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Name:		Roll#:		Class:	CLASS-9							
Subject:	Maths-9	Date:		T.Cod	2287							
Test Type #	Type 1B - 100 MCQs Test - Marks=100											
Syllabus:	Unit-1, Unit-2, Unit-3, Unit	Unit-1, Unit-2, Unit-3, Unit-4, Unit-5, Unit-6, Unit-7, Unit-8,										

3. The order of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is:	$ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 1 & (A) \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 3 & (A) \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 3 & (A) \\ \hline \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} $.1 .2 .3
2. The order of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ \downarrow 5 2×3 (A) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ \downarrow $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 3 & (A) \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
The order of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is:	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ 5 & 5 & 2 \times 3 & (A) & \\ \hline 2 \times 3 & (A) & \\ 6 & 3 & \\ 2 \times 3 & (A) & \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} $	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \times 3 & (A) \\ \hline 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \times 3 & (A) \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} $.3
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \times 3 & (A) \\ \hline 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \times 3 & (A) \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} $.3
The order of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is:	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \times 3 (A) \end{array} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} $.3
2×2 (D) 3×3 (C) 3×2 (B) 4. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is called:	$ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 3 & (A) \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} $.3
2×2 (D) 3×3 (C) 3×2 (B) 4. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is called:	$ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 3 & (A) \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} $	
4. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is called: Pactangular matrix (C) Null matrix (B) Indontity matrix	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
ال ا		.4
	•	
All of these	[1 0]	
5. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is matrix of the order 2-by-2: قالب ہے۔ قالب ہے۔	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.5
ت Column کالی (D) Rectangular صفری (C) Null منتظیل (B) Identity	(A) ضربی ذا	
6. Matrix $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is a matrix: بالب $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	قالب [.6
[U 1] [0] All of those in (D) Scalar (C (C) Diagonal (ii (P) Unit	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
All of these تری (C) Diagonal کی ترام (B) Unit (C) The order of matrix [2 1] is:		
7. The order of matrix $[2 1]$ is: 0331-6696060 \vdots by - 2 - 2 (D) by - 1 - 1 (C) by - 2 - 1 (B) by	ا قالب ∐ 1 (A) 1 - 2 ·	.7
کی م بعی قالب کا ہے؟ Which is order of a square matrix?	کون سا درجه آ	.8
by - 2 - 3 (D) by - 1 - 2 (C) by - 2 - 2 (B) by	· 2 - 1 (A)	
by - 2 - 3 (D) by - 1 - 2 (C) by - 2 - 2 (B) by 9. If $\begin{bmatrix} a+3 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then the vaule of a y وتو x y y x y	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.9
6 (D) 3 (C) 3- (B)	ال- ۵	
	$\overline{2}$ 0	.10
$egin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$.10
	(A) صفری د	
		.11
Order of transpose of $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is: $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	قالب 📗	
11. Order of transpose of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is: $ (2) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} $	$_2\rfloor$	
1 1 by 3 1 (1)\ by 1 3 (C) by 3 2 (B) by	2 2 1/11	
12. If $X + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $X = $: $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{H}} X + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.12
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	-7 /4.	
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{(D)} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{(C)} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{(B)} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$	

13.	$egin{bmatrix} Adj egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = $		$Adj \mid \frac{1}{0}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\qquad} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \end{vmatrix}$.13
	$egin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (D)	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} (C)$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} (B)^L$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} (A)$	
14.	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (D)}$ Product of $\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ is equal to:		[x y] برابر ہے:	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ضربی حاصل	.14
