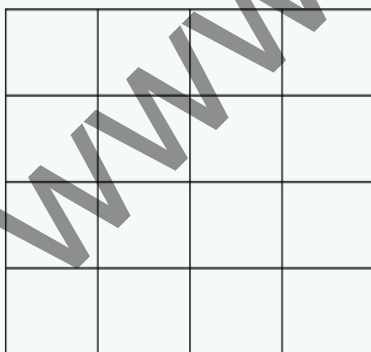
$$C = 4$$

$$= \text{row} \times \text{column}$$

$$= (1+2+3) \times (1+2+3+4)$$

$$= 6 \times 10$$

$$= 60$$

When Row = Column

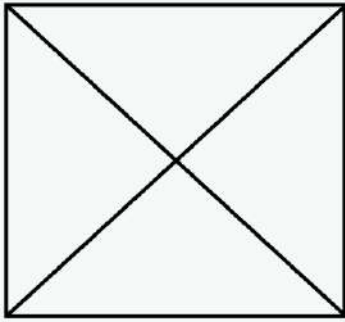
$$R = 4$$

$$C = 4$$

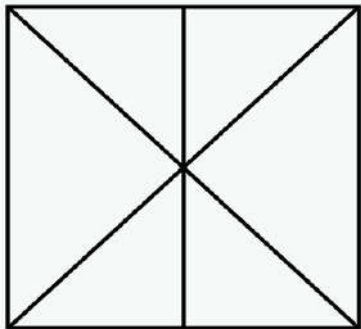
$$= \text{row} \times \text{column}$$

$$= (1+2+3+4) \times (1+2+3+4)$$

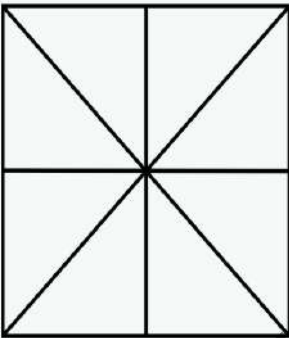
$$\Rightarrow 10 \times 10 = 100$$

HOW MANY TRIANGLES

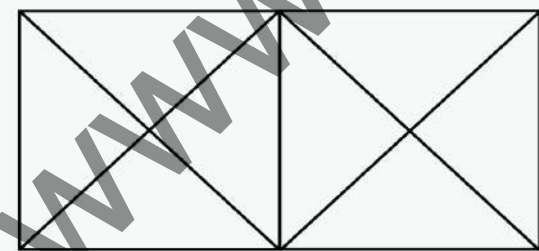
$$4 \times 2 = 8$$



$$6 \times 2 = 12$$



$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

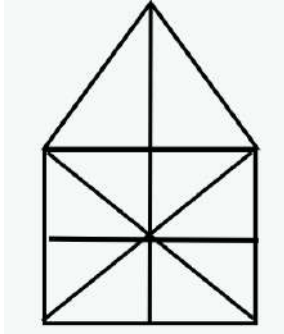


$$= (4 \times 2) + (4 \times 2)$$

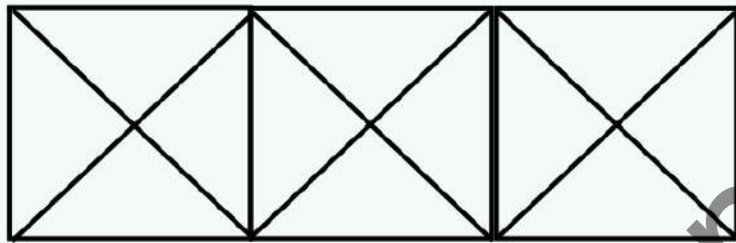
$$= 8 + 8$$

$$= 16 + (2)$$

$$= 18$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= (8 \times 2) + (1+2) \\ &= 16 + 3 \\ &= 19 + (2) \\ &= 21 \end{aligned}$$

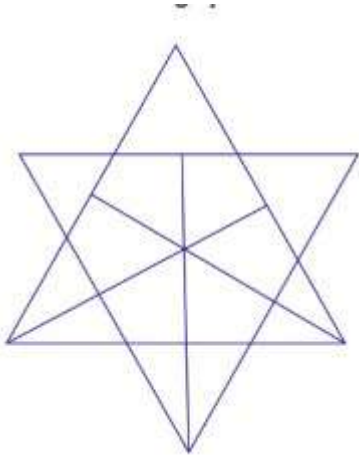


$$\begin{aligned} &= (4 \times 2) + (4 \times 2) + (4 \times 2) \\ &= 8 + 8 + 8 \\ &= 24 + 4 \\ &= 28 \end{aligned}$$

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50 Important Counting Figures Practice Questions

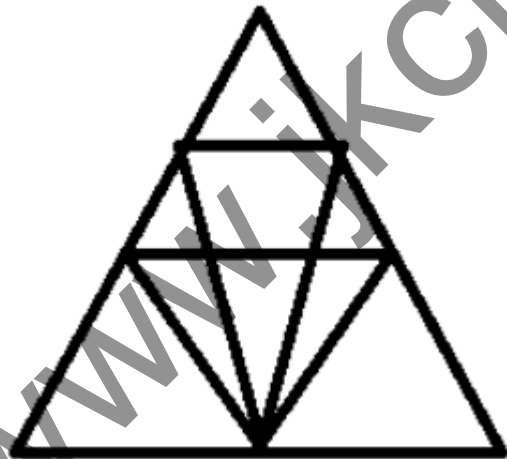
Q1) In the following question number of triangles are



- (a) 21
- (b) 23
- (c) 25
- (d) 27

Correct Answer: "d"

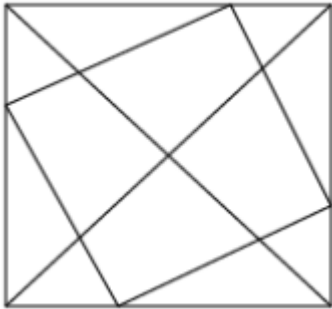
Q2) Find the number of triangles in the given figure



- (a) 12
- (b) 18
- (c) 22
- (d) 26

Correct Answer: "b"

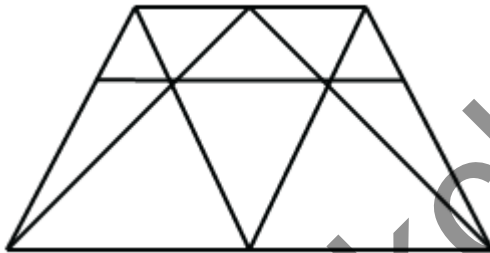
Q3) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 20
- (b) 23
- (c) 24
- (d) 26

Correct Answer: "a"

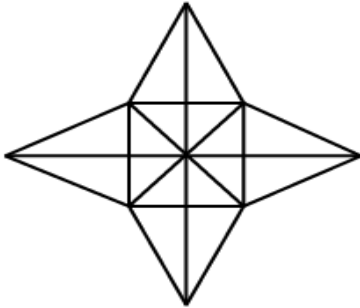
Q4) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 18
- (b) 19
- (c) 20
- (d) 21

Correct Answer: "c"

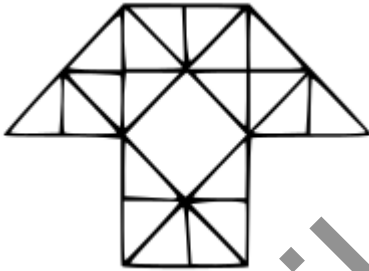
Q5) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 28
- (b) 36
- (c) 40
- (d) 48

Correct Answer: "b"

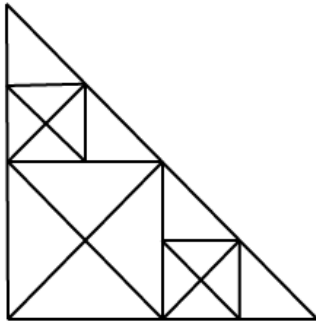
Q6) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 29
- (b) 38
- (c) 40
- (d) 35

Correct Answer: "c"

Q7) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 32
- (b) 34
- (c) 37
- (d) 40

Correct Answer: "c"

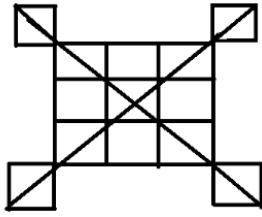
Q8) Find the number of triangles in the given figure?



- (a) 27
- (b) 25
- (c) 23
- (d) 21

Correct Answer: "a"

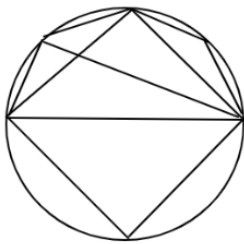
Q9) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 20
- (b) 24
- (c) 28
- (d) 32

Correct Answer: "c"

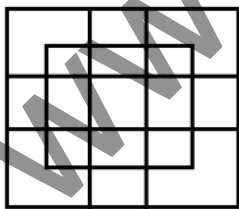
Q10) How many triangles are there in the figure?



- (a) 10
- (b) 8
- (c) 12
- (d) 11

Correct Answer: "a"

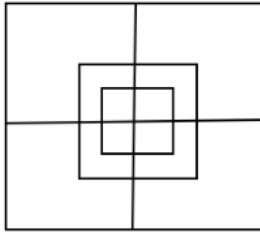
Q11) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 25
- (d) 27

Correct Answer: "d"

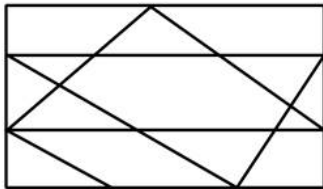
Q12) Find the number of squares?



- (a) 13
- (b) 14
- (c) 15
- (d) 16

Correct Answer: "d"

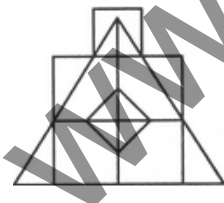
Q13) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 18
- (b) 17
- (c) 21
- (d) 19

Correct Answer: "d"

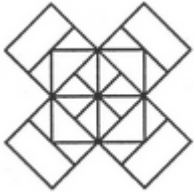
Q14) Count the number of triangles and square in the given figure?



- (a) 21 triangles, 7 squares
- (b) 18 triangles, 8 squares
- (c) 20 triangles, 8 squares
- (d) 22 triangles, 7 square

Correct Answer: "a"

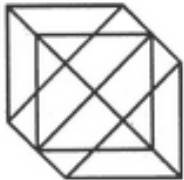
Q15) Count the number of squares in the given figure.



- (a) 22
- (b) 20
- (c) 18
- (d) 24

Correct Answer: "c"

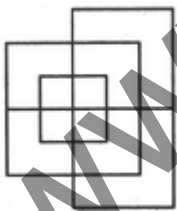
Q16) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 24
- (d) 27

Correct Answer: "c"

Q17) Find the minimum number of straight lines required to make the given figure.



- (a) 13
- (b) 15
- (c) 17
- (d) 19

Correct Answer: "a"

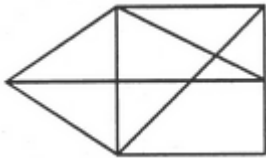
Q18) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 11
- (b) 13
- (c) 15
- (d) 17

Correct Answer: "c"

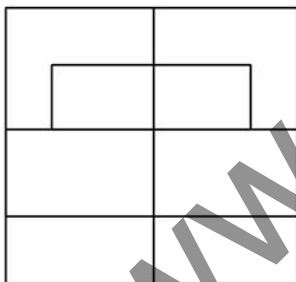
Q19) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 12
- (b) 13
- (c) 14
- (d) 15

Correct Answer: "d"

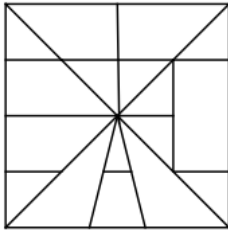
Q20) Find the number of squares/ rectangles from the given figure.



- (a) 36
- (b) 26
- (c) 21
- (d) 38

Correct Answer: "c"

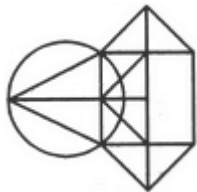
Q21) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 29
- (b) 28
- (c) 31
- (d) 32

Correct Answer: "c"

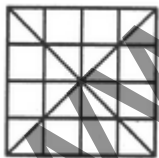
Q22) Find the number the triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 14
- (d) 18

Correct Answer: "c"

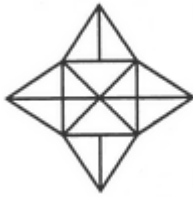
Q23) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 36
- (b) 40
- (c) 44
- (d) 48

Correct Answer: "d"

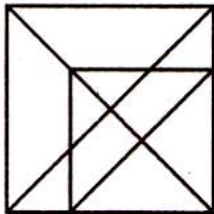
Q24) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 28
- (d) 34

Correct Answer: "c"

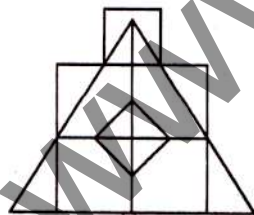
Q25) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 20
- (d) 21

Correct Answer: "d"

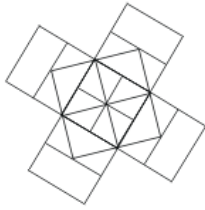
Q26) Find the number of triangles and squares in the given figure.



- (a) 21 triangles, 7 squares
- (b) 18 triangles, 8 squares
- (c) 20 triangles, 8 squares
- (d) 22 triangles, 7 squares

Correct Answer: "a"

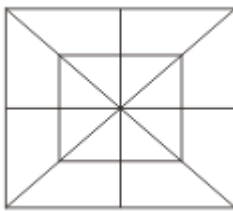
Q27) Count the number of squares in the figure.



- (a) 22
- (b) 20
- (c) 18
- (d) 14

Correct Answer: "c"

Q28) Count the number of triangles and squares in the given figure.



- (a) 28 triangles, 10 squares
- (b) 28 triangles, 8 squares
- (c) 32 triangles, 10 squares
- (d) 32 triangles, 8 squares

Correct Answer: "c"

Q29) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 28
- (b) 32
- (c) 36
- (d) 40

Correct Answer: "c"

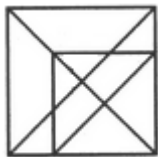
Q30) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 27
- (b) 25
- (c) 23
- (d) 21

Correct Answer: "a"

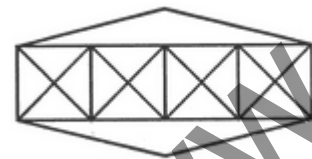
Q31) Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 19
- (d) 21

Correct Answer: "d"

Q32) Count the number of triangles and squares in the given figure.



- (a) 36 triangles, 7 squares
- (b) 38 triangles, 9 squares
- (c) 40 triangles, 7 squares
- (d) 42 triangles, 9 squares

Correct Answer: "c"

Q33) What is the minimum number of different colours required to paint the given figure such that no two adjacent regions have the same colour?



- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

Correct Answer: "a"

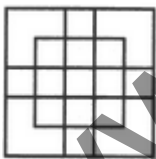
Q34) How many triangles and parallelograms are there in the following figure?



- (a) 21, 17
- (b) 19, 13
- (c) 21, 15
- (d) 19, 17

Correct Answer: "a"

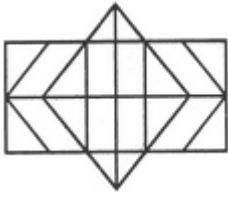
Q35) Count the number of squares in the given figure.



- (a) 18
- (b) 19
- (c) 25
- (d) 27

Correct Answer: "d"

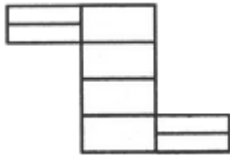
Q36) Determine the number of rectangles and hexagons in the given figure.



- (a) 30, 5
- (b) 32, 3
- (c) 28, 5
- (d) 30, 3

Correct Answer: "a"

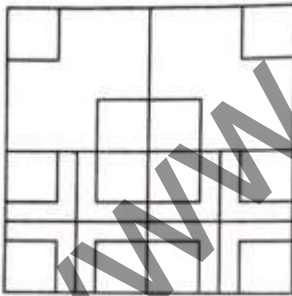
Q37) Count the number of rectangles in the given figure.



- (a) 8
- (b) 17
- (c) 18
- (d) 20

Correct Answer: "c"

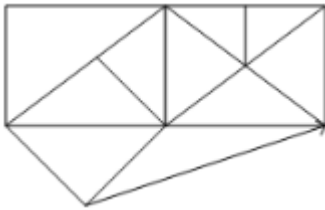
Q38) How many squares are there in this figure?



- (a) 24
- (b) 23
- (c) 27
- (d) 26

Correct Answer: "c"

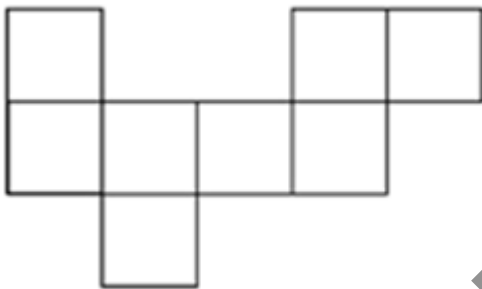
Q39) How many triangles are there in the given figure.



- (a) 10
- (b) 16
- (c) 18
- (d) 19 or more

Correct Answer: "d"

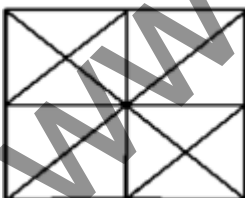
Q40) How many rectangles can you see in the figure?



- (a) 9
- (b) 8
- (c) 10
- (d) 7

Correct Answer: "a"

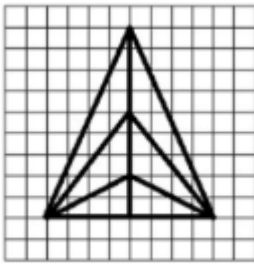
Q41) How many squares are there in the following figure?



- (a) 12
- (b) 20
- (c) 24
- (d) 28

Correct Answer: "d"

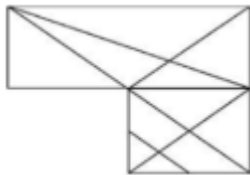
Q42) Find the number of triangles in the figures.



- (a) 14
- (b) 15
- (c) 16
- (d) 20

Correct Answer: "b"

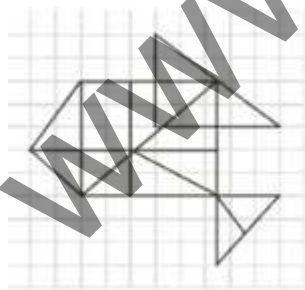
Q43) How many triangles can be found out of the following figure?



