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| Mathematics   | 9th, Gujranwala Board, 2015 | Group - I  |
| Time: 20 Min. | Objective                   | Marks = 15 |

Note: Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle

in front of that question with Marker or Pen ink. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

- 1.** If  $X + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , then X is equal to
- (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- 2.** The value of  $i^9$  is  
 (A) 1 (B) -1  
 (C)  $i$  (D)  $-i$
- 3.** The logarithm of unity to any base is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) 1 (B) 10  
 (C)  $e$  (D) 0
- 4.**  $(3 + \sqrt{2})(3 - \sqrt{2})$  is equal to  
 (A) 7 (B) -7  
 (C) -1 (D) 1
- 5.** Factors of  $x^2 - 5x + 6$  are  
 (A)  $(x+1)(x-6)$  (B)  $(x-2)(x-3)$   
 (C)  $(x+6)(x-1)$  (D)  $(x+2)(x+3)$
- 6.** H.C.F of  $a^3 + b^3$  and  $a^2 - ab + b^2$  is  
 (A)  $a + b$  (B)  $a^2 - ab + b^2$   
 (C)  $(a-b)^2$  (D)  $a^2 + b^2$
- 7.**  $x = \frac{-2 < x - \frac{3}{2}}$  is a solution the inequality  
 (A) -5 (B) 3  
 (C) 0 (D)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- 8.** If  $(x - 1, y + 1) = (0, 0)$ , then  $(x, y)$  is equal to  
 (A) (1, -1) (B) (-1, 1)  
 (C) (1, 1) (D) (-1, -1)
- 9.** Mid-point of the points  $(-2, 2)$  and  $(2, -2)$  is  
 (A) (2, 2) (B) (-2, -2)  
 (C) (0, 0) (D) (1, 1)
- 10.** If three points lie on the same line, then these points are called  
 (A) collinear (B) non-collinear  
 (C) parallel (D) unparallel
- 11.** Medians of a triangle are  
 (A) concurrent (B) parallel  
 (C) opposite (D) non collinear
- 12.** The \_\_\_\_\_ of circle is on the right bisectors of each of its chords.  
 (A) chord (B) radius  
 (C) centre (D) sector
- 13.** \_\_\_\_\_ has no unit.  
 (A) length (B) width  
 (C) area (D) ratio
- 14.** Parallelograms on equal bases and having the same (or equal) altitude are \_\_\_\_\_ in area.  
 (A) unequal (B) equal  
 (C) congruent (D) similar
- 15.** A quadrilateral having each angle equal to  $90^\circ$  is called  
 (A) parallelogram (B) rectangle  
 (C) trapezium (D) rhombus