		[2x-y] (C)	[x-2y] (B)	[2x+y] (A)	
15.	If $egin{array}{c c} 2 & 6 \ 3 & x \end{array} = 0$ then x is equal to:		و تو x برابر ہے:	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} [2x+y] & (A) \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 3 & x \end{bmatrix} = 0 $ $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & (A) \end{bmatrix}$.15
	9 - (D) The numbers $\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3},\sqrt{5},\pi$ and e a	6 (C)	6- (B)	9 (A)	
16.	The numbers $\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3},\sqrt{5},\pi$ and e a:	re called	اور e کو $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{3},\sqrt{5},\pi$ ایسے اعداد	.16
	C) Ra قررتی _{اعداد} Natural Numbers	رار tional Numbers	ا ناطق اع (B) Irrational Numbe	(A) غیر ناطق اعداد rs	
			Whole Nun	(D) کمل _{اعداد} nbers	
17.	$5^{2^3} \div (5^2)^3 = ?$			$5^{2^3} \div (5^2)^3 = ?$.17
	1 (D)	25 (C)	125 (B)	5 (A)	
18.	The value of $-i^8$ is:		i (B)	<i>ا</i> 8 قیمت	.18
	1+ (D)	1- (C)	<i>i</i> (B)	-i (A)	
19.	If $a,b \in R$ then only one of $a=b$ or $a=b$		a>bاِ ما $a>b$ اِ ما $a>b$	ا کر $a,b \in R$ اور، صر	.19
	which is called:		ت کہلاتی ہے:	درست ہو تو کو نسی خاصین	
	Transitiv	متعریت Property/	(B) Trichotomy prope		
	Multip	olicative Property ,	D) Additive Prop) ضربی خاصیت	erty مجمع خاصیت (C)	
20.	The value of i^9 is:			* / 0	.20
	-i (D)	i (C)	1- (B)	1 (A)	
21.	If $x,y,z \in R$ and $z < 0$ then $x < y \in R$	\Rightarrow	$x < y \Rightarrow$ توتی $z < z$.21
		xz = yz (C)		xz < yz (A)	
22.	Write $\sqrt[7]{x}$ in exponential form.			و پاور فارم میں کلط $\sqrt[7]{x}$.	.22
	$rac{7}{x^{rac{7}{2}}}$ (D)	$x^{\frac{1}{7}}$ (C)	x^7 (B)	x (A)	
23.	If $\sqrt[3]{35}$ the radicand is			$\sqrt[3]{35}$ میں ریڈیکینڈ	.23
	None (D)	35 (C)	$\frac{1}{3}$ (B)	3 (A)	
24.	$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)$			1	-
	(25 \ 2 <u> </u>			$= (\frac{25}{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.24
	$\left(\frac{25}{16}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = $	5 (0)	4 (D)		.24
	$-\frac{4}{5}$ (D)	$-\frac{5}{4}$ (C)	$+\frac{4}{\epsilon}$ (B)	$\frac{5}{4}$ (A)	
25.	$-rac{4}{5}$ (D) $(27x^{-1})^{-rac{2}{3}}=$		$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B)	$\frac{\frac{5}{4}}{-1}$ (A)	.24
25.	$-rac{4}{5}$ (D) $(27x^{-1})^{-rac{2}{3}}=$		$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B)	$\frac{\frac{5}{4}}{-1}$ (A)	
	$-rac{4}{5}$ (D) $(27x^{-1})^{-rac{2}{3}}=$ $-rac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8}$ (D)	$\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C)	$+rac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\sqrt{x^2\over 9}$ (B)	$\frac{\frac{5}{4}}{(A)}$ (A) -1) $-\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A)	.25
25. 26.	$-rac{4}{5}$ (D) $(27x^{-1})^{-rac{2}{3}}=$ $-rac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8}$ (D)	$\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C)	$+rac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\sqrt{x^2\over 9}$ (B)	$\frac{\frac{5}{4}}{(A)}$ (A) -1) $-\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A)	
26.	$-rac{4}{5}$ (D) $(27x^{-1})^{-rac{2}{3}}=$ $-rac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8}$ (D)	$\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C)	$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{9}$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B)	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.25
	$-rac{4}{5}$ (D) $(27x^{-1})^{-rac{2}{3}} = \underline{\qquad} \frac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8}$ (D)	$rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C) $5-4i$ (C)	$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{9}$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B) $-5-4i$	$egin{array}{c} rac{5}{4} & (A) \ \hline -1)^{-rac{2}{3}} = & \ rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9} & (A) \ \hline -\frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{2} & (A) & \dot{\lambda} \dot{\lambda} \dot{\lambda} \dot{\lambda} \dot{\lambda} \dot{\lambda} \dot{\lambda} \dot{\lambda}$.25
26.	$-\frac{4}{5} \text{ (D)}$ $(27x^{-1})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\qquad}$ $\underline{\sqrt{x^3} \atop 8} \text{ (D)}$ Conjugate of $5+4i$ is $\underline{\qquad}$: $5+4i \text{(D)}$ Imaginary part of $-i(3i+2)$ is:	$rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C) $5-4i$ (C) 3 (C) r.t addition?	$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{9}$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B) 2 (B) 2 (B) $\frac{2}{5}$	$rac{rac{5}{4}}{4}$ (A) -1) $-rac{2}{3}=$ $rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A) $-\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{5}$ (B) $\sqrt[3]{5}+4i$ (B) $-5+4i$ (A) $\sqrt[3]{3i+2}$ $\sqrt[3]{2}$ (A) $\sqrt[3]{2}$ (A) $\sqrt[3]{2}$ $\sqrt[3]{2}$ (B) $\sqrt[3]{2}$.25