- (a) 17
- (b) 21
- (c) 24
- (d) 25

Correct Answer: "d"

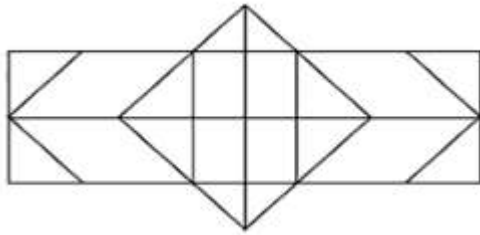
Q44) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 16
- (b) 23
- (c) 26
- (d) 31

Correct Answer: "d"

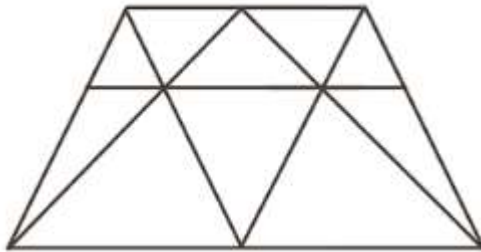
Q45) How many rectangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 8
- (b) 15
- (c) 24
- (d) 30

Correct Answer: "D"

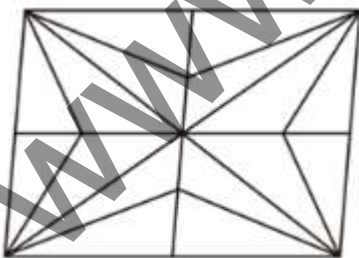
Q46) How many triangles are there in the given figure.



- (a) 18
- (b) 19
- (c) 20
- (d) 21

Correct Answer: "a"

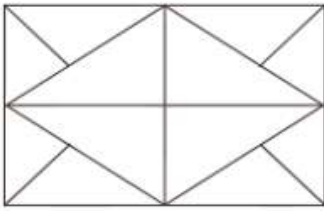
Q47) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 24
- (b) 28
- (c) 36
- (d) 32

Correct Answer: "c"

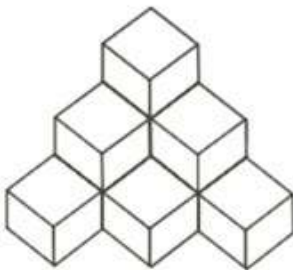
Q48) How many triangles are there in the following figure?



- (a) 12
- (b) 16
- (c) 10
- (d) 20

Correct Answer: "d"

Q49) How many cubes are there in the diagram?



- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 8
- (d) 6

Correct Answer: "a"

Q50) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (a) 24
- (b) 30
- (c) 28
- (d) 29

Correct Answer: "d"

FIGURE COUNTING (FOR PRACTICE)

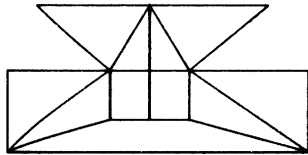
FIGURE COUNTING

These types of non-verbal reasoning involve counting geometrical figures in a given figure, which is a mixture of two or more types of complex figures. Such types of questions are designed to test the analytical disposition of the candidates. These may be straight lines, triangles, rectangles and other geometrical figures/designs.

MORE QUESTIONS BASED ON FIGURES COUNTING

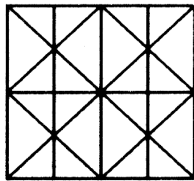
Q.1-4. In each of the following questions, find the minimum number of straight lines required to make the given figure.

Q.1.



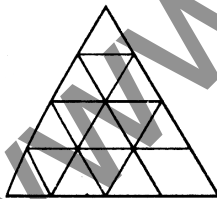
- (A) 16 (B) 17
(C) 18 (D) 19

Q.2.



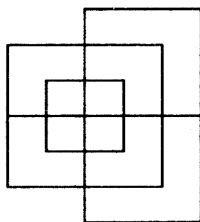
- (A) 11 (B) 14
(C) 16 (D) 17

Q.3.



- (A) 9 (B) 11
(C) 15 (D) 16

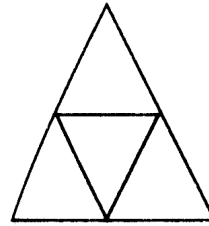
Q.4.



- (A) 13 (B) 15
(C) 17 (D) 19

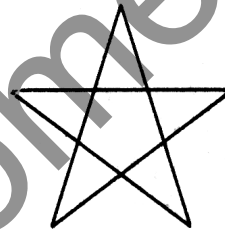
Q.5-29. In each of the following questions, find the number of triangles in the given figure.

Q.5.



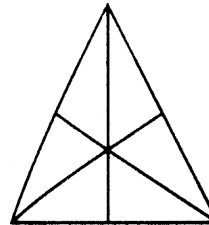
- (A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) 7

Q.6.



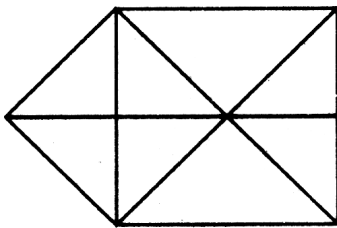
- (A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 8 (D) 10

Q.7.



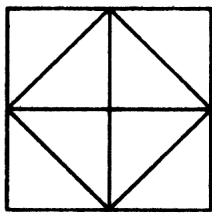
- (A) 16 (B) 13
(C) 9 (D) 7

Q.8.



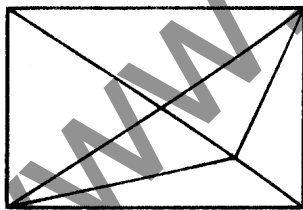
- (A) 15
- (B) 16
- (C) 17
- (D) 18

Q.9.



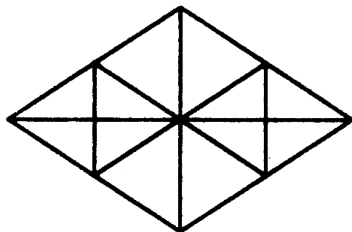
- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 14

Q.10.



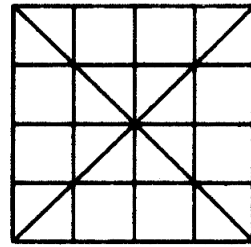
- (A) 11
- (B) 13
- (C) 15
- (D) 17

Q.11.



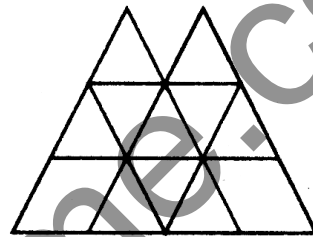
- (A) 16
- (B) 22
- (C) 28
- (D) 32

Q.12.



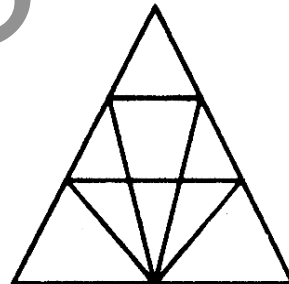
- A) 36
- (B) 40
- (C) 44
- (D) 48

Q.13.



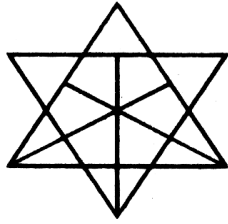
- (A) 16
- (B) 18
- (C) 14
- (D) 15

Q.14.



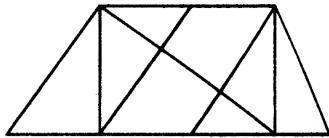
- (A) 12
- (B) 18
- (C) 22
- (D) 26

Q.15.



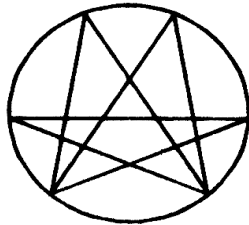
- (A) 21
- (B) 23
- (C) 25
- (D) 27

Q.16.



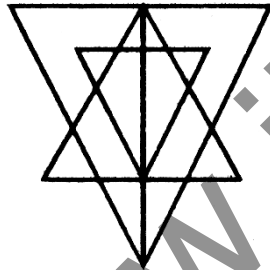
- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 14

Q.17.



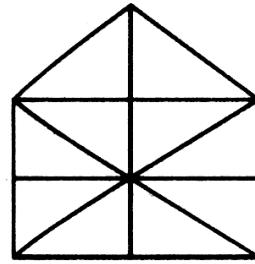
- (A) 22
- (B) 24
- (C) 26
- (D) 28

Q.18.



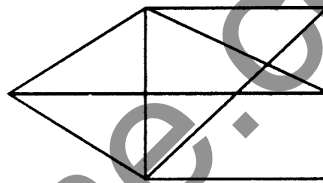
- (A) 27
- (B) 25
- (C) 23
- (D) 21

Q.19.



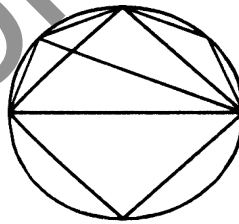
- (A) 10
- (B) 19
- (C) 21
- (D) 23

Q.20.



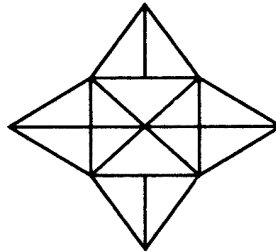
- (A) 12
- (B) 13
- (C) 14
- (D) 15

Q.21.



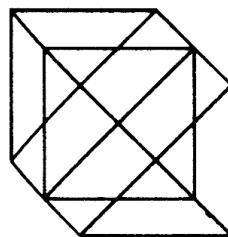
- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 11
- (D) 12

Q.22.



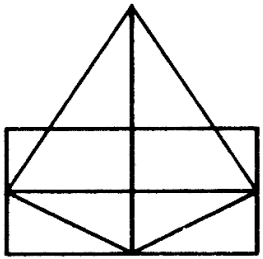
- (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 28
- (D) 34

Q.23.



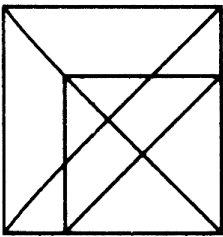
Q.24.

- (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 24
- (D) 27



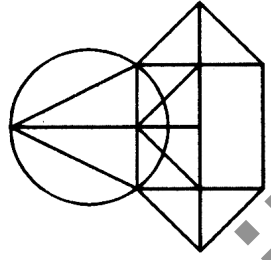
- (A) 11
- (B) 13
- (C) 15
- (D) 17

Q.25.



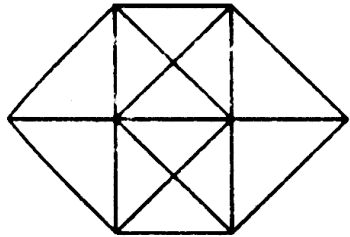
- (A) 16
- (B) 18
- (C) 19
- (D) 21

Q.26.



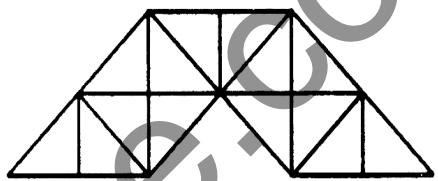
Q.27.

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 14
- (D) 16



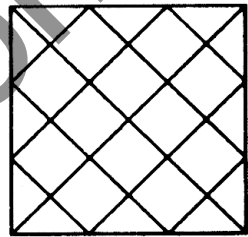
- (A) 20
- (B) 24
- (C) 28
- (D) 32

Q.28.



- (A) 23
- (B) 27
- (C) 29
- (D) 31

Q.29.



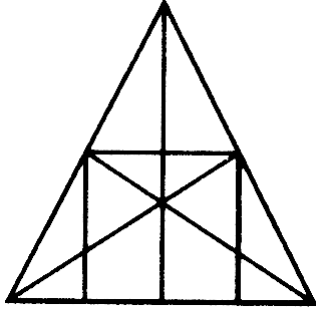
- (A) 28
- (B) 32
- (C) 36
- (D) 40

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Q.30. What is the number of triangle that can be formed whose vertices are the vertices of an octagon but have only one side common with that of the octagon?

- (A) 64
- (B) 32
- (C) 24
- (D) 16

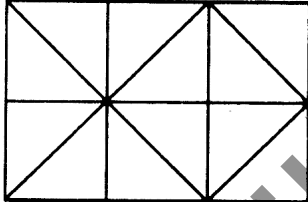
Q.31. What is the number of straight lines and the number of triangles in the given figures?



- (A) 10 straight lines and 34 triangles
- (B) 9 straight lines and 34 triangles
- (C) 9 straight lines and 36 triangles
- (D) 10 straight lines and 36 triangles

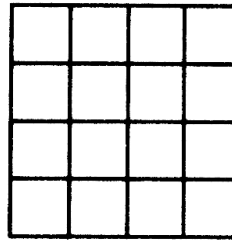
Q.32-39. In each of the following questions count the number of squares in the given figure

Q.32.



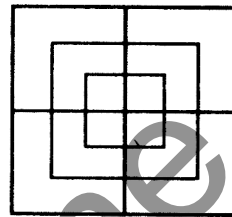
- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

Q.33.



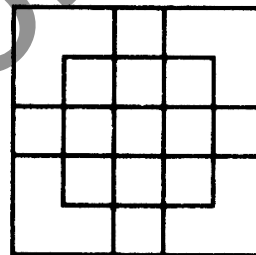
- (A) 32
- (B) 30
- (C) 29
- (D) 28

Q.34.



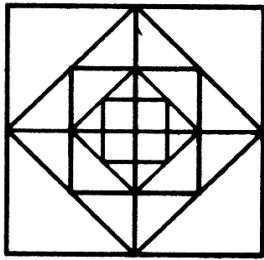
- (A) 8
- (B) 12
- (C) 15
- (D) 18

Q.35.



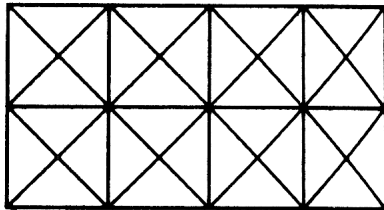
- (A) 18
- (B) 19
- (C) 25
- (D) 27

Q.36.



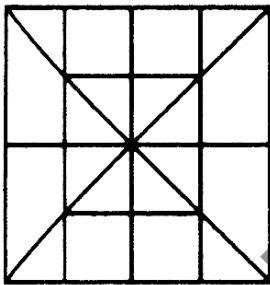
- (A) 12
- (B) 13
- (C) 16
- (D) 17

Q.37.



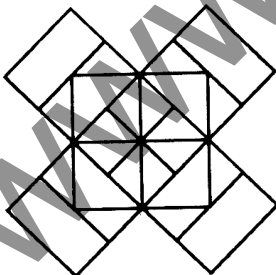
- (A) 11
- (B) 21
- (C) 24
- (D) 28

Q.38.



- (A) 13
- (B) 16
- (C) 19
- (D) 20

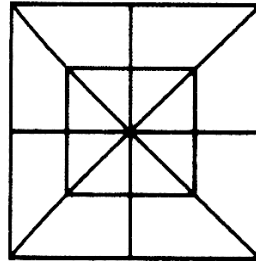
Q.39.



- (A) 22
- (B) 20
- (C) 18
- (D) 14

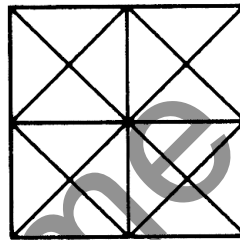
Q.40-45. In each of the following questions, count the number of triangles and squares in the given figure.

Q.40.



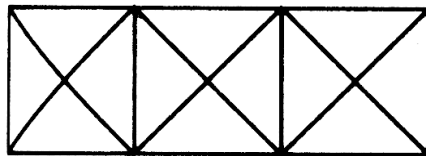
- (A) 28 triangles, 10 squares
- (B) 28 triangles, 8 squares
- (C) 32 triangles, 10 squares
- (D) 32 triangles, 8 squares

Q.41.



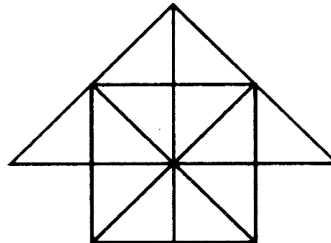
- (A) 44 triangles, 10 squares
- (B) 14 triangles, 16 squares
- (C) 27 triangles, 6 squares
- (D) 36 triangles, 9 squares

Q.42.



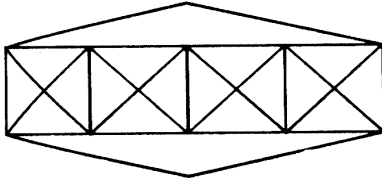
- (A) 28 triangles, 3 squares
- (B) 24 triangles, 5 squares
- (C) 28 triangles, 5 squares
- (D) 24 triangles, 3 squares

Q.43.



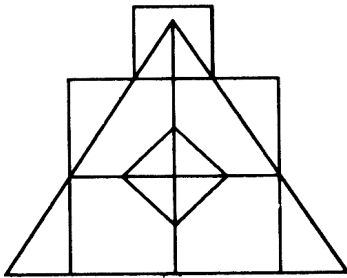
- (A) 26 triangles, 5 squares
- (B) 28 triangles, 5 squares
- (C) 26 triangles, 6 squares
- (D) 28 triangles, 6 squares

Q.44.



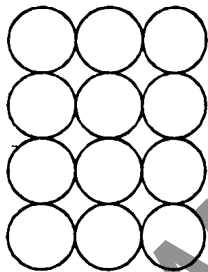
- (A) 36 triangles, 7 squares
- (B) 38 triangles, 9 squares
- (C) 40 triangles, 7 squares
- (D) 42 triangles, 9 squares

Q.45.



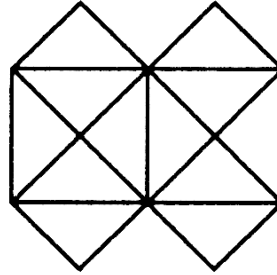
- (A) 21 triangles, 7 squares
- (B) 18 triangles, 8 squares
- (C) 20 triangles, 8 squares
- (D) 22 triangles, 7 squares

Q.46. In the adjoining figure, if the centres of all the circles are joined by horizontal and vertical lines, then find the number of squares that can be formed.



- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 1

Q.47-49. Study the following figure and answer the given questions based on this figure.



Q.47. What is the minimum number of straight lines that are needed to construct the figure?

- (A) 11
- (B) 13
- (C) 15
- (D) 21

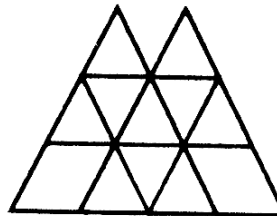
Q.48. Count the number of triangles in the figure.

- (A) 12
- (B) 20
- (C) 22
- (D) 24

Q.49. How many squares does the figure contain?

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

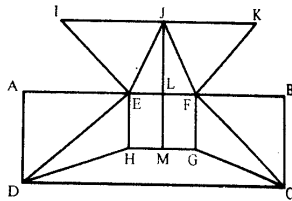
Q.50. How many parallel quadrilaterals are in the given figure?