26. 27.	$-\frac{4}{5} \text{ (D)}$ $(27x^{-1})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\qquad \qquad } \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8} \text{ (D)}}$ Conjugate of $5+4i$ is $\underline{\qquad }$: $5+4i \text{ (D)}$ Imaginary part of $-i(3i+2)$ is: $3- \text{ (D)}$ Which set has the closure property w.	$rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C) $5-4i$ (C) 3 (C) r.t addition?	$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{9}$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B) 2 (B) 2 (B) $\frac{2}{5}$	$rac{rac{5}{4}}{4}$ (A) -1) $-rac{2}{3}=$ $rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A) $-\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{5}$ (B) $\sqrt[3]{5}+4i$ (B) $-5+4i$ (A) $\sqrt[3]{3i+2}$ $\sqrt[3]{2}$ (A) $\sqrt[3]{2}$ (A) $\sqrt[3]{2}$ $\sqrt[3]{2}$ (B) $\sqrt[3]{2}$.25
26. 27. 28.	$-\frac{4}{5} \text{ (D)}$ $(27x^{-1})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\qquad \qquad } \frac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8} \text{ (D)}$ Conjugate of $5+4i$ is $\underline{\qquad }$: $5+4i \text{ (D)}$ Imaginary part of $-i(3i+2)$ is: $3- \text{ (D)}$	$rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C) $5-4i$ (C) 3 (C) r.t addition?	$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{9}$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B) $-5-4i$ (B) 2 (B) 2 (B) $\frac{2}{5}$	$rac{rac{5}{4}}{4}$ (A) -1) $-rac{2}{3}=$ $rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A) $-\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{5}$ (B) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (B) $-5+4i$.25 .26 .27 .28
26. 27.	$-\frac{4}{5} \text{ (D)}$ $(27x^{-1})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\qquad \qquad } \frac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8} \text{ (D)}$ Conjugate of $5+4i$ is $\underline{\qquad \qquad } 5+4i$ (D) Imaginary part of $-i(3i+2)$ is: $3- \text{ (D)}$ Which set has the closure property w. $\left\{1,\sqrt{2},\frac{1}{2}\right\} \text{ (D)}$ Real part of complex number $2ab(i+1)$	$rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C) $5-4i$ (C) 3 (C) 7 r.t addition? $\{0,1\}$ (C) 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	$+rac{4}{5}$ (B) $+rac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\sqrt{x^2}$ (B) -2 $-5-4i$ (B) -2 (B) -2 (B) $+2$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$	$rac{rac{5}{4}}{4}$ (A) -1) $-rac{2}{3}= rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A) $-\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-2-(A)$ $-2i$ (A) $-2i$ (A) $-2i$ (A)	.25
26. 27. 28.	$-\frac{4}{5} \text{ (D)}$ $(27x^{-1})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\qquad \qquad } \frac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8} \text{ (D)}$ Conjugate of $5+4i$ is $\underline{\qquad \qquad } 5+4i$ (D) Imaginary part of $-i(3i+2)$ is: $3- \text{ (D)}$ Which set has the closure property w. $\left\{1,\sqrt{2},\frac{1}{2}\right\} \text{ (D)}$ Real part of complex number $2ab(i+1)$	$rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C) $5-4i$ (C) 3 (C) r.t addition? $\{0,1\}$ (C) i^2) is: $-2ab$ (C)	$+rac{4}{5}$ (B) $+rac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\sqrt{x^2}$ (B) -2 $-5-4i$ (B) -2 (B) -2 (B) $+2$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$	$rac{rac{5}{4}}{4}$ (A) -1) $-rac{2}{3}= rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A) $-\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{9}$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-5+4i$ (A) $-2-(A)$ $-2i$ (A) $-2i$ (A) $-2i$ (A)	.25 .26 .27 .28
26. 27. 28.	$-\frac{4}{5} \text{ (D)}$ $(27x^{-1})^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\qquad \qquad } \frac{\sqrt{x^3}}{8} \text{ (D)}$ Conjugate of $5+4i$ is $\underline{\qquad \qquad } 5+4i$ (D) Imaginary part of $-i(3i+2)$ is: $3- \text{ (D)}$ Which set has the closure property w. $\left\{1,\sqrt{2},\frac{1}{2}\right\} \text{ (D)}$ Real part of complex number $2ab(i+2ab)$ (D)	$rac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8}$ (C) $5-4i$ (C) 3 (C) r.t addition? $\{0,1\}$ (C) i^2) is: $-2ab$ (C)	$+\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $(27x)$ $\frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{9}$ (B) $-5 - 4i$ (B) $-5 - 4i$ (B) $\frac{2}{9}$ (B) $\frac{2abi}{9}$ (B) $\frac{2abi}{9}$ (B)	$rac{rac{5}{4}}{(A)}$ $rac{5}{4}$ $rac{5}{4}$ $rac{5}{4}$ $rac{3}{4}$ $rac$.25 .26 .27 .28

.31	$\int \mathbf{x} \ \log_x 64 = 2$ 64 (A)	فیمت ہے (B)		(C)	64^2	In $log_x 64 = 2$, the value of x is:	1.
.32	$\leq ho$ الوگار تھم $\log rac{(22)^{1/3}}{5^3}$	مجموع ب	<u>ا</u> فرق کی صورت میں ا	ر <u>ن</u> ہوگا۔	I difference of	$\log \ \frac{(22)^{1/3}}{5^3} \ \text{in the form of sum and} \\ \log \operatorname{arithm will be:}$	32.
	$log 22 - log 5^3$ (A)				$\frac{1}{3}log22 - 3log5$	logarithm will be:	
	3log 22 - 3log 5 (C)	;			(log 22 - 3log 5)	1/2	
.33	:ö अ $a^x=n$ ी					If $a^x = n$ then:	33.
	$a = log_x n$ (A)			(C)	$x = log_a n$	$a = log_n x (D)$	
.34	ا د کېه 8 log e = جېه 8		$e\cong$ 0.4343	(C)	∞	$loge =$ where $e\cong 2.718$: 1 (D)	34.
.35	$egin{array}{cccc} & & & 0 & (A) & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	رها) مکھا جا سکتا	ا بر:	(0)		$log m^n$ can be written as:	35.
.55			$m \log n$	(C)	$n \log m$	log(mn) (D)	33.
.36	logp-logq برابر ہے:					logp - logq is same as:	36.