- (A) 23
- (B) 22
- (C) 21
- (D) 18

EXPLANATION

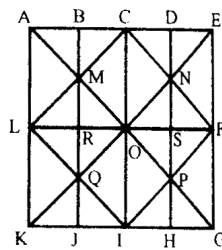
- Q.1.(B) Straight lines should be.....
 IK, AB, HG, DC
 AD, EH, JM, FG, BC
 IE, JE, JF, KF, DE, DH, FC GC



Ans. fig. - 1

So, there are 17 straight lines in the figure above.

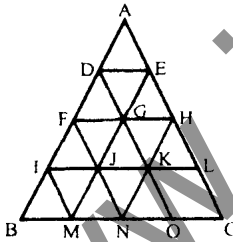
- Q.2.(B) AK, BJ, CI, DH, EG
 AE, LF, KG
 LC, CF, FI, LI, EK, AG



Ans. fig. - 2

So, there are 14 straight lines in the figure above.

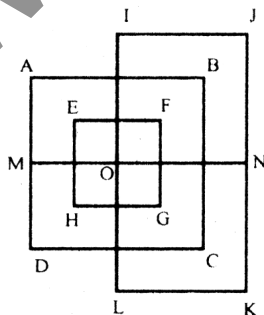
- Q.3.(B) DE, FH, IL, BC, AC, DO, FN, IM, AB, EM, HN



Ans. Fig - 3

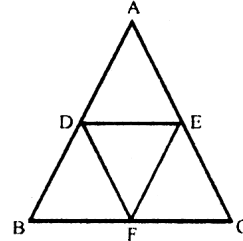
So, there are 11 straight lines in the figure above.

- Q.4.(A) IJ, AB, EF, MN, HG, DC, LK, AD, EH, IL, FG,
 BC, JK



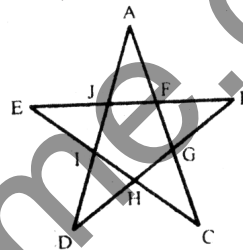
So, there are 13 straight lines in the figure above.

- Q.5.(B) ADE, BDF, DEF, EFC, ABC



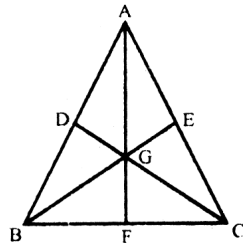
So the above figure has 5 triangles.

- Q.6.(D) AJF, FBG, GCH, HDI, IEJ, EBH, AIC, EFC,
 ADG, BJD



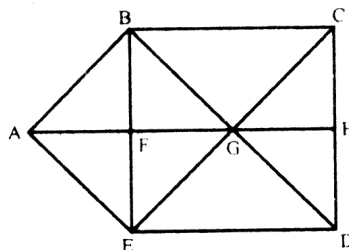
So the above figure has 10 triangles.

- Q.7.(A) AGE, EGG, GFC, BGF, DGB, ADG
 AGC, BGC, ABG, AFC, BEG, BDC, ABF, ABE,
 DAC, ABC.



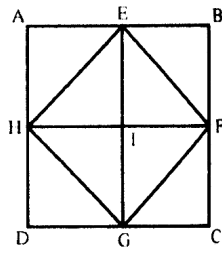
So the above figure has 16 triangles.

- Q.8.(C) ABF, BFG, BCG, CGH, GHD, GED, EFG, AFE.
 ABG, BGE, AGE, ABE, GCD, BCD, CDE, BED,
 BCE



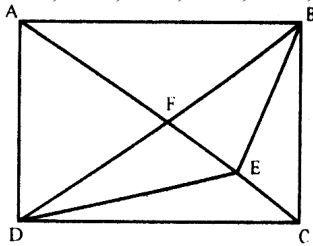
So the above figure has 17 triangles.

- Q.9.(C) AEH, EHI, EBF, EFI, FGC, IFG, DGH, HIG,
 HEF, EFG, HFG, EFG



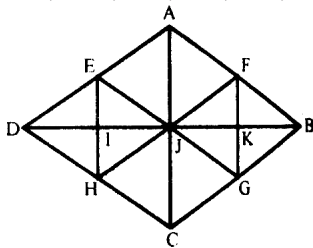
So the above figure has 12 triangles.

- Q.10.(C) AFB, FEE, EEC, DEC, DFE, AFD, AEB, FBC, DFC, ADE, DBE, ABD, ADC, ABC, DBC



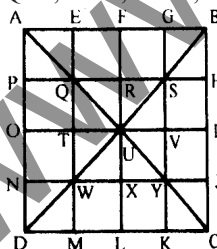
So the above figure has 15 triangles.

- Q.11.(C) AFJ, FJK, FKB, BKG, JKG, JGC, HJC, HIJ, DIH, DEI, EIJ, AEJ, JFB, FBG, BJG, JFG, DEJ, EJH, DJH, DEH, AJB, JBC, DJC, ADJ



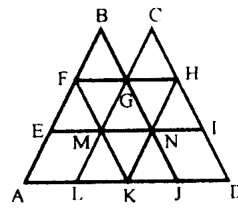
So the above figure has 28 triangles.

- Q.12.(D) APQ, AEQ, QTU, QRU, BGS, BHS, RSU, SUV, TUW, UWX, NWD, WDM, UVY, UXY, JCY, YKC, QUW, QSU, SYU, UWY, AOU, AFU, FBU, BIU, UIC, ULC, OLD, OUD, QYW, QSW, QSY, SYW, AGY, DSK, BJV



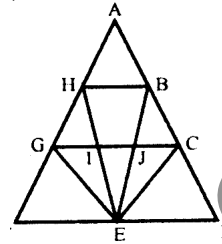
So the above figure has 48 triangles.

- Q.13.(B) BFG, CGH, EFM, FMG, GMN, GHN, HNI, LMK, MNK, KNJ, FAK, HKD, BEN, CMI, GLJ, FHK, BAJ, CLD



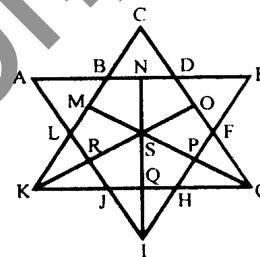
So the above figure has 18 triangles.

- Q.14.(B) AHB, GHI, BJC, GFE, GIE, IJE, CEJ, CDE, HEG, BEC, HBE, JGE, FHE, GCE, BED



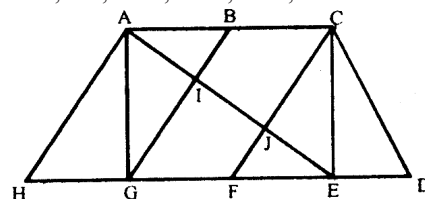
So the above figure has 18 triangles.

- Q.15.(D) ABL, BCD, DBF, FGP, PGH, QHI, JQI, KRJ, LRK, OSG, SGQ, SPI, SRI, KSQ, KMS, FGH, JHI, JKL, KSG, NEI, ANI, MCG, KCO, GMK, KOG, AEI, KCG



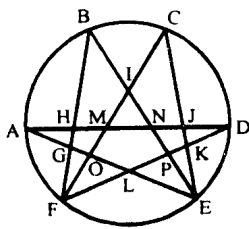
So the above figure has 27 triangles.

- Q.16.(D) AHG, AIG, AIB, JFE, CJE, CED, ABG, CFE, ACJ, EGI, ACE, AGE, CFD, AHE



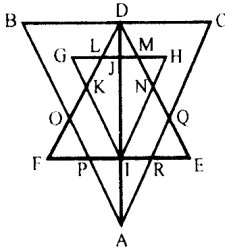
So the above figure has 14 triangles.

- Q.17.(D) AGH, GFO, LFO, DJK, EKP, PEL, IMN, GFL, KEL, AMO, NDP, BHN, CMJ, NEJ, HFM, IOE, IFP, BIF, CEI, ANE, DMF, FCK, BGE, ADL, BPF, COE, DHF, AJE



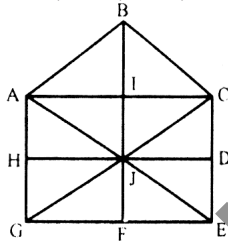
So the above figure has 21 triangles.

- Q.18.(A) GLK, DLJ, DJM, HMN, QRE, IRA, IPA, FPO, EDO, CDQ, DLM, PRA, KFI, NEI, HJI, GJI, OKI, DNI, DIE, DFI, DOA, DQA, GHI, DCA, DBA, DBF, ABC



So the above figure has 27 triangles.

- Q.19.(C) ABI, BIC, ALJ, CIJ, AHJ, CDJ, JHG, JDE, GJF, EJF, ABC, BCJ, ACJ, BAJ, AJG, CJE, GJE, ACG, ACE, CGE, AGE

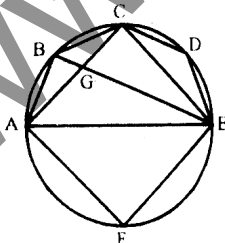


So the above figure has 21 triangles.

- Q.20.(D) ABF, BIC, CIH, GIH, FGE, AFE, ABE, AGE, BHf, BCH, CGH, BIE, ABH, BCE, CDE

So the above figure has 15 triangles.

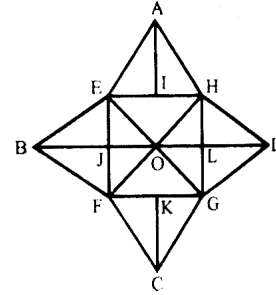
- Q.21.(B) ABG, BCG, CGE, CDE, AGE, AEF, ABE, ABC, BCE, ACE



So the above figure has 10 triangles.

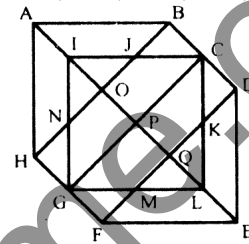
- Q.22.(C) AEI, AIH, BEJ, BJF, CFK, CKG, DGL, DLH, EOJ, FOJ, FOG, LOG, HOL, HOE, EAH, FEE, BEO, EOF, BFO, FCG, GDH, HOD, HOG,

GOD, EFH, EHG, FGH, EFG



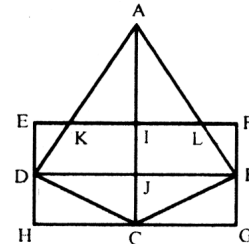
So the above figure has 28 triangles.

- Q.23.(C) IJO, BCJ, CDK, KQL, MLQ, GFM, GHN, NIO, ABO, AHO, NIJ, IGP, ICP, DEQ, FEQ, KLM, LCP, LGP, HAB, DBF, LGL, GIC, ICL, CLG



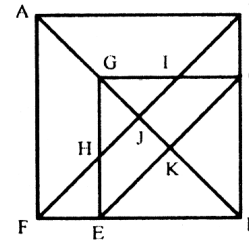
So the above figure has 24 triangles.

- Q.24.(C) AKI, AIU, EKD, LFB, DJC, BJC, DHC, BCG, AKL, ADJ, AJB, DBC, ADC, ABC, ADB



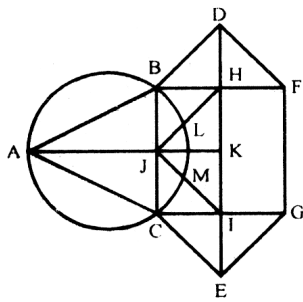
So the above figure has 15 triangles.

- Q.25.(D) EFH, BIG, GHJ, GIJ, EKD, CKD, ABJ, AFJ, GCK, GEK, CED, GHI, GCD, GED, DJB, DJF, ABF, GCE, ABD, AFD, FED



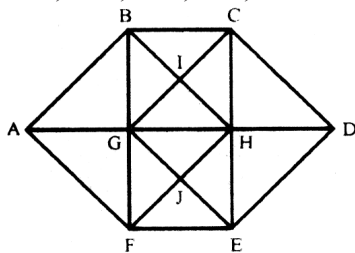
So the above figure has 21 triangles.

- Q.26.(C) ABJ, ACJ, BDH, DHF, CIE, GIE, ABC, BDF, CEG, BHJ, JHK, KJI, CJI



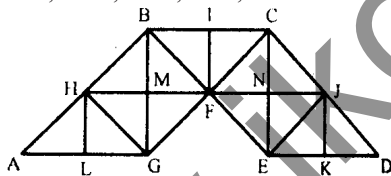
So the above figure has 14 triangles.

- Q.27.(C) ABG, BIG, CIG, CIH, GIH, CDH, RED, GHJ, HJE, FEJ, GFJ, AGF, ABF, CDE, GBC, BCH, CHG, BHG, GHF, GHE, HEF and GEF, ABH, AFH, CDG, GDE, BHF, CGE



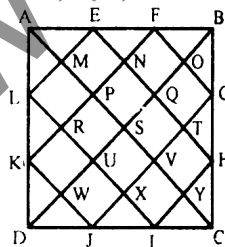
So the above figure has 28 triangles.

- Q.28.(C) AHL, LHG, GHM, HMB, GMF, BMF, BIF, CIF, FNC, CNJ, FNE, NEJ, EKJ, JKD, AGH, BHG, HBF, BFG, HFG, BCF, CJF, CJE, JEF, CFE, JED, ABG, CBG, BCE, CED



So the above figure has 29 triangles.

- Q.29.(C) AML, LRK, KWD, DWJ, JXI, IYC, CYH, HTG, GOB, EOF, FNE, EMA, AEL, KDJ, HIC, FBG, APF, EQB, BQH, GVC, CVJ, IUD, DUL, KPA, ASB, BSC, CSD, DSA, AKF, EBH, GCJ, IDL, ADB, ABC, BCD



So the above figure has 36 triangles.

- Q.30.(B) ABCDEFGH, ABD, ABE, ABF, ABG, BCE, BCF, BCG, BCH.

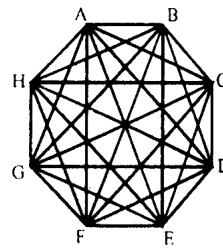


Fig. 1

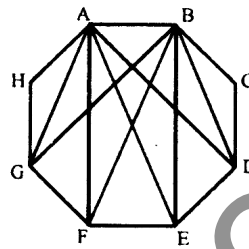


Fig. 2

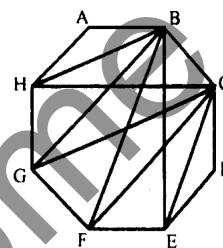


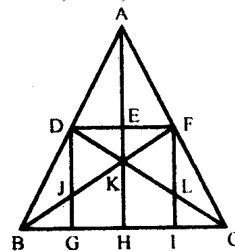
Fig. 3

So the above figure has 32 triangles.

- Q.31.(C) DF, BC, DG, AH, FI, AB, AC, BF DC

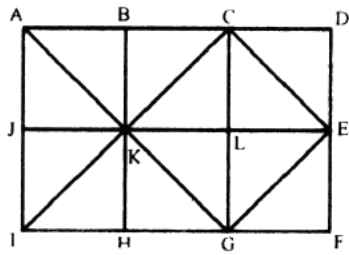
So there are 9 straight lines.

- ADE, AEF, DEK, EFK, DJK, FLK, DJB, FLC, BJG, LIC, ADF, AFK, DFK, ADK, DKB, I FCK, BKH, KHC, DGB, FIC, DFJ, DFL, ABK, ACK, BFI, CDG, DFB, DFC, BKC, ABJ, ACH, ABF, ACD, BFC, CDB



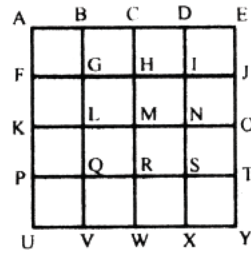
So the above figure has 36 triangles.

- Q.32.(C) ABKJ, BCLK, CDEL, LEFG, KLGH JKHI, CEGK, ACGI, BDFH



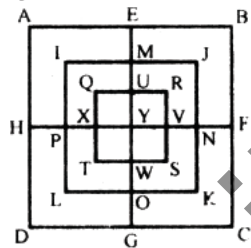
Hence the above figure has 9 squares.

- Q.33.(B) ABGF, BCHG, CDIH, DEJI, FGLK, GHML, HINM, IJON, KLQP, LMRQ, MNSR, NOTS, PQVU, QRWV, RSXW, STYX, ACMK, BDNL, CEOM, FHRP, GISQ, HJTR, KMWU, LNXV, MOYW, ADSP, BETQ, FIXU, GJYV, AEYU



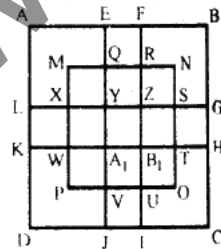
Hence the above figure has 30 squares.

- Q.34.(C) QUYY, URSY, YVSW, XYWT, IMYP, MJNY, YNKO, PYOL, AEYH, EBFY, YFCG, HYGD, QRST, IJKL, ABCD,



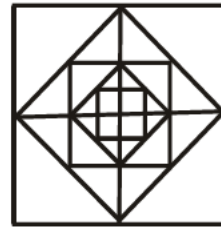
Hence the above figure has 15 squares.

- Q.35.(D) EFRQ, MQYX, QRZY, RNSZ, LXWK, XYA,W, YZBA, ZSTB, SGHT, WAVP, AUV, BTOU, VUIJ, AEYL, FBGZ, KAJD, BHCI, MRBW, QNTA XZUP, YSOV, AFB1K, EBHA, LZID, YGCI, MNOP, ABCD.



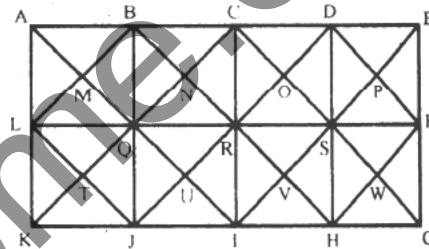
Hence the above figure has 27 squares.

- Q.36.(D) QVYU, VRWY, YWSX, UYXT, IMYP, MJNY, YNKO, PYOL, QRST, AEYH, EBFY, YFCG, HYGD, MNOP, IJKL, EFGH, ABCD



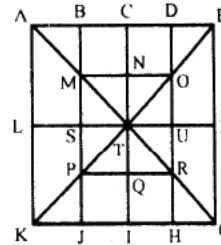
Hence the above figure has 17 squares.

- Q.37.(C) BNQM, CORN, DPSON, MOTL, NRUQ, OSVR, PFWS, QUIT, RVIU, SWHV, ABQL, BCRQ, CDSR, DBFS, LQJK, QRIJ, RSHI, SFGH, BRJL, CSIQ, DFHR, ACIK, BDHI, CEGI



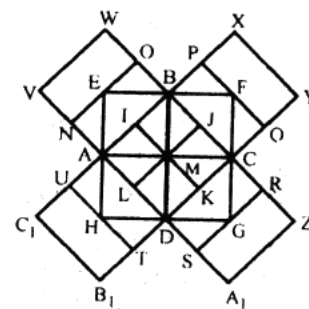
Hence the above figure has 24 squares.

- Q.38.(B) BCNM, CDON, PQIJ, QRHI, MNTS, NOUT, STQP, TURQ, ACTL, CEFT, TFGI, LTIK, BDUS, SUHI, MORP, AEGK



Hence the above figure has 16 squares.

- Q.39.(C) BJMI, CKMJ, DLMK, AIML, EBMA, BFCM, MCGD, AMDH, VWBA, XYCB, ZAJDC, B,C,AD, NOJL, PQKI, RSLJ, TUIK, ABCD, EFGH.

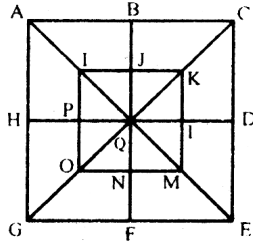


Hence the above figure has 18 squares.

- Q.40.(C) IJQ, JKQ, KLQ, LMQ, MNQ, NOQ, OPQ, PIQ, ABQ, BCQ, CDQ, DEQ, EFQ, FGQ, GHQ, HAQ, IKQ, KMQ, MOQ, OIQ, ACQ, CEQ, EGQ, GAQ, IKM, KMO, MOI, OIK, ACE, CEG, EGA, GAC

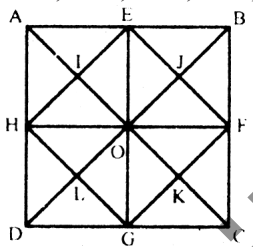
Total number of triangles in the figure 32.

- UQP, JKLQ, QLMN, PQNO, ABQH, BCDQ, QDEF, HQFG, IKMO, ACEG



Hence the above figure has 10 squares.

- Q.41.(A) AEI, EOI, OHI, HAI, EBJ, BFJ, 1 FOJ, OEJ, HOL, OGL, GDL, DHL, OFK, FCK, CGK, GOK, HAE, AEO, EOH, OHA, OEB, EBF, BFO, FOE, DHO, HOG, OGD, GDH, GOF, OFC, FCG, CGO, HEF, EFG, FGH, GHE, ABO, BCO, CDO, DAO, DAB, ABC, BCD, CDA



So the above figure has 44 triangles.

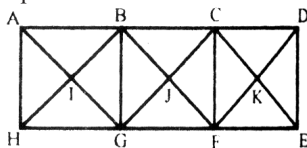
- HIOL, IEJO, JFKO, KGLO, AEOH, EBFO, OFGC, HOGD, EFGH, ABCD

Hence the above figure has 10 squares.

- Q.42.(C) ABI, BGI, GHI, HAI, BCJ, CFJ, FGJ, GBJ, CDK, DEK, EFK, FCK, ABG, BGH, GHA, HAB, BCF, CFG, FGB, GBC, CDE, DBF, EFC, FGD, AGC, BFD, HBF, GCE

So the above figure has 28 triangles.

- BJGI, CKFI, ABGH, BCFG, CDEF That is, 5 squares.



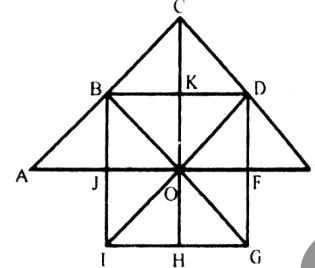
Hence the above figure has 5 squares.

- Q.43.(C) JBO, BKO, KDO, DFO, FGO, GHO, HIO, IJO,

- ABJ, BCK, CKD, DBF, IBO, EDO, DGO, GIO, ABO, CBD, DEO, IBD, BDG, DGI, GIB, ACO, COE, ACE

So the above figure has 26 triangles.

- BKOJ, KDFO, OFGH, JOHI, CDOB, BDGI,

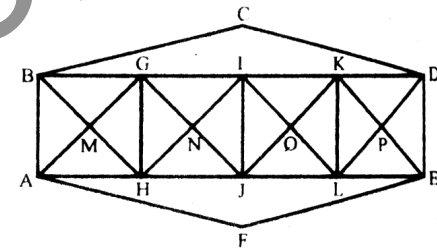


Hence the above figure has 6 squares.

- Q.44.(C) BGM, GHM, HAM, ABM, GIN, IJN, JHN, HGN, IKO, KLO, LJO, JIO, KDP, DEP, ELP, LKP, BCD, AFE, ABG, BGH, GHA, HAB, HGI, GIJ, IJH, JHG, JIK, IKL, KLJ, LJI, LKD, KDE, DEL, ELK, BHI, GJK, ILD, AGJ, HIL, JKE

So the above figure has 40 triangles.

- MGNH, NIOJ, OKPL, GHA, GIJH, I KLJ, KDEL,

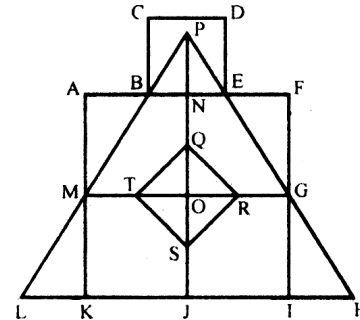


Hence the above figure has 7 squares.

- Q.45.(A) BPN, PNE, ABM, EFG, MLK, GHI, QRO, RSO, STO, QTO, BPE, TQR, QRS, RST, STQ, MPO, GPO, LPJ, HPJ, MPG

So the above figure has 21 triangles.

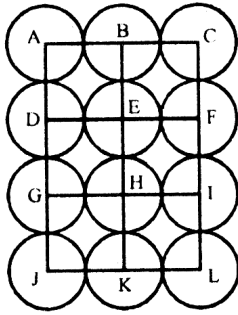
- KJOM, JIGQ, ANOM, NFGO, CDEB, QRST, AFIK,



Hence the above figure has 7 squares.

- Q.46.(C) ABED, BCFE, DEHG, EFIH, GHKJ, HILK,

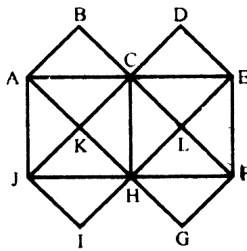
ACIG, DFLJ



So there will be 8 squares.

AE, JF, AJ, CH, EF, AG, BF, JD, IE, AB, DE, JI, FG,

Q.47-49.



Q.47.(B) A total 13 straight lines will be required to construct the shape.

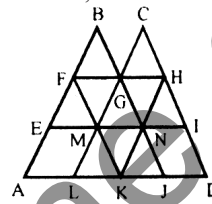
Q.48.(C) JHI, HFG, ACK, CHK, HJK, JAK, GEL, EFL, FHL, HCL, JAC, ACH, CHJ, HJA, HCE, CEF, EFH, FHC, AHE, JCF

So the above figure has 22 triangles.

Q.49.(C) ABCK, CDEL, JKHI, HLFJ, KCLH, ACHJ, CEFH

Hence the above figure has 7 squares.

Q.50.(A) EMLA, NIDJ, BFMG, CGNH, GMKN, FGME, GHNM, MNKL, FGNM, GHIN, MNJK, FGLA, ENKA, GHDJ, MIDK, FGJK, GHKL, FBNK, CHKM, EFHN and MFHI, FHKA, FHDK,



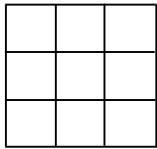
So the figure above has 23 parallelograms.

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MISCELLANEOUS

TYPE-I

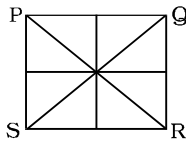
1. The maximum number of squares in the given figure is



- (1) 9 (2) 10
(3) 13 (4) 14

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.01.2003)

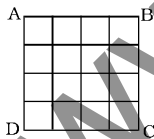
2. How many triangles are there in the figure PQRS ?



- (1) 16 (2) 12
(3) 10 (4) 8

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting))

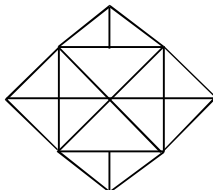
3. How many squares are there in the square figure ABCD ?



- (1) 16 (2) 17
(3) 26 (4) 30

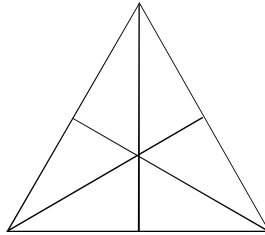
(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (IInd Sitting))

4. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 18 (2) 28
(3) 20 (4) 24

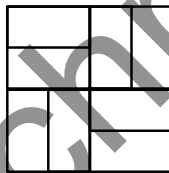
5. How many triangles are there in the following figure ?



- (1) 16 (2) 13
(3) 9 (4) 7

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (IInd Sitting))

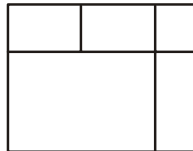
6. How many rectangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 24 (2) 16
(3) 21 (4) 14

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting))

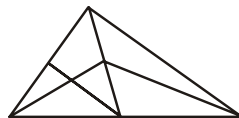
7. How many rectangles are there in the figure given ?



- (1) 8 (2) 9
(3) 10 (4) 11

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting))

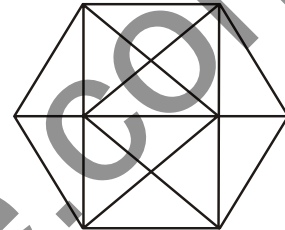
8. How many triangles are there in the following figure ?



- (1) 11 (2) 13
(3) 9 (4) 15

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting))

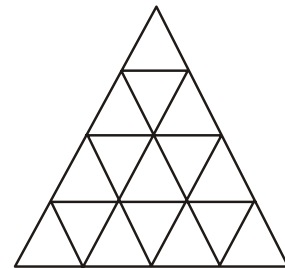
9. How many triangles are there in the following figure ?



- (1) 20 (2) 24
(3) 28 (4) 32

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting))

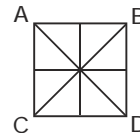
10. How many triangles are there in the following figures?



- (1) 29 (2) 27
(3) 23 (4) 30

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting))

11. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 16 (3) 14
(2) 8 (4) 12

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting))

12. How many rectangles are there in the given diagram?

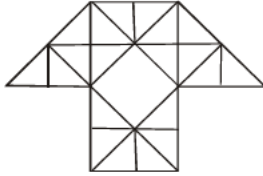


- (1) 4 (2) 7
(3) 9 (4) 18

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting))

MISCELLANEOUS

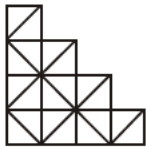
13. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 29 (2) 38
- (3) 40 (4) 35

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting))

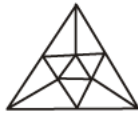
14. How many squares are there in the given figure?



- (1) 10 (2) 11
- (3) 12 (4) 14

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I))

15.



How many triangles are there in the above figure?

- (1) 16 (2) 15
- (3) 14 (4) 13

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 13.05.2001 (1st Sitting))

16. How many triangles are there in the following figure?



- (1) 26 (2) 24
- (3) 18 (4) 20

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 13.05.2001 (IInd Sitting))

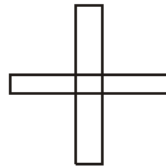
17. How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (1) 5 (2) 12
- (3) 9 (4) 10

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 27.05.2001 (IInd Sitting) (East Zone))

18. How many rectangles are formed in the figure given below ?



- (1) 10 (2) 11
- (3) 12 (4) 13

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting) (Eastern Zone, Guwahati))

19. Count the number of triangles in the figure below and select the correct answer from the response.



- (1) 7 (2) 8
- (3) 9 (4) 11

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting) (Eastern Zone, Guwahati))

20.

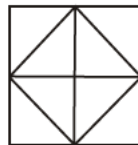


How many triangles are there in the above figure?

- (1) 10 (2) 12
- (3) 14 (4) 16

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting) (North Zone, Delhi))

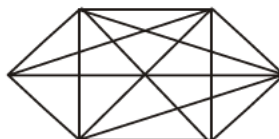
21. How many triangles are there in the following figure ?



- (1) 8 (2) 10
- (3) 12 (4) 14

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting) (North Zone Delhi))

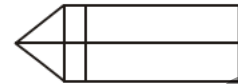
22. How many diagonals are there in the given diagram?



- (1) 10 (2) 12
- (3) 8 (4) 6

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 12.05.2002 (1st Sitting))

23. How many rectangles are there in the following figure?



- (1) 7 (2) 6
- (3) 8 (4) 9

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 12.05.2002 (1st Sitting))

24. How many triangles in all can be found in the following figures?



- (1) 12 (2) 11
- (3) 15 (4) 13

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 12.05.2002 (IInd Sitting))

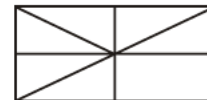
25. How many rhombuses are there in the given diagram?



- (1) 4 (2) 1
- (3) 5 (4) 6

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 12.05.2002 (IInd Sitting))

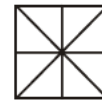
26. How many triangles are there in the figure below ?



- (1) 8 (2) 10
- (3) 12 (4) 11

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 30.07.2006 (1st Sitting) (East Zone))

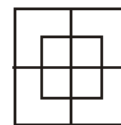
27. Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (1) 14 (2) 16
- (3) 12 (4) 10

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 30.07.2006 (IInd Sitting) Central Zone and 30.03.2008 (1st Sitting))

28. How many squares are there in the given figure?

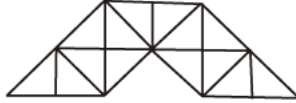


- (1) 7 (2) 12
- (3) 8 (4) 10

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C & D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

MISCELLANEOUS

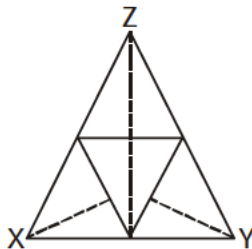
29. Count the number of triangles in the following figure.



- (1) 27 (2) 23
- (3) 29 (4) 31

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
Exam. 09.01.2011)

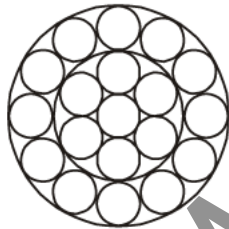
30. Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (1) 17 (2) 15
- (3) 13 (4) 9

(SSC CISF Constable (GD)
Exam. 05.06.2011)

31. How many circles are there in this figure ?

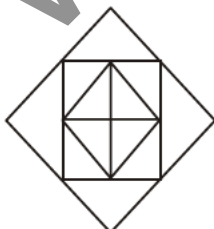


- (1) 19 (2) 18
- (3) 17 (4) 21

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting))

32. How many squares are there in this figure ?

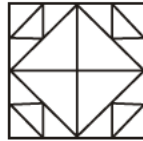
Question Figure



- (1) 4 (2) 5
- (3) 6 (4) 8

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

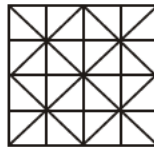
33. How many triangles are there in this figure ?



- (1) 24 (2) 26
- (3) 28 (4) 20

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, 1st Sitting)

34. Find out the number of squares in the given pattern.



- (1) 26 (2) 30
- (3) 35 (4) 38

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam.
10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

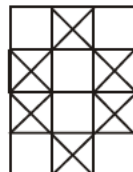
35. Find out the number of squares in the given figure.



- (1) 13 (2) 14
- (3) 17 (4) 18

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 10.03.2013)

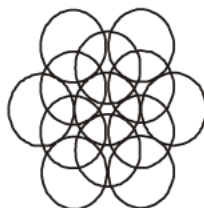
36. Find out the number of squares in the given pattern.



- (1) 20 (2) 23
- (3) 12 (4) 18

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

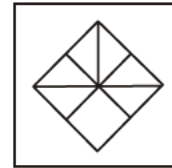
37. How many circles are there in the following figure ?



- (1) 12 (2) 13
- (3) 14 (4) 11

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

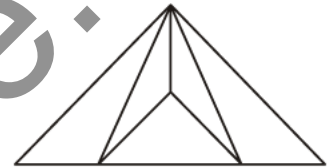
38. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 7 (2) 10
- (3) 8 (4) 9

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

39. Find the number of triangles in the given figure :



- (1) 6 (2) 7
- (3) 8 (4) 9

(SSC Constable (GD)
Exam. 12.05.2013 1st Sitting)

40. The figure below is a drawing of a pile of blocks. When taken apart, how many blocks would be there ?

Question Figure :

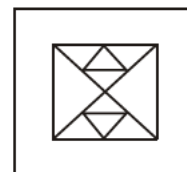


- (1) 6 (2) 3
- (3) 4 (4) 5

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

41. How many triangles are there in this figure ?

Question Figure :



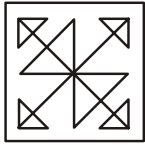
- (1) 12 (2) 14
- (3) 16 or more (4) 10

(SSC CGL Tier-I
Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

MISCELLANEOUS

42. Find out the number of triangles in this figure.

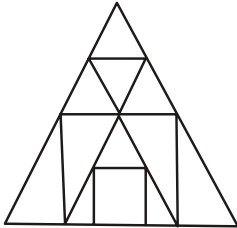
Question Figure :



- (1) 12
- (2) 14
- (3) 16
- (4) 18

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

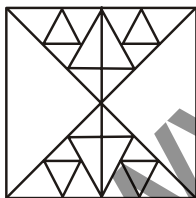
43. Find out the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (1) 13
- (2) 15
- (3) 16
- (4) 17

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

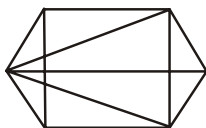
44. Find out the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (1) 34
- (2) 38
- (3) 44
- (4) 48 or more

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

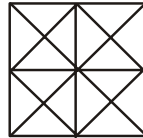
45. Find the number of triangles in the given figure :



- (1) 11
- (2) 14
- (3) 16
- (4) 22 or more

(SSC GL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

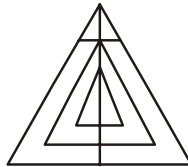
46. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 40 or more
- (2) 16
- (3) 18
- (4) 28

(SSC GL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

47. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 11
- (2) 12 or more
- (3) 9
- (4) 10

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

48. How many rectangles are there in the question figure ?

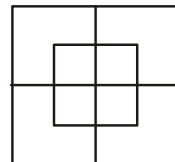
Question Figure :



- (1) 6
- (2) 7
- (3) 8
- (4) 9

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

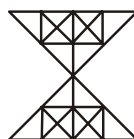
49. How many rectangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 6
- (2) 4
- (3) 8
- (4) 10

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

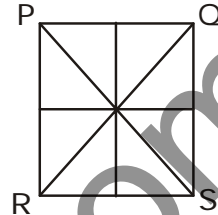
50. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 48
- (2) 60
- (3) 56
- (4) 52

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

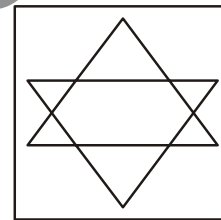
51. How many quadrilaterals are there in the following figure?