	$log\left(rac{p}{q} ight)$ (A)	(B)	log(p-q)	(C)	$\frac{\log p}{\log q}$	$log\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)$ (D)	
.37	$_ f log_b a imes log_c b$					$log_b a imes log_c b$ can be written as _	37.
	log_ac (A)	(B)	•	(C)	log_ab	log_bc (D)	
.38	$pg\left(rac{p}{q} ight) = $	$l\epsilon$				$\log\left(rac{p}{q} ight) = $	38.
	log p - log q (A)	(B)	$\frac{logp}{logq}$	(C)	logp+logq	logq-logp (D)	
.39	برابر ہوگا۔ $log_y x$		togq			$log_y x$ will be equal to:	39.
	$rac{log_z x}{log_v z}$ (A)	(B)	$\frac{log_xz}{log_yz}$	(C)	$\frac{log_z x}{log_z y}$	$rac{log_z y}{log_z x}$ (D)	
40	ير $y=rac{log_yz}{\log_z x}$ هو تو		$log_y z$		$log_z y$	If $y = log_z x$ then:	40.
.40	$z^y = x$ (A)		$x^y=z$	(C)	$x^z=y$		40.
.41	شاخت کریں کہ کون سی کثیر					Identity that which one of the them	41.
				_		B (اور) A and (D) x^2	
.42	=3اور $a+b=7$			•		If $a+b=7$, and $a-b=3$ then	42.
	21 (A)			(C)	40	10 (D)	
.43	$\sqrt{3}$)(3 - $\sqrt{3}$) =?	я(3+ 6 (B)		(C)	٥	$(3+\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})=?$ is:	43.
	3 (A)	, (Б)	O	(0)	9	12 (D)	
.44	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}$ کے مخرج کی ناط	ق صورت	ائل الاي ا			Rationalize form of $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}$ is:	44.
	$2(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})$ (A)			(C)	$2(./5 \pm ./3)$	V V V V	тт.
	$2(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3})$	(2)	γο γο	(0)	$2(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3})$	\ \(\frac{0}{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)	
.45	مقدار اصم $a+\sqrt{b}$ کا زو	رج جمله	ـــــ:			Conjugate of surd $a+\sqrt{b}$ is:	45.
	$-a+\sqrt{\overline{b}}$ (A)	(B)	$a-\sqrt{\overline{b}}$	(C)	$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$	$\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}$ (D) The degree of polynomial x^2y^2+	
.46	$+3xy+y^3$ کثیر رقمی	$\sqrt{x^2y^2}$	کا درجہ ہے۔		$\overline{3xy+y^3}$ is	The degree of polynomial x^2y^2+	46.
	1 (A)	2 (B)	2	(C)	3	4 (D)	
.47	ایک الجب $4x+3y-2$	ری	<u> </u>	(-)	: :	4x+3y-2 is an algebraic	47.
	Sentence جمله (A)	(B)	فقره Expression	(C)	مساوات Equation	(D) غير مساوات In Equation	
.48	$4x^4+2x^2y$ کثیر رقمی	کا درجہ ۔	: 4			The degree of polynomial $4x^4+2$	48.
	$a^3 + b^3 = $	2 (B)	2	(C)	3	4 (D)	
.49	$a^3+b^3=$ (A) a^2+ab+b^2	(a - b)	$-ab+b^2$) (B) ((a^2)	$+b^2$) (C) $(a+b)$	$a^3 + b^3 = $	49.
	(a^2+ab-b^2) (D)) (u	(a) (a)	$(a \ b)(a \ ab)$	

50.	$(3+\sqrt{2})(3-\sqrt{2})$ is equal to: $(3+\sqrt{2})(3-\sqrt{2})$	
	1 (D) 1- (C) 7- (B) 7 (A $\frac{a^2-b^2}{a+b}$ is equal to. $\frac{a^2-b^2}{a+b}$)
51.	$\frac{a^2-b^2}{a+b}$ is equal to. $\therefore \cancel{/}\cancel{a} \frac{a^2-b^2}{a+b}$.51
	$(a-b)^2$ (D) $(a+b)^2$ (C) $(a+b)$ (B) $(a-b)$ (A $(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})$ is equal to: $(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})$)
52.	$\int (\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})$ is equal to: نبر نب $(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})$.52
	a-b (D) a+b (C) a^2-b^2 (B) a^2+b^2 (A)
53.	What is the order of the surd $\sqrt[3]{x}$? کا ورجہ کیا ہے؟	.53
	3 (D) 2 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (A)
<u>54.</u>	Factors of $ac+ad+bc+bd$ are: جزو ضری ہیں۔ $ac+ad+bc+bd$.54
	$(a+d)(c+b)$ (C) $(a+c)(\dot{b+d})$ (B) $(a+b)(c+d)$ (A)
	None of these (D)
	ان میں سے کوئی نہیں	
55.	(3+y)(x-a) are prime factors of: جنوری ہیں؟ $(3+y)(x-a)$ عمرو اجزائے ضرفی ہیں؟	.55
	3x+3a-xy-ay (C) $3x+xy-ay-3y$ (B) $3x-3a+xy-ay$ (A)	
	3x - 3a - xy - ay (D)
56.	What will be added to complete the square of $9x^2-12xy$ کو کائل مربع بنانے کیلئے اس میں کیا جمع کریں	.56
<i>5</i> 0.	$9x^2-12xy$?	