- (1) 6
- (2) 7
- (3) 8
- (4) 9

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, 1st Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

52. How many triangles are there in the following square ?



- (1) 11
- (2) 7
- (3) 9
- (4) 6

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

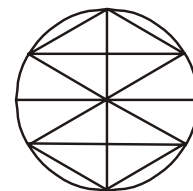
53. How many faces can you count in this 3 dimensional model ?



- (1) 12
- (2) 14
- (3) 16
- (4) 18

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

54. How many triangles are embedded in the figure given below ?

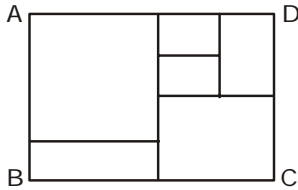


- (1) 16
- (2) 6
- (3) 22
- (4) 24

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

MISCELLANEOUS

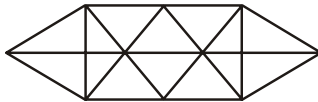
55. How many rectangles are there in the figure ABCD ?



- (1) 11
- (2) 12
- (3) 9
- (4) 10

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

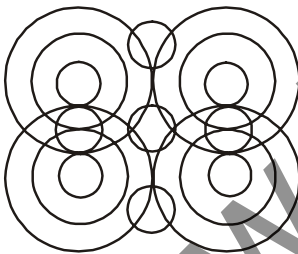
56. How many triangles are there in the figure?



- (1) 24
- (2) 14
- (3) 28
- (4) 20

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

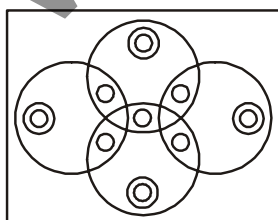
57. Find out the number of circles in the given figure :



- (1) 14
- (2) 16
- (3) 17
- (4) 18

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

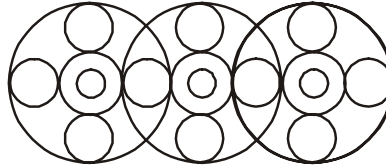
58. How many circles are there in this figure ?



- (1) 16
- (2) 13
- (3) 17
- (4) 22

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

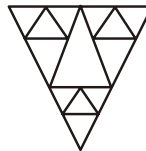
59. Find out the number of circles in the given figure.



- (1) 18
- (2) 19
- (3) 16
- (4) 20

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

60. The number of triangles in the following diagram is :



- (1) 13
- (2) 14
- (3) None
- (4) 17

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

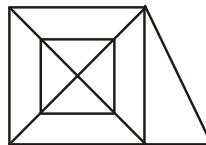
61. Find the number of triangles in the following figure :



- (1) 14
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 8

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

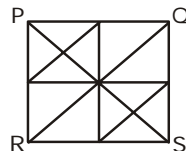
62. How many triangles are there in the following figure ?



- (1) 18
- (2) 20
- (3) 22
- (4) 16

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

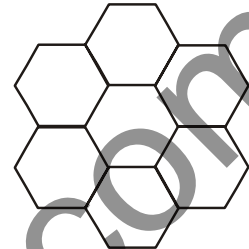
63. How many triangles are there in the following figure PQRS?



- (1) 12
- (2) 20
- (3) 24
- (4) 28

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam.11.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

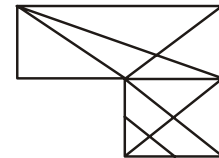
64. Six regular Hexagons of side 5 cm are joined together to form the figure given below. What is the perimeter of this figure?



- (1) 210
- (2) 180
- (3) 120
- (4) 240

(SSC CPO SI, ASI Online Exam.05.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

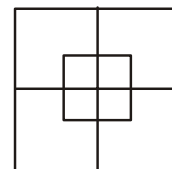
65. How many triangles can be found out from the following figure?



- (1) 17
- (2) 21
- (3) 24
- (4) 25

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

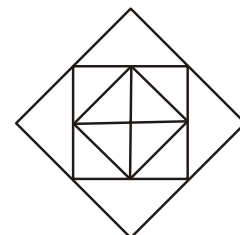
66. The number of squares in the figure is :



- (1) 8
- (2) 14
- (3) 10
- (4) 12

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police Exam. 20.03.2016) (IInd Sitting)

67. How many triangles are there in this figure ?

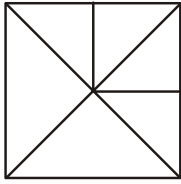


- (1) 12
- (2) 16
- (3) 9
- (4) 8

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police Exam. 20.03.2016) (IInd Sitting)

MISCELLANEOUS

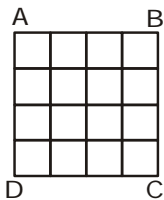
68. Find out the number of triangles in the figure given :



- (1) 6
- (2) 8
- (3) 10
- (4) 12

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

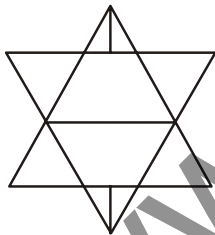
69. How many squares are there in the square figure ABCD?



- (1) 16
- (2) 17
- (3) 30
- (4) 26

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

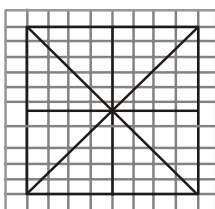
70. How many triangles are there in this figure ?



- (1) 10
- (2) 12
- (3) 14
- (4) 16

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

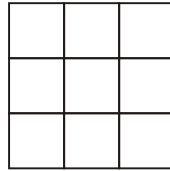
71. What is total number of triangles in the given figure ?



- (1) 16
- (2) 32
- (3) 40
- (4) 12

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 29.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

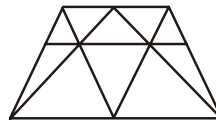
72. In the question figure how many squares are there in all? Select from the given alternatives.



- (1) 12
- (2) 14
- (3) 10
- (4) 11

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

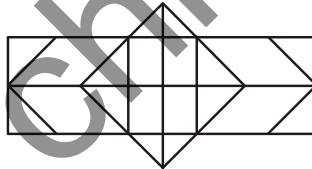
73. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 18
- (2) 19
- (3) 20
- (4) 21

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

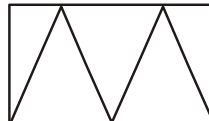
74. How many rectangles are there in the given figure?



- (1) 8
- (2) 15
- (3) 24
- (4) 30

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

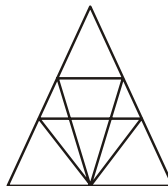
75. How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (1) 5
- (2) 7
- (3) 8
- (4) 9

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

76. Find the number of triangles in the figure.



- (1) 12
- (2) 18
- (3) 22
- (4) 26

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

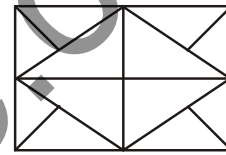
77. How many triangles are there in this geometric figure?



- (1) 12
- (2) 16
- (3) 18
- (4) 20

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

78. How many triangles are there in the following figure?



- (1) 12
- (2) 16
- (3) 10
- (4) 20

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

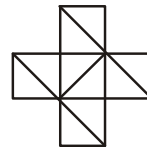
79. Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (1) 8
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 14

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

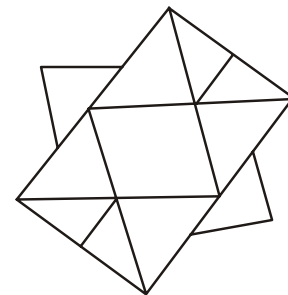
80. How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- (1) 10
- (2) 12
- (3) 15
- (4) 16

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

81. Find the number of triangles in the figure

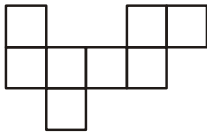


- (1) 12
- (2) 10
- (3) 18
- (4) 16

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

MISCELLANEOUS

82. How many rectangles can you see in the figure?

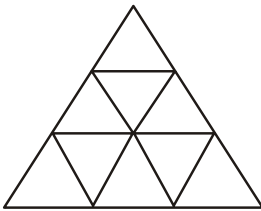


- (1) 9
- (2) 8
- (3) 10
- (4) 7

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 29.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

83. Find the number of triangles in the given figure :

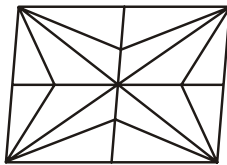


- (1) 11
- (2) 12
- (3) 13
- (4) 14

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

84. How many triangles are there in the given figure?

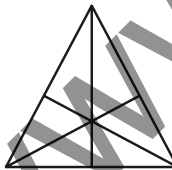


- (1) 24
- (2) 28
- (3) 36
- (4) 32

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

85. How many triangles are there in the question figure?

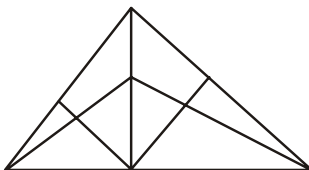


- (1) 6
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 16

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

86. How many triangles are there in the following figure?

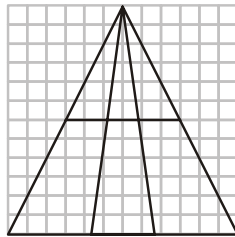


- (1) 18
- (2) 13
- (3) 9
- (4) 5

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

87. Find the number of triangles in the given figure.

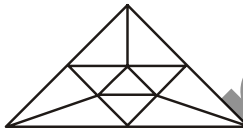


- (1) 12
- (2) 14
- (3) 16
- (4) 18

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

88. How many triangles are there in the given figure?

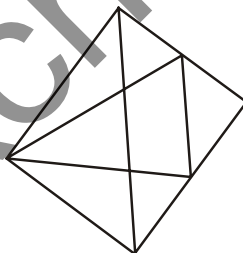


- (1) 10
- (2) 13
- (3) 15
- (4) 16

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

89. Find the number of triangles in the given figure :

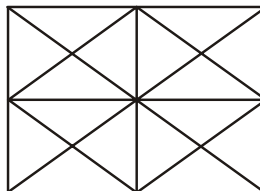


- (1) 8
- (2) 9
- (3) 11
- (4) 13

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

90. How many triangles are there in the given figure?

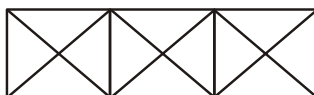


- (1) 24
- (2) 36
- (3) 40
- (4) 44

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

91. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?

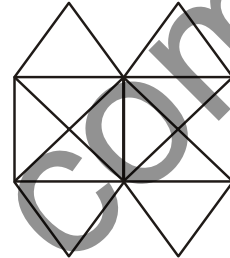


- (1) 18
- (2) 24
- (3) 28
- (4) 30

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

92. Find the number of triangles in the figure.

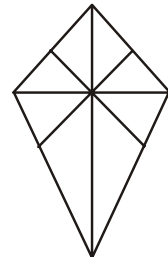


- (1) 12
- (2) 20
- (3) 22
- (4) 24

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

93. How many triangles are there in the given figure?

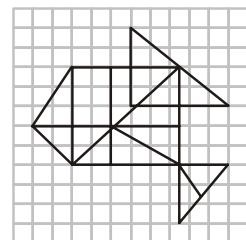


- (1) 14
- (2) 15
- (3) 16
- (4) 18

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

94. How many triangles are there in the given figure?

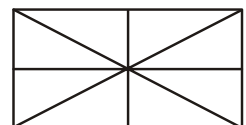


- (1) 16
- (2) 23
- (3) 26
- (4) 29

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

95. How many triangles are there in the given figure ?



- (1) 12
- (2) 8
- (3) 16
- (4) 10

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

MISCELLANEOUS

193. (2)	194. (3)	195. (3)	196. (1)
197. (2)	198. (3)	199. (1)	200. (2)
201. (4)	202. (4)	203. (2)	204. (1)
205. (2)			

TYPE-IV

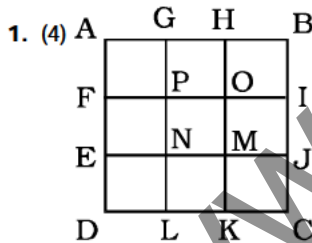
1. (1)	2. (4)	3. (1)	4. (3)
5. (2)	6. (2)	7. (3)	8. (2)
9. (2)	10. (1)	11. (1)	12. (1)
13. (3)	14. (2)	15. (1)	16. (4)
17. (2)	18. (4)	19. (2)	20. (4)
21. (1)	22. (4)		

TYPE-V

1. (4)	2. (3)	3. (2)	4. (3)
5. (2)	6. (3)	7. (4)	8. (1)
9. (2)	10. (1)	11. (4)	12. (3)
13. (1)	14. (2)	15. (1)	16. (2)
17. (3)	18. (4)	19. (1)	

EXPLANATIONS

TYPE-I



The squares are : (14 squares)

- ABCD; □ AHME; □ GBJN;
- FOKD; □ PCL; □ AGPF;
- GHOP; □ HBIO; □ FPNE;
- POMN; □ OIJM; □ ENLD;
- NMKL; □ MJCK

Thus, there are 14 squares.

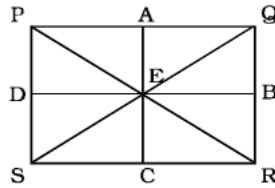
IInd Method :

Required number of squares

$$= \sum_{n=1}^3 n^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 = 14$$

[where n = number of squares on one side]

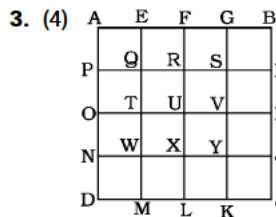
2. (1) First of all label the given diagram :



The triangles are :

- Δ PED; Δ PEA; Δ AEQ; Δ QEB;
- Δ BER; Δ CER; Δ CES; Δ DES;
- Δ PES; Δ SER; Δ REQ; Δ PEQ;
- Δ PSR; Δ QRS; Δ PQR; Δ PQS

Thus, there are 16 triangles.



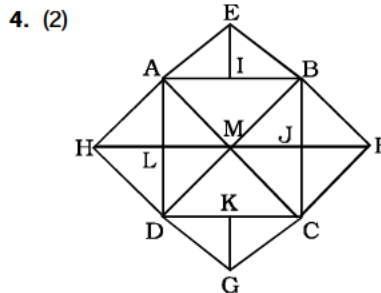
The squares are :

- ABCD, AFUO, FBIU, OULD,
- UICL, EGVU, TVKM, PRXN,
- RHJX, QSYW, AEQP, PQTO,
- OTWN, NWMD, EFRQ, QRUT,
- TUXW, WXML, FGSR, RSVU,
- UVYX, XYKL, GBHS, SHIV,
- VIJY, YJCK, AGYN, EBJW,
- PSKD, QHCM.

Thus, there are 30 squares.

IInd Method : Required number of squares

$$= \sum_{n=1}^4 n^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 = 30$$

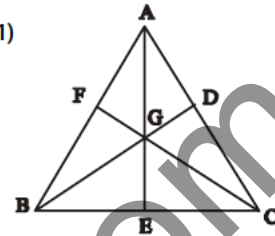


The triangles are :

- Δ EAB; Δ FBC; Δ GCD; Δ HAD;
- Δ ADC; Δ BCD; Δ ABC; Δ ABD;
- Δ MAB; Δ MBC; Δ MCD; Δ MAD;
- Δ EAI; Δ EBI; Δ BFJ; Δ FCJ;
- Δ GCK; Δ GDK; Δ HDL; Δ HAL;
- Δ AHM; Δ DHM; Δ BFM; Δ CFM;
- Δ ALM; Δ MLD; Δ BMJ; Δ MCJ

There are 28 triangles..

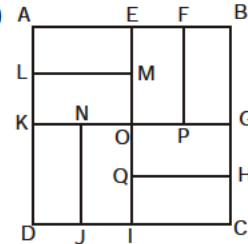
5. (1)



- The triangles are : Δ ABC; Δ ABE; Δ ACE; Δ ABD; Δ ACF; Δ ABD; Δ BCD; Δ AFG; Δ ADG; Δ BFG; Δ BEG; Δ CEG; Δ CDG; Δ ACG; Δ ABG; Δ BCG

Thus, there are altogether 16 triangles.

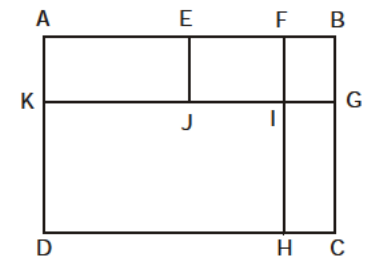
6. (3)



- The rectangles, are : AEML, LMOK, AEOK, KNJD, NOIJ, KOID, AEID, LMID, EFPO, FBGP, EBGO, OGHQ, QHCI, OGCI, EBHQ, EBCI, AFPK, ABGK, NGCJ, KGCD, ABCD.

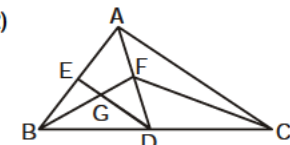
Thus, there are 21 rectangles.

7. (4)



- The rectangles are : ABCD, AEJK, AFIK, ABGK, EFIJ, EBGJ, FBGI, FBCH, IGCH, AFHD, KIHD

8. (2)

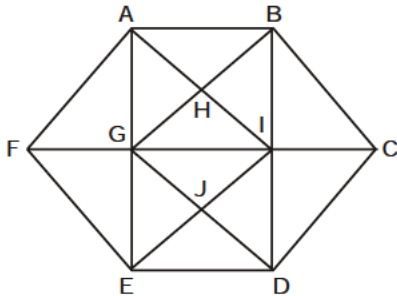


The triangles are :

- Δ ABC ; Δ ABD ; Δ ADC ; Δ AFC;
- Δ FDC ; Δ AFB ; Δ FDB ; Δ FBC;
- Δ GBD ; Δ ADE ; Δ GBE ; Δ FDG;
- Δ DBE ;

MISCELLANEOUS

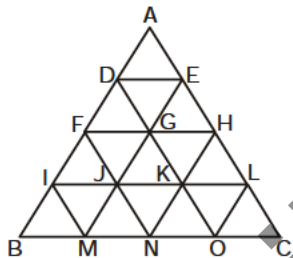
9. (3)



The triangles are :

- ΔFEB ; ΔCBD ; ΔFAG ; ΔFEG ;
 - ΔBCI ; ΔCDI ; ΔAFI ; ΔEFI ;
 - ΔBGC ; ΔDCG ; ΔAGI ; ΔBIH ;
 - ΔAGB ; ΔABI ; ΔHAB ; ΔHBI ;
 - ΔHGI ; ΔHAG ; ΔGEI ; ΔGED ;
 - ΔIDE ; ΔIDG ; ΔJGI ; ΔJDI ;
 - ΔJGE ; ΔJDE ; ΔAIE ; ΔBGD ;
- Thus, there are 28 triangles.

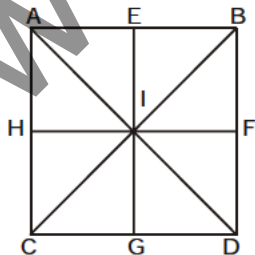
10. (2)



The triangles are :

- ΔABC ; ΔADE ; ΔAFH ; ΔAIL ;
- ΔDFG ; ΔDIK ; ΔDBO ; ΔGDE ;
- ΔEGH ; ΔEJL ; ΔEMC ; ΔFIJ ;
- ΔFBN ; ΔJFG ; ΔGJK ; ΔKGH ;
- ΔHKL ; ΔHNC ; ΔNFH ; ΔGMO ;
- ΔIBM ; ΔMIJ ; ΔJMN ; ΔNJK ;
- ΔKNO ; ΔOKL ; ΔLOC ;

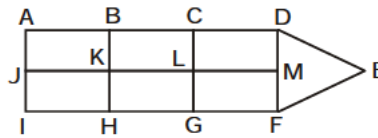
11. (1)



The triangles are :

- ΔAIH ; ΔAIE ; ΔEIB ; ΔBFI ;
- ΔIHC ; ΔIGC ; ΔIGD ; ΔDFI ;
- ΔIAB ; ΔIBD ; ΔICD ; ΔIAC ;
- ΔBAC ; ΔACD ; ΔBDC ; ΔBDA

12. (4)

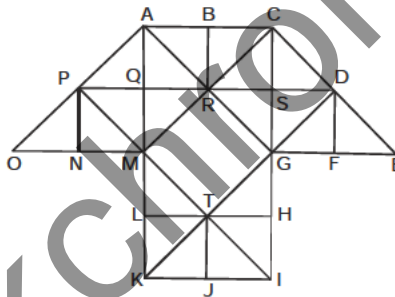


The rectangles are :

- ABKJ ; JKHI ; BCLK ;
 - KLGH ; CDML ; LMFG ;
 - ACGI ; ACLJ ; JLGI ;
 - BDFH ; BDMK ; KMFH ;
 - ADFI ; ADMJ ; JMFI
- ABHI, BCGH and CDFG are squares.

We know that every square is a rectangle. But its reverse is not always true.

13. (3)



The simplest triangles are :

- ΔPNO ; ΔPNM ; ΔMPQ ;
- ΔMQR ; ΔAQP ; ΔAQR ;
- ΔBRA ; ΔBRC ; ΔSRC ;
- ΔSCD ; ΔSGR ; ΔSGD ;
- ΔDFG ; ΔDFE ; ΔTLM ;
- ΔTJK ; ΔTLK ; ΔTIH ;

The triangles composed of two components are :

- ΔPON ; ΔPMA ; ΔAPR ;
- ΔRAM ; ΔRAC ; ΔRGC ;
- ΔDGC ; ΔDGE ; ΔMPR ;
- ΔGRD ; ΔDCR ; ΔTMK ;
- ΔTKI ; ΔTIG

The triangles composed of four components are :

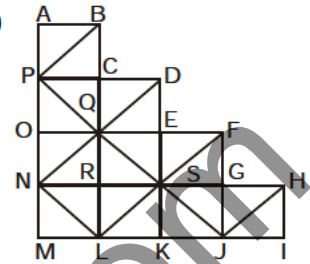
- ΔAMO ; ΔAMC ; ΔCAG ;
- ΔCGE ; ΔMKI ; ΔGIK ;

Other triangles are : ΔSPI ; ΔDQK

Total number of triangles

$18 + 14 + 6 + 2 = 40$

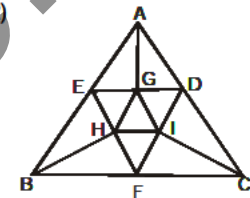
14. (4)



The squares are :

- ABCP ; PCQO ; CDEQ ;
- OQRN ; QESR ; EFGS ;
- NRLM ; RSKL ; SGJK ;
- GHIJ ; PDSN ; OEKM ;
- QFJL ; NQSL

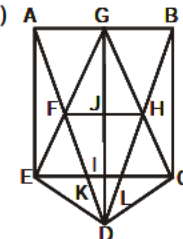
15. (2)



The triangles are : ABC, DEF, GHI, AEG, ADG, BEH, BFH, CDI, CFI, DGI, EGH, FHI, AED, BEF, CDF

Thus, there are 15 triangles.

16. (1)

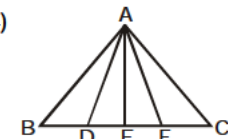


The triangles are :

- DABD, DFHD, DFGH, DFGD,
- DGHD, DGJH, DHJD, DJDF,
- DGJF, DKID, DLID, DEID,
- DCID, DCLD, DEKD, DAFE,
- DAFG, DEFK, DAEG, DAEK,
- DAED, DDEF, DCGE, DBGH,
- DBHC, DCHL, DBCG, DBCL,
- DBCD, DDKL, DCDH, DEGI,
- DCGI, DAGD, DBDG

Thus there are 35 triangles. But the largest number among options is 26. Therefore, most appropriate answer is option (1).

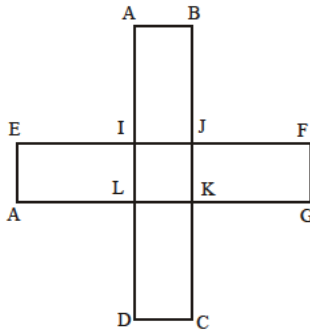
17. (4)



- The triangles are : ΔABC ; ΔABD ;
- ΔABE ; ΔABF ; ΔADE ; ΔADF ;
- ΔADC ; ΔAEF ; ΔAFC ; ΔAEC

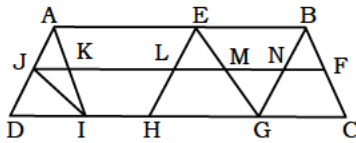
MISCELLANEOUS

18. (2)



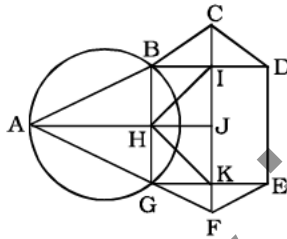
The rectangles are : ABCD, EFGH, ABJI, IJKL, LKCD, EILH, JFGK, ABKL, EJKH, IJCD, FGLI

19. (4)



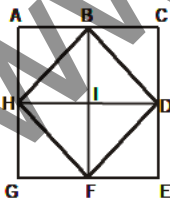
The triangles are: ADI, AJK, DIJ, IJK, EGH, ELM, GMN, GBE, BFN, BCG, JAI

20. (*)



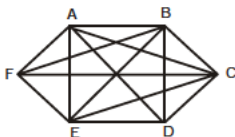
The triangles are : $\triangle ABG$, $\triangle ABH$, $\triangle AGH$, $\triangle BCD$, $\triangle BCI$, $\triangle CDI$, $\triangle EFG$, $\triangle FGK$, $\triangle EFK$, $\triangle HIK$, $\triangle HIJ$, $\triangle BHI$, $\triangle GHK$, $\triangle HJK$, $\triangle AFJ$
There are 15 triangles.

21. (3)



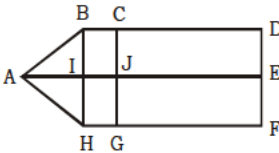
The triangles are : ABH, IBH, BCD, IBD, IDF, EFD, GFH, IFH, BDH, HFB, FDH, DBF

22. (4)



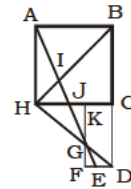
The diagonals are : EC, AC, BE, BF, AD, CF

23. (4)



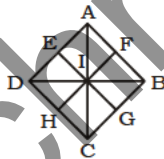
The rectangles are: BDFH, CDFG, BDEI, CDEJ, JEFG, IEFH, BCJI, IJGH, BCGH

24. (3)



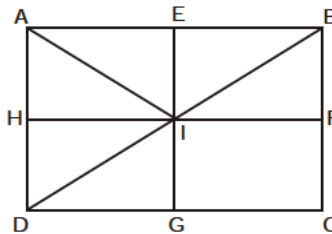
The triangles are : $\triangle ABH$, $\triangle BCH$, $\triangle AHI$, $\triangle HIJ$, $\triangle AHJ$, $\triangle ABI$, $\triangle GHJ$, $\triangle GHI$, $\triangle GJK$, $\triangle GHK$, $\triangle DFG$, $\triangle EFG$, $\triangle CDH$, $\triangle BDH$, $\triangle DEG$
Thus there are 15 triangles.

25. (3)



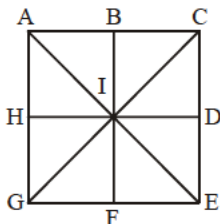
The rhombuses are $\square ABCD$, $\square DEHI$, $\square CHIG$, $\square BFIG$, $\square AFIE$

26. (2)



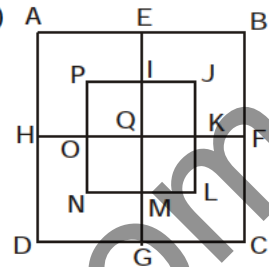
The triangles are : IAB, CBD, ABD, IAD, IBF, EAI, EBI, AIH, DIH, DIG

27. (2)



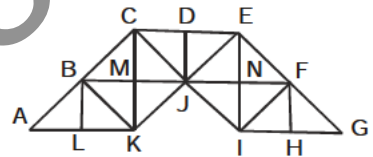
The triangles are : $\triangle AGC$, $\triangle AIC$, $\triangle EGC$, $\triangle CIE$, $\triangle IGE$, $\triangle GAE$, $\triangle CAE$, $\triangle AIG$, $\triangle AIB$, $\triangle AIH$, $\triangle BIC$, $\triangle CID$, $\triangle DIE$, $\triangle EIF$, $\triangle FIG$, $\triangle GIH$

28. (4)



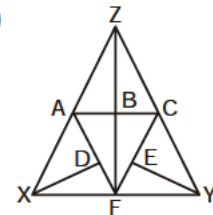
The squares are : ABCD; AEQH; EBFQ; HQGD; QFCG; PJLN; PIQO; IJKQ; OQMN; QKLM

29. (3)



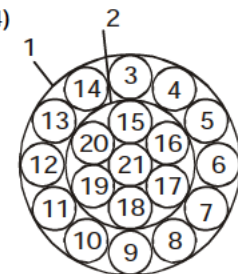
The triangles are : $\triangle ABL$; $\triangle BLK$; $\triangle BMK$; $\triangle BMC$; $\triangle CMJ$; $\triangle CDJ$; $\triangle DEJ$; $\triangle MKJ$; $\triangle EJN$; $\triangle JIN$; $\triangle ENF$; $\triangle NFI$; $\triangle FIH$; $\triangle FGH$; $\triangle ABK$; $\triangle BCK$; $\triangle BCJ$; $\triangle KBJ$; $\triangle JCE$; $\triangle EFJ$; $\triangle IFJ$; $\triangle FEI$; $\triangle FGI$; $\triangle ACK$; $\triangle CKE$; $\triangle CEI$; $\triangle EGI$; $\triangle CJK$; $\triangle EJI$;

30. (1)



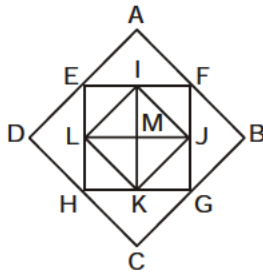
The triangles are : $\triangle ZAB$; $\triangle ZBC$; $\triangle XAD$; $\triangle XDF$; $\triangle FAB$; $\triangle FBC$; $\triangle YEC$; $\triangle FEY$; $\triangle ZAC$; $\triangle XAF$; $\triangle YFC$; $\triangle FAC$; $\triangle ZFX$; $\triangle ZFY$; $\triangle AFZ$; $\triangle CFZ$; $\triangle ZXY$

31. (4)



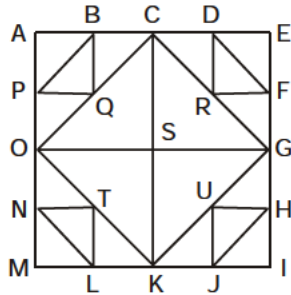
MISCELLANEOUS

32. (2)



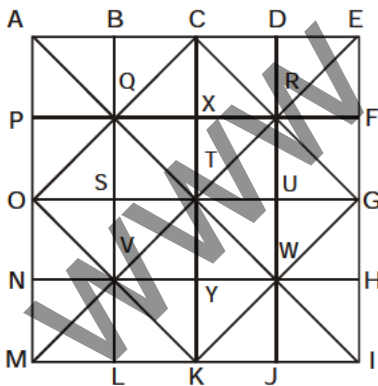
The squares are : EFGH, EIML, IFJM, MJGK, LMKH
There are five squares.

33. (3)



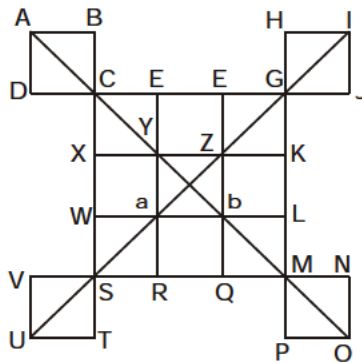
The triangles are :
 ΔABP ; ΔBQP ; ΔPQO ; ΔBCQ ;
 ΔACO ; ΔCSO ; ΔCDR ; ΔDRF ;
 ΔDEF ; ΔRFG ; ΔCSG ; ΔECG ;
 ΔIJH ; ΔJUH ; ΔGHU ; ΔJKU ;
 ΔGIK ; ΔSGK ; ΔONT ; ΔNTL ;
 ΔNML ; ΔTLK ; ΔMOK ; ΔSOK ;
 ΔCGO ; ΔGKC ; ΔKGO ; ΔCOK

34. (3)



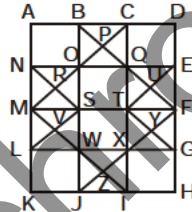
The squares are :
 ABQP, BCXQ, CDRX, DEFR,
 PQSO, QXTS, XRUT, RFGU,
 OSVN, STYV, TUWY, UGHW,
 NVLM, VYKL, YWJK, WHIJ,
 ACTO, CEGT, OTKM, TGIK,
 BDUS, SUJL, QRWV, PXYN,
 XFHY, OQTV, VTWK, QCRT,
 TRGW, OCGK, AEIM, ADWN,
 BEHV, PRJM, QFIL
 There are 35 squares.

35. (4)



The squares are :
 ABCD; CEYX; EFZY; FGKZ;
 HIJG; XYaW; YZba; ZKLb;
 WaRS; abQR; bLMQ; MNOP;
 VSTU; CFbW; EGLa; XZbW;
 YKMR; CGMS
 There are altogether 18 squares.

36. (2)

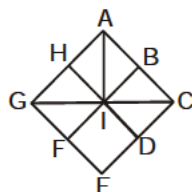


The squares are :
 ABON; BCQO; CDEQ, NOSM,
 OQTS, QEFT, MSWL, STXW,
 TFGX, LWJK, WXIJ, XGHI,
 ACTM, BDFS, NQXL, OFGW,
 MTIK, SFHJ, ADGL, NEHK,
 MRSV, TUFY, MPFZ
 Thus, there are 23 squares.

37. (2) There are altogether 13 circles.

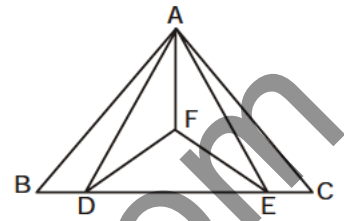


38. (2)



The triangles are : AIH, AIB, BIC,
 CID, GIH, GIF, ECG, ACG, AIG,
 AIC
 Thus, there are 10 triangles.

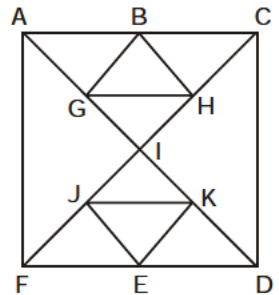
39. (2)



The triangles are : ΔABC ; ΔABD ;
 ΔFAD ; ΔFAE ; ΔFDE ; ΔAEC ;
 ΔADE ;

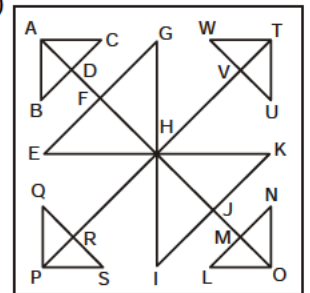
40. (1) Five blocks are visible and one block is hidden.

41. (3)



The triangles are :
 ΔAGB ; ΔBGH ; ΔBHC ; ΔIGH ;
 ΔIJK ; ΔJKE ; ΔKED ; ΔJEF ;
 ΔIAC ; ΔICD ; ΔIFD ; ΔIAF ;
 ΔCAD ; ΔDCF ; ΔAFD ; ΔAFC ;

42. (4)

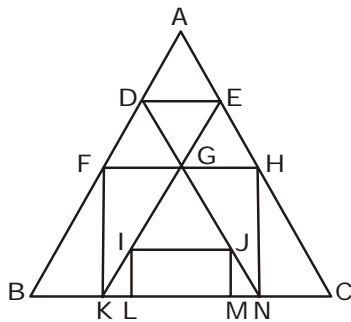


Each unit consists of three triangles and there are six units. So, the total number of triangles would be 18.