	_	
57.	$-4y^2$ (D) $4y^2$ (C) $16y^2$ (B) $-16y^2$ (A Find m so that $9a^2-12ab+m$ is complete $9a^2-12ab+m+12ab$.57
57.	square:	
	$4b^2$ (D) $-4b^2$ (C) $16b^2$ (B) $-16b^2$ (A	,
 58.	$4b^2$ (D) $-4b^2$ (C) $16b^2$ (B) $-16b^2$ (A Factors of $3x^2-75y^2$ is:	.58
56.	3(x-25y) (C) $3(x+25y)(x-25y)$ (B) $(3x+75y)(3x-75y)$ (A	
	3(x+5y)(x-5y) (D	
5 9.	$a^2+2ab+b^2-c^2$ have factors: مرتی ہیں۔ $a^2+2ab+b^2-c^2$.59
	(a+b+c)(a+b-c) (C) $(a-b-c)(a+b-c)$ (B) $(a+c+b)(a+c-b)$ (A	
	(a-c+b)(a-c-b) (D)
60.	What shall be added in x^4+64 to complete the بین کیا جمع کیا جائے کہ مرابع مکمل ہوجائے؟ x^4+64	.60
	square?	
	$16x^2$ (D) $4x^2$ (C) $-8x^2$ (B) $8x^2$ (A The factors of $x^2-7x+12$ are: -2 ابترائے ضرفی ہے۔ $x^2-7x+12$	1
61.	The factors of $x^2 - 7x + 12$ are. $(x + 2)(x + 4) (x + 4$.61
	$(x+3)(x-4)$ (D) $(x-3)(x+4)$ (C) $(x-3)(x-4)$ (B) $(x+3)(x+4)$ (A If $(x-1)$ is a factor of $(x^3-Kx^2+11x-6)$	-
62.		
	(x - Kx + 11x - 0)	
	ېت بو گی:	
	18 (D) 18 (C) 6 (B) 6 (A Factors of $8x^3+27y^3$ are: $8x^3+27y^3$ are:)
63.		
	$(2x+3y)(4x^2+9y^2)$ (C) $(2x-3y)(4x^2-9y^2)$ (B) $(2x-3y)(4x^2+6xy+9y^2)$ (A) $(2x+3y)(4x^2-6xy+9y^2)$ (D)	
<u> </u>	$(2x+3y)(4x^2-6xy+9y^2)$ (D Factors of $3x^2-x-2$ is:	
64.		
	$(x-1),(3x+2)$ (D) $(x-1),(3x-2)$ (C) $(x+1),(3x+2)$ (B) $(x+1),(3x-2)$ (A Factors of a^4-4b^4 are:	
C F	10.00	
65.	$(a - b)(a + b)(a^2 - 4b^2)$ (C) $(a^2 - 2b^2)(a^2 + 2b^2)$ (R) $(a - b)(a + b)(a^2 + 4b^2)$ (A)	
65.	$(a-b)(a+b)(a^2-4b^2)$ (C) $(a^2-2b^2)(a^2+2b^2)$ (B) $(a-b)(a+b)(a^2+4b^2)$ (A $(a-2b)(a^2+2b^2)$ (D)	
	$(a-2b)(a^2+2b^2)$ (D)
65. 66.		.66

I	The feature of 5 v2 17 v2 19 v2 are	
67.	The factors of $5x^2-17xy-12y^2$ are. $5x^2-17xy-12y^2$ $5x^2-17xy-12y^2$ $(5x-4y)(x+3y)$ (D) $(x-4y)(5x+3y)$ (C) $(x-4y)(5x-3y)$ (B) $(x+4y)(5x+3y)$ (A)	.67
68.	$(3x-4y)(x+3y)$ (b) $(x-4y)(3x+3y)$ (c) $(x-4y)(3x-3y)$ (b) $(x+4y)(3x+3y)$ (A) If (x-2) is factor of $P(x)=x^2+2kx+8$, then	.68
08.	the value of k is: $v = w + 2kw + 6 + 6 + 2k + 2k$.08
	2- (D) 2 (C) 3- (B) 3 (A)	
69.	Find m so that x^2+4x+m is a complete کی کی قیمت کے لیے x^2+4x+m کا مل مرکع بن x^2+4x+m کا میں قیمت کے ایک میں جا کا مرکع بن	.69
	square: بائے گا؟	
	16 (D) 4 (C) 8- (B) 8 (A)	
70.	Factorize of $27x^3-\frac{1}{x^3}$ are: $77x^3-\frac{1}{x^3}$.70
	$\left(3x+rac{1}{x} ight)\left(9x^2+3+rac{1}{x^2} ight)$ (B) $\left(3x-rac{1}{x} ight)\left(9x^2+3+rac{1}{x^2} ight)$ (A)	
	$\left(3x+rac{1}{x} ight)\left(9x^2-3+rac{1}{x^2} ight) \hspace{0.5cm} ext{(D)} \hspace{1.5cm} \left(3x-rac{1}{x} ight)\left(9x^2-3+rac{1}{x^2} ight) \hspace{0.5cm} ext{(C)}$	
71.	H.C.F of x^2-3x+2, x^2-4x+3 and for x^2-5x+6 , where x^2-4x+3 and for x^2-3x+2 , where x^2-3x+2 , where x^2-3x+3 and x^2-3x+3 . The second x^2-3x+3 is x^2-3x+3 and x^2-3x+3 .	.71
	x^2-5x+6 will be:	
	(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) (D) $(x-2)(x-3)$ (C) $(x-1)(x-3)$ (B) $(x-1)(x-2)$ (A)	
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	$\frac{xy}{x^2-y^2}$ (D) 2 (C) $\frac{4xy}{x^2-y^2}$ (B) $\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{x^2-y^2}$ (A)	
73.	Simplify form of $\frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-9}$ is: $\frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-9}$.73
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74.	Simple form of $\left(\frac{2x+y}{x+y}-1\right)\div\left(1-\frac{x}{x+y}\right)$ is: $\left(\frac{2x+y}{x+y}-1\right)\div\left(1-\frac{x}{x+y}\right)$.74
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/3.	Rational form of $\frac{a^3-b^3}{a^4-b^4}$ $\div \frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{a^2+b^2}$ is: $\frac{a^3-b^3}{a^4-b^4}$ $\div \frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{a^2+b^2}$./3