The triangles are :
 ΔABD ; ΔADC ; ΔABC ; ΔHEF ;
 ΔHFG ; ΔHEG ; ΔHIJ ; ΔHJK ;
 ΔHIK ; ΔOLM ; ΔOMN ; ΔOLN ;
 ΔPRS ; ΔPRQ ; ΔPSQ ; ΔTVU ; ΔTVW ;
 ΔTVU ; ΔTVW

MISCELLANEOUS

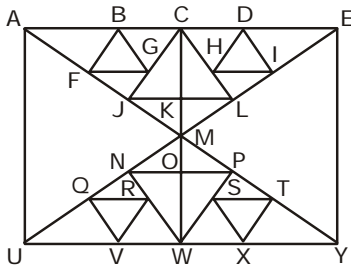
43. (3)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle ADE$; $\triangle GDE$; $\triangle DFG$; $\triangle EGH$;
- $\triangle FKB$; $\triangle FKG$; $\triangle GIJ$; $\triangle GHN$;
- $\triangle HNC$; $\triangle ILK$; $\triangle JMN$; $\triangle AFH$;
- $\triangle DBN$; $\triangle GKN$; $\triangle EKC$; $\triangle ABC$;

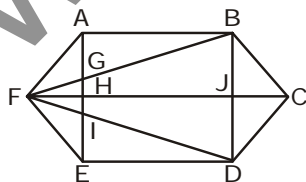
44. (4)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle AFB$; $\triangle BFG$; $\triangle GBC$; $\triangle CKJ$;
- $\triangle JGF$; $\triangle KMJ$; $\triangle JCM$; $\triangle ACJ$;
- $\triangle ACM$; $\triangle HCD$; $\triangle DIH$; $\triangle IDE$;
- $\triangle CKL$; $\triangle LHI$; $\triangle LKM$; $\triangle LCM$;
- $\triangle CLE$; $\triangle CME$; $\triangle MON$; $\triangle WON$;
- $\triangle RVW$; $\triangle QUV$; $\triangle NRO$; $\triangle NUW$;
- $\triangle MNW$; $\triangle MWU$; $\triangle VRO$; $\triangle MOP$;
- $\triangle OPW$; $\triangle SWX$; $\triangle XTS$; $\triangle TXY$;
- $\triangle PST$; $\triangle PMW$; $\triangle PWY$; $\triangle MWY$;
- $\triangle CJL$; $\triangle MAE$; $\triangle MAU$; $\triangle MEY$;
- $\triangle MUY$; $\triangle WPN$; $\triangle AEU$; $\triangle EAY$;
- $\triangle EYU$; $\triangle AUJ$; $\triangle MLJ$; $\triangle MPN$;

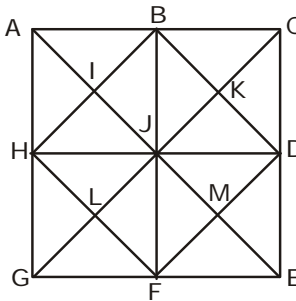
45. (4)



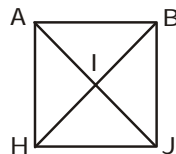
The triangles are :

- $\triangle AGF$; $\triangle GHF$; $\triangle FIH$; $\triangle FIE$;
- $\triangle AFH$; $\triangle AIF$; $\triangle FEA$; $\triangle FIG$;
- $\triangle FEG$; $\triangle FEH$; $\triangle BAG$; $\triangle BJC$;
- $\triangle CDJ$; $\triangle CBD$; $\triangle DEI$; $\triangle AFB$;
- $\triangle DEF$; $\triangle FJB$; $\triangle FCB$; $\triangle FCD$;
- $\triangle FJD$; $\triangle FBD$

46. (1)



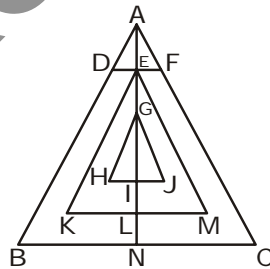
First of all take one block and count the number of triangles:



The triangles are :

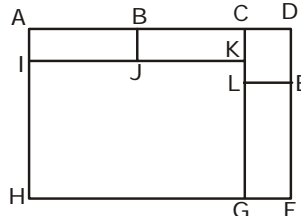
- $\triangle IAB$; $\triangle IJB$; $\triangle IAH$; $\triangle IHJ$;
 - $\triangle AHB$; $\triangle ABJ$; $\triangle AHJ$; $\triangle BJH$;
- There are four such blocks.
Therefore, the number of simple triangles = $4 \times 8 = 32$
Now, count the composite triangles:
 $\triangle JAC$; $\triangle JAG$; $\triangle JCE$; $\triangle JGE$;
 $\triangle BHD$; $\triangle DBF$; $\triangle FDH$; $\triangle HBF$;
 $\triangle AGE$; $\triangle CEG$; $\triangle CAE$; $\triangle AGC$;
Thus, there are more than 40 triangles.

47. (2)



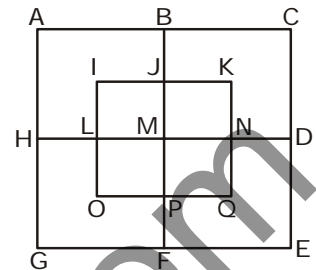
- The triangles are : $\triangle ADF$;
 $\triangle ADE$; $\triangle AFE$; $\triangle EKM$; $\triangle ELK$;
 $\triangle ELM$; $\triangle GHJ$; $\triangle GIH$; $\triangle GIJ$; $\triangle ABC$; $\triangle ANB$; $\triangle ANC$;

48. (4)



- The Rectangles are $\triangle ABJI$; $BCKJ$;
 $CDEL$; $LEFG$; $IKGH$; $CDFG$;
 $ACGH$; $ACKI$; $ADFH$
Thus, there are 9 rectangles.

49. (*)



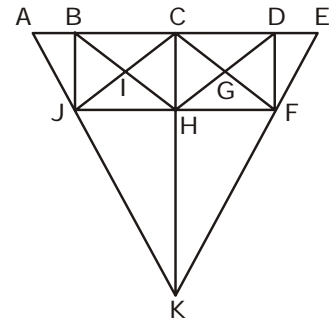
The rectangles are :

- $IJPO$; $JKOP$; $IKNL$; $LNQO$;
 - $ABFG$; $BCEF$; $ACDH$; $HDEG$;
- Squares are also rectangles; there are 10 squares:

- $ABMH$; $BCDM$; $HMFG$; $MDEF$;
- $IJML$; $JKNM$; $MNOP$; $LMPO$;
- $ACEG$; $IKQO$

50. (2)

- Count the number of triangles in the upper part and take its double to get the total number of triangles.

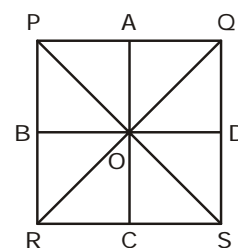


The triangles are :

- $\triangle ABJ$; $\triangle IBJ$; $\triangle IBC$; $\triangle ICH$; $\triangle IJH$; $\triangle BJH$;
- $\triangle CHJ$; $\triangle CBH$; $\triangle BCJ$; $\triangle GCH$; $\triangle GCD$;
- $\triangle GDF$; $\triangle GHJ$; $\triangle CHF$; $\triangle DFH$; $\triangle DCF$;
- $\triangle CDH$; $\triangle DEF$; $\triangle KHJ$; $\triangle KHf$; $\triangle KCA$;
- $\triangle KCE$; $\triangle JAC$; $\triangle HBD$; $\triangle FCE$; $\triangle CJF$;
- $\triangle KJC$; $\triangle KFC$; $\triangle KAE$; $\triangle KJF$;

Now, total number of triangles = $2 \times 30 = 60$

51. (4)

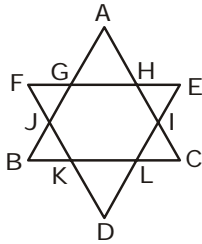


Quadrilaterals are :

- $PAOB$; $AQDO$; $BOCR$; $ODSC$;
- $PQDB$; $BDSR$; $PACR$; $AQSC$;
- $PQSR$

MISCELLANEOUS

52. (*)



The triangles are :

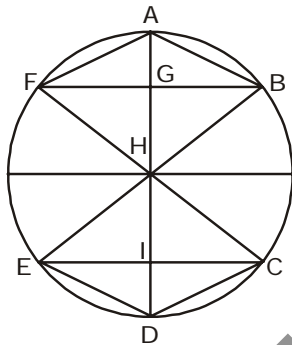
ΔAGH ; ΔEHI ; ΔCIL ; ΔDKL ; ΔBJK ; ΔFGJ ; ΔABC ; ΔDEF

There are eight triangles.

53. (4) Two faces (front and rear) are common for all the four cubes. Therefore, each cube has $6 - 2 = 4$ faces. Thus, total number of faces

$$= 4 \times 4 + 2 = 18$$

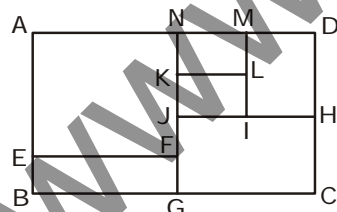
54. (1)



The triangles are :

ΔAGF ; ΔAGB ; ΔAFB ; ΔHGF ; ΔHGB ; ΔHFB ; ΔHIE ; ΔHIC ; ΔHEC ; ΔDIE ; ΔDIC ; ΔDEC ; ΔFHA ; ΔBHA ; ΔCHD ; ΔEHD ;

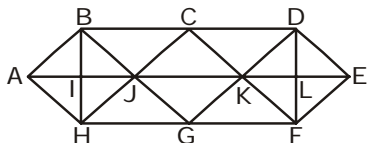
55. (4)



The rectangles are :

ANFE ; EFGB ; JHCG ; NDHJ ; NMLK ; KLIJ ; MDHI ; ANGB ; NDCG ; ABCD

56. (3)

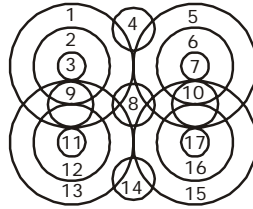


The triangles are :

ΔABI ; ΔAHI ; ΔABH ; ΔBJI ;

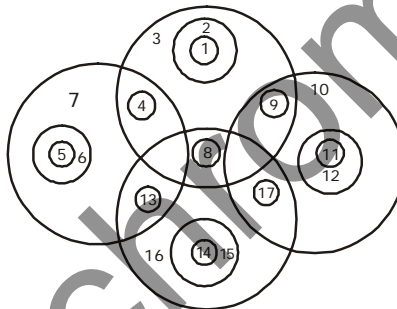
ΔHJI ; ΔJBH ; ΔJBC ; ΔJHG ;
 ΔCJK ; ΔGKJ ; ΔKCD ; ΔKGF ;
 ΔKDF ; ΔDLE ; ΔFLE ; ΔEDF ;
 ΔDLK ; ΔFLK ; ΔBHG ; ΔBHC ;
 ΔCHF ; ΔGBD ; ΔDFC ; ΔDFG ;
 ΔBAJ ; ΔHAJ ; ΔDKE ; ΔFKE ;

57. (3)

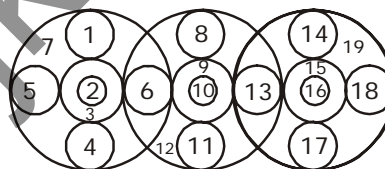


There are 17 circles.

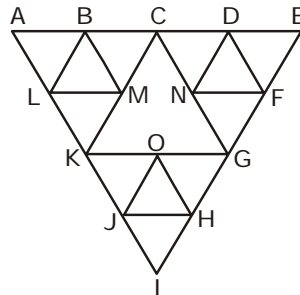
58. (3)



59. (2)



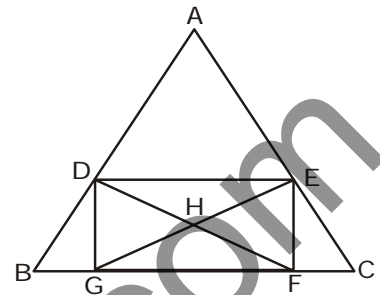
60. (4)



The triangles are :

ΔALB ; ΔBLM ; ΔBMC ; ΔCND ;
 ΔDNF ; ΔDEF ; ΔKLM ; ΔGNF ;
 ΔCKG ; ΔKJO ; ΔOJH ; ΔOHG ;
 ΔJHI ; ΔKAC ; ΔGCE ; ΔIKG ;
 ΔIAE ;

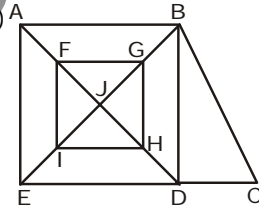
61. (1)



The triangles are :

ΔADE ; ΔDBG ; ΔDGH ; ΔHDE ;
 ΔHEF ; ΔEFC ; ΔHGF ; ΔDEG ;
 ΔDGF ; ΔEFG ; ΔDEF ; ΔECG ;
 ΔDBF ; ΔABC

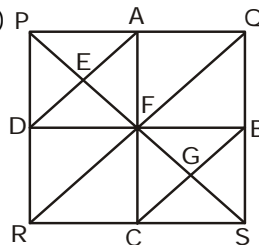
62. (1)



The triangles are :

ΔJFI ; ΔJHI ; ΔJHG ; ΔJFG ;
 ΔJAB ; ΔJAE ; ΔJED ; ΔJDB ;
 ΔFGI ; ΔFHI ; ΔGHI ; ΔFGH ;
 ΔAEB ; ΔAED ; ΔBDE ; ΔABD ;
 ΔBEC ; ΔBDC

63. (4)



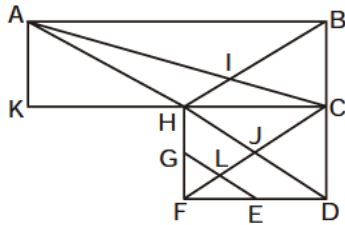
The triangles are :

ΔEPD ; ΔEPA ; ΔEAF ; ΔEDF ; ΔPDA ; ΔAFD ; ΔPDF ; ΔPAF ;
 ΔDFR ; ΔFCR ; ΔFPR ; ΔAFQ ;
 ΔQBF ; ΔFSQ ; ΔGFB ; ΔGBS ;
 ΔGCS ; ΔGFC ; ΔFCB ; ΔFBS ;
 ΔFCS ; ΔBSC ; ΔFPQ ; ΔFRS ;
 ΔPRS ; ΔPQS ; ΔQSR ; ΔPQR ;

64. (3) Perimeter of one regular hexagon = $6 \times 5 = 30$ cm.
 Perimeter is the length of the boundary = $18 \times 5 = 90$
 Perimeter of internal boundary = $6 \times 5 = 30$
 \therefore Total perimeter = $90 + 30 = 120$

MISCELLANEOUS

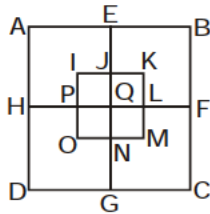
65. (3)



The triangles are :

- ΔAKH ; ΔAHI ; ΔAIB ; ΔAHC ;
- ΔAKC ; ΔABC ; ΔBIC ; ΔBCH ;
- ΔAHB ; ΔHJC ; ΔJCD ; ΔHJF ;
- ΔJFD ; ΔGLF ; ΔLFE ; ΔGFE ;
- ΔHFD ; ΔHCD ; ΔFDC ; ΔHFC ;
- ΔAJC ; ΔACD ; ΔHIC ; ΔHBD ;

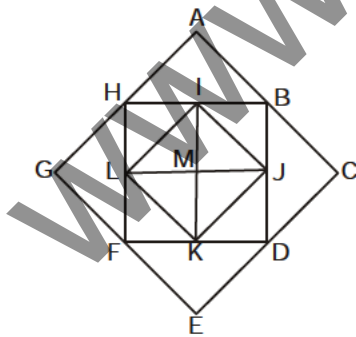
66. (3)



The squares are :

- IJQP ; JKLQ ; PQNO ;
- QLMN ; IKMO ; AEQH ;
- EBFQ ; HQGD ; QFCG ;
- ABCD

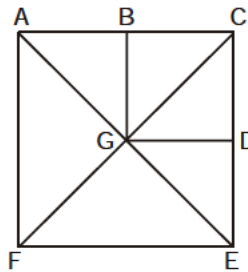
67. (2)



The triangles are :

- ΔHIL ; ΔIBJ ; ΔJDK ; ΔLFK ;
- ΔIML ; ΔIMJ ; ΔMJK ; ΔLMK ;
- ;
- ΔILJ ; ΔJKI ; ΔKLJ ; ΔLKI ;
- ΔAHB ; ΔCBD ; ΔEDF ; ΔGFH ;

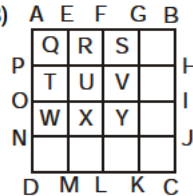
68. (4)



The triangles are :

- ΔGAF ; ΔGFE ; ΔABG ; ΔGDE ;
- ΔGBC ; ΔGDC ; ΔGEC ; ΔGAC ;
- ΔAFE ; ΔAFC ; ΔCEF ; ΔACE ;

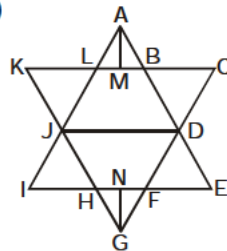
69. (3)



The squares are :

- AEQP; EFRO; FGSR; GBHS;
- PQTO; QRUT; RSVU; SHIV;
- OTWN; TUXW; UVYX; VIJY;
- NWMD; WXLM; XYKL; YJCK;
- AFUO; EGVF; FBIU; PRXN;
- QSYW; RHJX; OULD; TVKM;
- UICL; AGYN; EBJW; PSKD;
- QHCM; ABCD

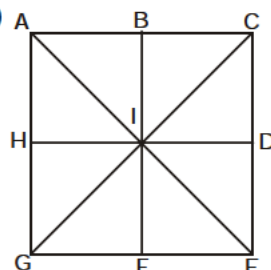
70. (3)



The triangles are :

- ΔAML ; ΔAMB ; ΔALB ;
- ΔKJL ; ΔCBD ; ΔAJD ;
- ΔJIH ; ΔGNH ; ΔGNF ;
- ΔEFD ; ΔGJD ; ΔGHF ;
- ΔAIE ; ΔGCK ;

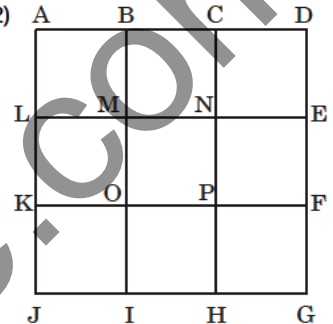
71. (1)



The triangles are :

- ΔAHI ; ΔABI ; ΔCBI ;
- ΔCDI ; ΔIHG ; ΔIFG ;
- ΔDIE ; ΔIFE ; ΔICA ;
- ΔIEC ; ΔIGE ; ΔIAG ;
- ΔAGE ; ΔCEG ; ΔCAE ;
- ΔAGC

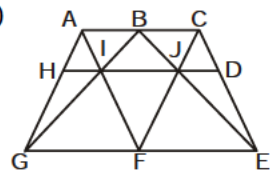
72. (2)



The squares are :

- ABML; BCNM; CDEN;
- LMOK; MNPO; NEFP;
- KOIJ; OPHI; PFGH;
- ACPK; BDFO; LNHI;
- MEGI; ADGJ

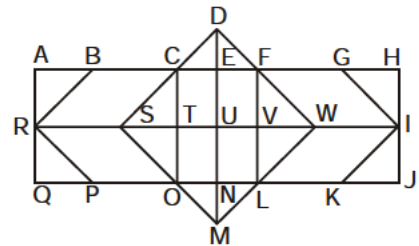
73. (1)



The triangles are :

- ΔAHI ; ΔAIB ; ΔBIJ ; ΔBJC ;
- ΔCJD ; ΔHIG ; ΔIGF ; ΔFIJ ;
- ΔJFE ; ΔJDE ; ΔAGF ; ΔAIH ;
- ΔHGI ; ΔFAC ; ΔBGE ; ΔCFE ;
- ΔECB ; ΔJCE ;