	$\frac{a+b}{a^2+b^2}$ (D) $\frac{a-b}{a^2+b^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{a-b}$ (B) $\frac{1}{a+b}$ (A)	
76.	$\frac{a^2-5a-14}{a^2-3a-18} imes \frac{a+3}{a-2}$ is simply equal to: $\frac{a+3}{a^2-3a-18} imes \frac{a+3}{a-2}$ (C) $\frac{a+7}{a-2}$ (B) $\frac{a+7}{a-6}$ (A) Square root of $4x^2-12xy+9y^2$ is: $-2xy+9y^2$.76
	$\frac{a-2}{a+3}$ (D) $\frac{a+3}{a-6}$ (C) $\frac{a+7}{a-2}$ (B) $\frac{a+7}{a-6}$ (A)	
77.	Square root of $4x^2-12xy+9y^2$ is: مجدر المرابع ہے۔ $4x^2-12xy+9y^2$.77
	$\sqrt{\pm(2x-3y)^2}$ (D) $\pm\sqrt{(2x-3y)^2}$ (C) $\pm\sqrt{(2x-3y)}$ (B) $\pm(2x-3y)$ (A)	
78.	$\pm i \omega$.78
	$\pm(2x-\frac{1}{2x})^2$ (D) $\pm(2x-\frac{1}{x})$ (C) $\pm(x-\frac{1}{2x})^2$ (B) $\pm(x-\frac{1}{x})$ (A) What should be added to complete the square of جلہ x^4+64 بین کیا جائے کہ مکمل مرابع بن جائے؟	
79.	What should be added to complete the square of x^4+64 ? میں کیا جمع کیا جائے کہ مکمل مربع بن جائے؟ x^4+64 ?	.79
	$4x^2$ (D) $16x^2$ (C) $-8x^2$ (B) $8x^2$ (A)	
80.	$4x^2$ (D) $16x^2$ (C) $-8x^2$ (B) $8x^2$ (A) H.C.F of $5x^2y^2$ and $20x^3y^3$ is: : $20x^3y^3$ $5x^2y^2$.80
	$5xy$ (D) $100x^{5}y^{5}$ (C) $20x^{3}y^{3}$ (B) $5x^{2}y^{2}$ (A)	
81.	$4x^2$ (D) $16x^2$ (C) $-8x^2$ (B) $8x^2$ (A) H.C.F of $5x^2y^2$ and $20x^3y^3$ is: $30xy^2y^3$ is: $30xy^2y^3$ (B) $3x^2y^2$ (A) H.C.F of (x-2) and (x^2+x-6) is. $x+2$ (D) $x-2$ (C) $x+3$ (B) x^2+x-6 (A) L.C.M of $45xyz$, $15x^2$ and $30xyz$ is: $30xyz$, 3	.81
82.	$x+z$ (D) $x-z$ (C) $x+s$ (B) x^2+x-6 (A) L.C.M of $45xyz, 15x^2$ and $30xyz$ is: $30xyz$ $45xyz$ $15x^2$.82
04.	$15x^2yz$ (D) $15xyz$ (C) $90x^2yz$ (B) $90xyz$ (A)	.82
83.	L.C.M of a^2+b^2 and a^4-b^4 is. a^4-b^4 is.	.83
	a^4-b^4 (D) $a-b$ (C) a^2-b^2 (B) a^2+b^2 (A) H.C.F of a^3+b^3 and a^2-ab+b^2 : $:= a^2-b^2$ (B) a^2+b^2 (A)	
84.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.84
	a^2+b^2 (D) $(a-b)^2$ (C) a^2-ab+b^2 (B) $a+b$ (A)	

	H.C.F of (x^2-5x+6) and (x^2-5x+6)	-x-6) is.	الخطم	يول (x^2-x-6) اور (x^2-x-6) کا عادِ	
	x-2 (D)	x^2-4	(C)	x+2 (B)	- (A)
86.	H.C.F of a^2-b^2 and a^3-b^3 is:			رین جریری کریں ہے: a^3-b^3 کا عاد اعظم ہے: a^2-b^3	5^2 .86
	$\left(a^2-ab+b^2 ight)$ (D)		(C)	(a+b) (B) $(a-b)$ (A)	۹)
87.	The square root of a^2-2a+1 is			کاجذالمرکع ہے۔ a^2-2a+	
	a+1 (D)	(a-1)	(C)	$\pm (a-1)$ (B) $\pm (a+1)$ (A) $\pm (a+1)$ (A) $\pm (a+1)$ (B) $\pm (a+1)$ (A) خورالمربع $\pm (a+1)$ کا جذرالمربع کا جندالمربع کا ج	۹)
88.	The square Root of $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} + 2$	is:		کا جذرالمربع ہے۔ $x^4+rac{1}{x^4}+$	2 .88
		$\pm \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$	(B)	$\pm \left(x + \frac{x}{x}\right)$ (4)	۹)
		(~ /		$\pm \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$ (9)	2)
		$\pm\left(x^2-rac{1}{x^2} ight)$		\	
89.	Which of the following is the solution inequality: $3-4x \le 11$	on of the		ن سا عدد غير مساوات $11 \leq 4x \leq 3$ کا حمل ہو گا؟	.89
	None (D)	$-\frac{14}{4}$	(C)	2- (B) 8- (A	۹)
90.	A statement involving any of the S			ی بیان جس میں $>, <, \leq$ یا \geq میں سے کوئی ایک علامہ \geq	90. کو
<i>,</i>	\leq or \geq is called:		• -	ے کہلاتی ہے۔ کے کہلاتی ہے۔	
		غير مساوات nequality	(B)	کے ہوں ہے۔ ر) مباوات Equation	
	ہر قیت کے لیے ورست ہو۔				
91.	x = is a member of solution s	<u> </u>	. ,	ي کورن صاوات $x=$: $-2 < x < rac{3}{2}$ عير مساوات $x=$	
71.	$\sqrt{-2} < \frac{3}{2}$. ,		$x = \frac{1}{2}$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$	= .91
	$\frac{3}{2}$ (D)	0	(C)	3 (B) 5- (a	۹)
92.	If x is no larger than 10, then:			. x کی قیت 10 سے بڑی نہ ہو تو:	92. اگ
	> 10	1.0			'' .74
	x > 10 (D)	x < 10	(C)	$x \leq 10$ (B) $x \geq 8$ (A	
93.	x>10 (D) If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is		(C)	$x \leq 10$ (B) $x \geq 8$ (A) استعداد "C" زیادہ سے زیادہ $x \geq 8$ (B) استعداد ("C" نیادہ سے زیادہ $x \geq 8$	۹)
93.			(C)	۔ لفٹ کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ	A) .93
93.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is				A) .93 00
93. 94.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then:	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$		ر لفٹ کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ : 160 یاؤنڈ ہو تو $C \leq 1600$ (B) $C \leq 1600$	A) .93 .93 .00 A)
	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: C > 1600 (D)	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$ \vdots	(C)	۔ لفٹ کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ 160 یاؤنڈ ہو تو:	A) .93 .93 .90 A) .94
	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: C > 1600 (D) x = 0 is solution of the inequality _	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$ \vdots $\mathbf{x+2<0}$	(C)	ی لفٹ کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ 160	A) .93 00 A) .94 A)
94.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: C > 1600 (D) x = 0 is solution of the inequality _ x-2 < 0 (D)	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$ \vdots $\mathbf{x+2<0}$	(C)	ر لفٹ کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ 160 160 یاؤنڈ ہو تو $C \leq 1600$ (B) $C \leq 1600$ (C ≤ 1600 (B) ≤ 1600 ≤ 1600 ≤ 1600	A) .93 .93 .94 A) .95
94. 95.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: C > 1600 (D) x = 0 is solution of the inequality _	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$	(C)	ی لفٹ کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد '''زیادہ سے زیادہ C ''زیادہ سے زیادہ : $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1$	A) .93 00 A) .94 A) .95 A) .95
94.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: $C > 1600 (D)$ $x = 0 \text{ is solution of the inequality } $ $x-2 < 0 (D)$ If $(x - 1, y + 1) = (0, 0)$ then (x, y) is $(1-,1-) (D)$	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$	(C) (C)	الفث کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ C نادہ C نادہ C افت کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ $C \leq 1600$ (B) $C \leq 1600$ (C) $C \leq 1600$ (B) $C \leq 1600$ (C) $C \leq 1600$ (D) $C \leq 1600$ (E) $C \leq 1600$ (C)	A) .93 .94 A) .95 A) .96
94. 95. 96.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: $C > 1600 (D)$ $x = 0 \text{ is solution of the inequality } $ $x-2 < 0 (D)$ $If (x -1, y + 1) = (0, 0) \text{ then } (x, y) \text{ is } $ $(1-,1-) (D)$ $If (x, 0) = (0, y) \text{ then } (x, y) \text{ is:}$	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$	(C) (C)	ی لفٹ کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد '''زیادہ سے زیادہ C ''زیادہ سے زیادہ : $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1$	A) .93 .94 A) .95 A) .96
94. 95.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: $C > 1600 (D)$ $x = 0 \text{ is solution of the inequality } _$ $x-2 < 0 (D)$ If $(x-1, y+1) = (0, 0)$ then (x, y) is $(1-,1-) (D)$ If $(x, 0) = (0, y)$ then (x, y) is: $(1,1) (D)$	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$:	(C) (C)	الفث کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ C نادہ C نادہ C افت کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ $C \leq 1600$ (B) $C \leq 1600$ (C) $C \leq 1600$ (B) $C \leq 1600$ (C) $C \leq 1600$ (D) $C \leq 1600$ (E) $C \leq 1600$ (C)	A) .93 .94 A) .95 A) .96