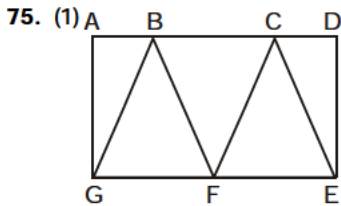
74. (4)



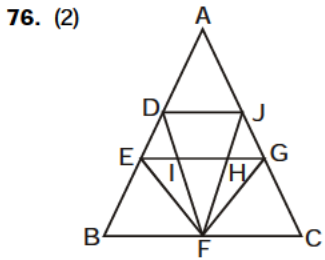
The rectangles are :

- ACTR; CEUT; EFVU; FHIV;
- AEUR; AFVR; AHIR; CFVT;
- CHIT; EHIU; RTOQ; TUNO;
- UVLN; VIJL; RUNQ; RVLQ;
- RIJQ; TVLO; TIJO; UIJN;
- ACOQ; AENQ; AFLQ; AHJQ;
- CENO; CFLO; CHJO; EFLN;
- EHJN; FHJL;

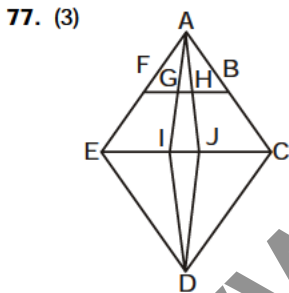
MISCELLANEOUS



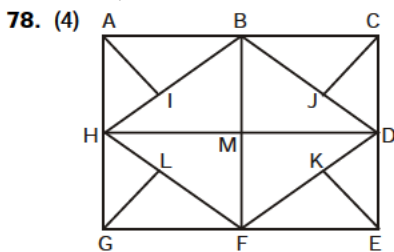
The triangles are :
 ΔGAB ; ΔBGF ; ΔFBC ;
 ΔCFE ; ΔEDC



The triangles are :
 ΔADJ ; ΔDEI ; ΔJHG ; ΔEBF ;
 ΔEIF ; ΔFIH ; ΔFHG ; ΔGFC ;
 ΔAEG ; ΔDEF ; ΔDBF ; ΔFEG ;
 ΔFDJ ; ΔGFJ ; ΔJFC ; ΔFEH ;
 ΔFIG ; ΔABC



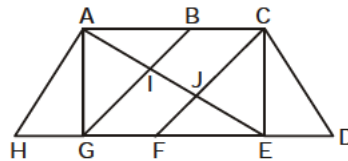
The triangles are :
 ΔAFG ; ΔAGH ; ΔAHB ; ΔAFH ; Δ
 ΔAGB ; ΔAFB ; ΔAEI ; ΔAIJ ;
 ΔAJC ; ΔAEJ ; ΔAIC ; ΔAEC ;
 ΔDEI ; ΔDIJ ; ΔDJC ; ΔDEJ ;
 ΔDIC ; ΔDEC ;



The triangles are :
 ΔAHI ; ΔAIB ; ΔAHB ; ΔBMH ;

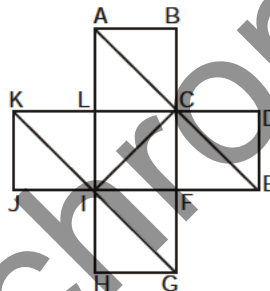
ΔBJC ; ΔBMD ; ΔBCD ; ΔCDJ ;
 ΔGHL ; ΔGFL ; ΔHGF ; ΔMFH ;
 ΔEFK ; ΔEDK ; ΔDEF ; ΔMFD ;
 ΔHBF ; ΔBHD ; ΔDBF ; ΔFDH ;

79. (4)



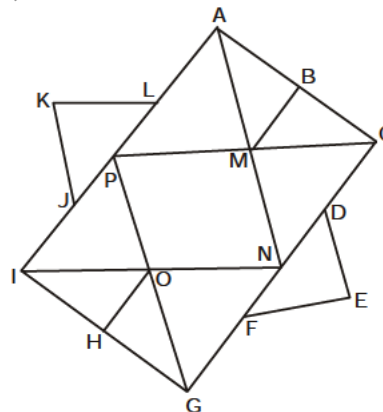
The triangles are :
 ΔAGH ; ΔAGI ; ΔAIB ; ΔAGE ;
 ΔACE ; ΔACJ ; ΔGIE ; ΔAGB ;
 ΔCJE ; ΔCEF ; ΔCED ; ΔCFD ;
 ΔJFE ; ΔEAH

80. (4)



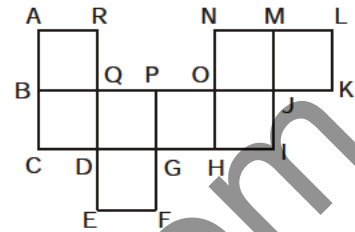
The triangles are :
 ΔALC ; ΔABC ; ΔDCB ; ΔCFE ;
 ΔKJI ; ΔKLI ; ΔIHG ; ΔIFG ;
 ΔCLI ; ΔIFC ; ΔCAI ; ΔCIE ;
 ΔIGC ; ΔICK ; ΔAIE ; ΔKCG ;

81. (3)



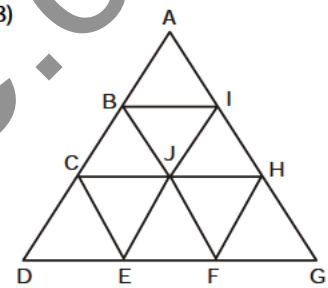
The triangles are :
 ΔABM ; ΔAMP ; ΔACN ; ΔAPC ;
 ΔAIN ; ΔCBM ; ΔCMN ; ΔCPG ;
 ΔDEF ; ΔOGN ; ΔOGH ; ΔOHI ;
 ΔOIG ; ΔIGN ; ΔGIP ; ΔJKL ;
 ΔOPI ; ΔMAC ;

82. (3)



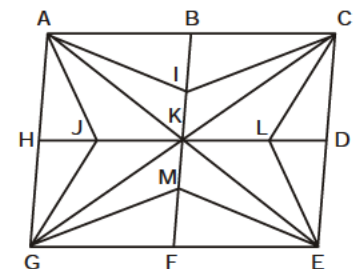
The rectangles are :
 $\Delta ACDR$; $\Delta BPGC$; $\Delta BOHC$;
 $\Delta BJIC$; $\Delta QEFP$; $\Delta NHIM$;
 $\Delta NLKO$; $\Delta PJIG$; $\Delta QJID$; $\Delta QOHD$

83. (3)



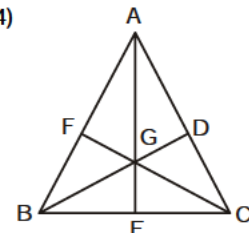
The triangles are :
 ΔABI ; ΔBCJ ; ΔJIB ; ΔIJH ;
 ΔJEF ; ΔACH ; ΔCDE ; ΔECJ ;
 ΔFJH ; ΔHFG ; ΔDBF ; ΔGEI ;
 ΔADG

84. (3)



The triangles are :
 ΔAHJ ; ΔAJK ; ΔAKI ; ΔABI ;
 ΔCBI ; ΔCKI ; ΔCKL ; ΔCLD ;
 ΔGHJ ; ΔGJK ; ΔGKM ; ΔGMF ;
 ΔEDL ; ΔELK ; ΔEKM ; ΔEMF ;
 ΔAHK ; ΔABK ; ΔCKB ; ΔCKD ;
 ΔIAC ; ΔKAC ; ΔGHK ; ΔGKJ ;
 ΔMGE ; ΔKGE ; ΔEKF ; ΔEKD ;
 ΔJAG ; ΔKAG ; ΔLEC ; ΔKEC ;
 ΔAGE ; ΔCEG ; ΔAGC ; ΔACE ;

85. (4)

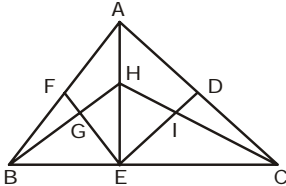


MISCELLANEOUS

The triangles are :

- $\triangle AFG$; $\triangle ADG$; $\triangle GAB$; $\triangle GAC$;
- $\triangle AEB$; $\triangle AEC$; $\triangle BFG$; $\triangle BEG$;
- $\triangle CDG$; $\triangle CEG$; $\triangle BDA$; $\triangle BDC$;
- $\triangle CFB$; $\triangle CFA$; $\triangle GBC$; $\triangle ABC$;

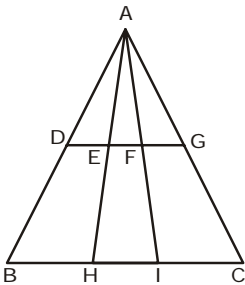
86. (1)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle BFG$; $\triangle BGE$; $\triangle BFE$; $\triangle BHE$;
- $\triangle BHA$; $\triangle AEF$; $\triangle GEH$; $\triangle IHE$;
- $\triangle CIE$; $\triangle CID$; $\triangle CHE$; $\triangle CAH$;
- $\triangle CDE$; $\triangle HBC$; $\triangle AED$; $\triangle AEB$;
- $\triangle AEC$; $\triangle ABC$

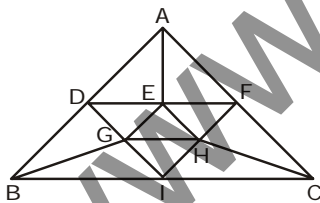
87. (1)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle ADE$; $\triangle AEF$; $\triangle AFG$;
- $\triangle ADF$; $\triangle AEG$; $\triangle ADG$;
- $\triangle ABH$; $\triangle AHI$; $\triangle AIC$;
- $\triangle ABI$; $\triangle AHC$; $\triangle ABC$;

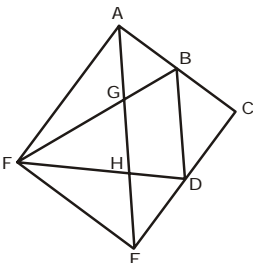
88. (3)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle AED$; $\triangle AEF$; $\triangle ADF$;
- $\triangle DEG$; $\triangle EGH$; $\triangle FEH$;
- $\triangle IHG$; $\triangle IDF$; $\triangle BGD$;
- $\triangle BGI$; $\triangle BID$; $\triangle CHI$;
- $\triangle CHF$; $\triangle CFI$; $\triangle ABC$

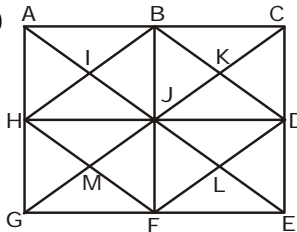
89. (4)



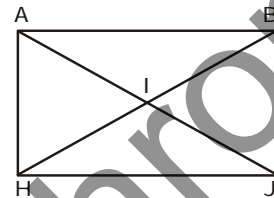
The triangles are :

- $\triangle AFG$; $\triangle AGB$; $\triangle BDC$;
- $\triangle DEH$; $\triangle HFE$; $\triangle FGH$;
- $\triangle AFH$; $\triangle AFE$; $\triangle AFB$;
- $\triangle AEC$; $\triangle BFD$; $\triangle FDE$;
- $\triangle GFE$

90. (3)



Count the number of triangles in one of the four sectors :



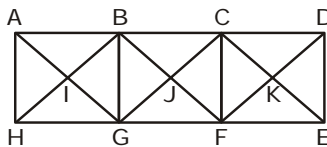
The triangles are :

- $\triangle IAH$; $\triangle IHJ$; $\triangle IJB$; $\triangle IBA$;
 - $\triangle BAH$; $\triangle JHA$; $\triangle HJB$; $\triangle ABJ$;
- Now, the number of triangles in all the four sectors = $8 \times 4 = 32$

Further count the numbers of triangles which are in more than one sector.

- Such triangles are :
 - $\triangle JAG$; $\triangle JGE$; $\triangle JEC$; $\triangle JCA$;
 - $\triangle AGE$; $\triangle CEG$; $\triangle ACE$; $\triangle CAG$;
- Thus, total number of triangles = $32 + 8 = 40$

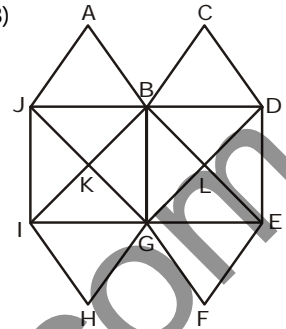
91. (3)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle IBA$; $\triangle IAH$; $\triangle IHG$; $\triangle IGB$;
- $\triangle BAH$; $\triangle AHG$; $\triangle BGH$; $\triangle ABG$;
- $\triangle JCB$; $\triangle JBG$; $\triangle JGF$; $\triangle JFC$;
- $\triangle BGF$; $\triangle GFC$; $\triangle BCF$; $\triangle CBG$;
- $\triangle KDC$; $\triangle KCF$; $\triangle KFE$; $\triangle KED$;
- $\triangle DCF$; $\triangle CFE$; $\triangle DEF$; $\triangle CDE$;
- $\triangle BHF$; $\triangle GAC$; $\triangle FDB$; $\triangle CGE$;

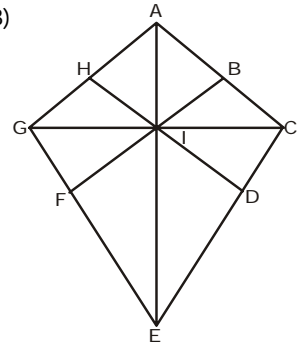
92. (3)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle AJB$; $\triangle KJL$; $\triangle KIG$; $\triangle KGB$;
- $\triangle KBJ$; $\triangle BJI$; $\triangle JIG$; $\triangle BGI$;
- $\triangle JBG$; $\triangle HIG$; $\triangle CBD$; $\triangle LBG$;
- $\triangle LGE$; $\triangle LED$; $\triangle LDB$; $\triangle DBG$;
- $\triangle BGE$; $\triangle DEG$; $\triangle BDE$; $\triangle FGE$;
- $\triangle GDJ$; $\triangle BIE$;

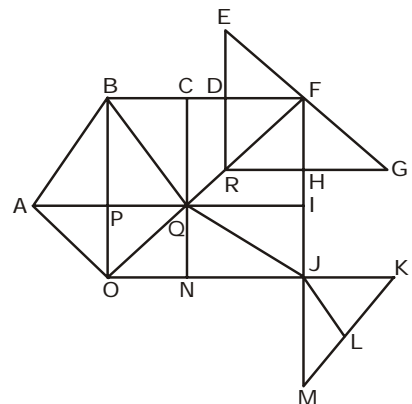
93. (3)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle AHI$; $\triangle ABI$; $\triangle AIG$; $\triangle AIC$;
- $\triangle HGI$; $\triangle BCI$; $\triangle AGC$; $\triangle IFG$;
- $\triangle IDC$; $\triangle FEI$; $\triangle DEI$; $\triangle EIC$;
- $\triangle EIG$; $\triangle EGC$; $\triangle GEA$; $\triangle CEA$;

94. (4)



The triangles are :

- $\triangle APB$; $\triangle APO$; $\triangle AOB$; $\triangle BPO$;



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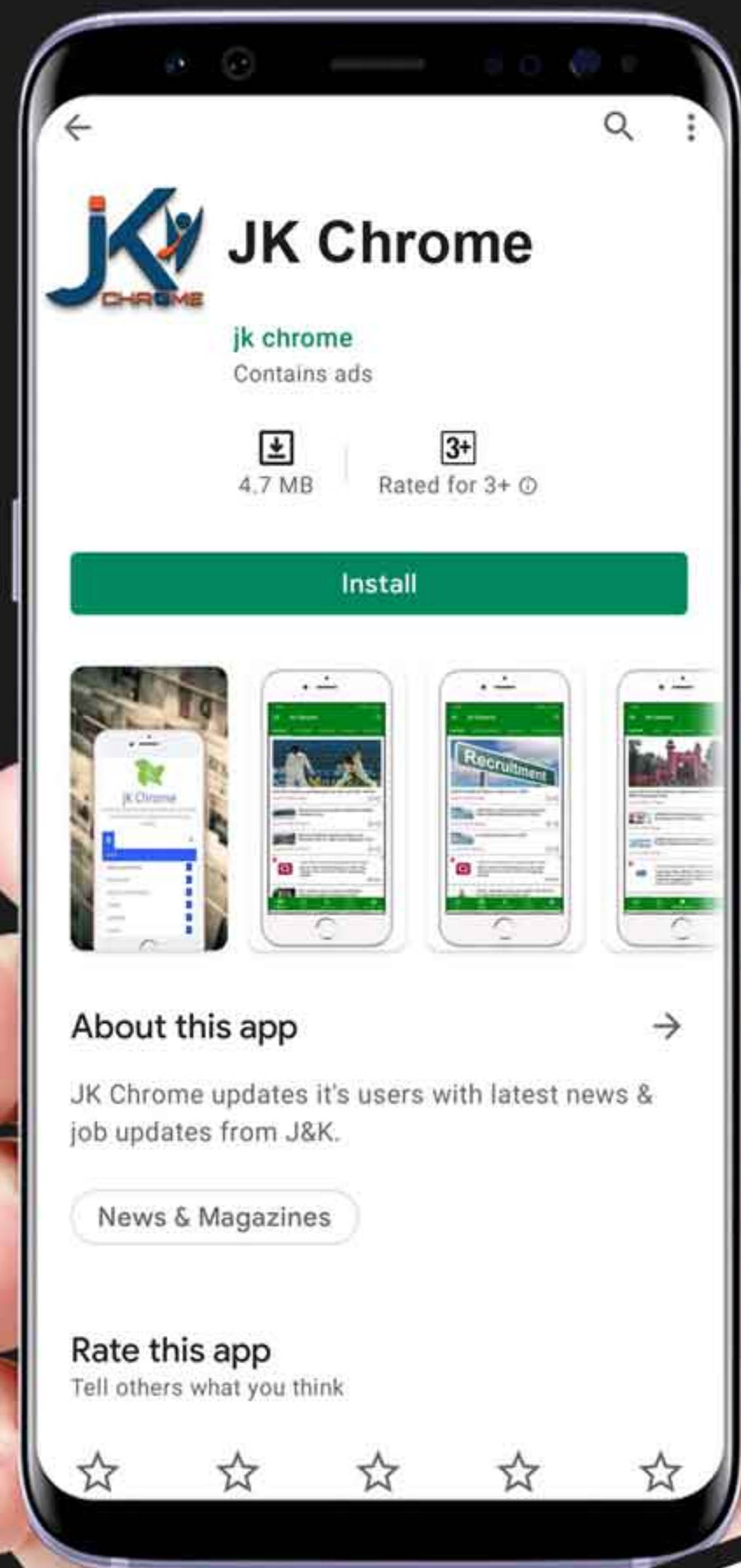
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