94. 95. 96.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: $C > 1600 (D)$ $x = 0 \text{ is solution of the inequality} \\ x-2 < 0 (D)$ If $(x - 1, y + 1) = (0, 0)$ then (x, y) is $(1-,1-) (D)$ If $(x, 0) = (0, y)$ then (x, y) is: $(1,1) (D)$ Point $(2, -3)$ lies in quadrant:	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$:	(C) (C) (C)	افث کو بوجھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ $C = 1600$ این $C = 16000$ این $C = 16000$ این $C = 16000$ این $C = 16000$	A) .93 00 A) .94 A) .95 A) .96 A) .97 A) .97
94. 95. 96.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then:	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$ \vdots $\mathbf{x+2<0}$ \vdots $(1,1)$ $(0,1)$ \vdots \vdots	(C) (C) (C)	الفث کو بو جھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ $C = 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (A) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (A) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$	A) .93 .94 A) .95 A) .96 A) .97 A) .98 A)
94. 95. 96. 97.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: $C > 1600 (D)$ $x = 0 \text{ is solution of the inequality } _$ $x-2 < 0 (D)$ If $(x-1, y+1) = (0, 0)$ then (x, y) is $(1-,1-) (D)$ If $(x, 0) = (0, y)$ then (x, y) is: $(1,1) (D)$ Point $(2, -3)$ lies in quadrant: $IV (D)$ Point $(-3, -3)$ lies in quadrant:	at most 1600 $C \geq 1600$ \vdots $\mathbf{x+2<0}$ \vdots $(1,1)$ $(0,1)$ \vdots \vdots	(C) (C) (C) (C)	الفث کو بو جھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ $C = 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$	A) .93 .94 A) .95 A) .96 A) .97 A) .98 A) .99
94. 95. 96.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: $C > 1600 (D)$ $x = 0 \text{ is solution of the inequality } _$ $x-2 < 0 (D)$ If $(x-1, y+1) = (0, 0)$ then (x, y) is $(1-,1-) (D)$ If $(x, 0) = (0, y)$ then (x, y) is: $(1,1) (D)$ Point $(2, -3)$ lies in quadrant: $IV (D)$ Point $(-3, -3)$ lies in quadrant: $IV (D)$ If $y = 2x + 1$ and for $x = 2$ then y is $5 (D)$	at most 1600 $C \ge 1600$	(C) (C) (C) (C)	الفث کو بو جھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ $C = 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$	A) .93 .94 A) .95 A) .96 A) .97 A) .98 A) .99
94. 95. 96. 97.	If the capacity of 'C' an elevator is pounds, then: $C > 1600 (D)$ $x = 0 \text{ is solution of the inequality } $ $x-2 < 0 (D)$ If $(x-1, y+1) = (0, 0)$ then (x, y) is $(1-,1-) (D)$ If $(x, 0) = (0, y)$ then (x, y) is: $(1,1) (D)$ Point $(2, -3)$ lies in quadrant: $IV (D)$ Point $(-3, -3)$ lies in quadrant: $IV (D)$ If $y = 2x + 1$ and for $x = 2$ then y is $5 (D)$	at most 1600 $C \ge 1600$	(C) (C) (C) (C)	الفث کو بو جھ اُٹھانے کی استعداد ''C''زیادہ سے زیادہ $C = 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (A) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (A) $C < 1600$ (B) $C < 1600$ (C) $C < 1600$	A) .93 .94 A) .95 A) .96 A) .97 A) .98 A) .99

STAR EDUCATION ACADEMY

 Name:
 Roll#
 Class:
 CLASS-9

 Subject:
 Maths-9
 Date:
 T.Cod
 2287

 Test Type #
 Type 1B - 100 MCQs Test - Marks=100

 Syllabus:
 Unit-1, Unit-2, Unit-3, Unit-4, Unit-5, Unit-6, Unit-7, Unit-8,

Test Type with Answers Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Α	С	В	В	Α	D	В	В	Α	С	В	D	Α	С	Α	Α	С	D	Α	С
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
В	С	С	В	Α	С	Α	Α	С	C	D	В	C	В	С	Α	В	Α	С	Α
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	D	В	D	В	D	В	D	В	Α	Α	D	D	Α	Α	С	D	D	С	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
В	В	D	D	В	В	C	В	С	Α	D	В	С	D	Α	Α	Α	В	С	Α
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
С	В	D	В	Α	Α	В	В	В	В	С	В	В	D	Α	Α	D	С	D	D