

Paper No. 33

Multan Board
(First Group)ANNUAL
2017

ACCORDING TO THE NEW PAPER PATTERN OF ALL BOARDS

Roll No. (in Figures): (in Words):

Maximum Marks: 15

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time Allowed : 20 Minutes

	A	B	C	D	Write correct option		A	B	C	D	Write correct option		A	B	C	D	Write correct option
1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		6	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		11	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		12	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		8	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		13	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
4	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		9	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		14	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
5	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		10	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		15	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	

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 in the answer-book. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

Q1.

15

- A line segment has only _____ mid-point:
(A) Four (B) Two (C) Three (D) One
- Equality of two ratios is called:
(A) Ratio (B) Proportion (C) Congruent (D) Equality
- If the length and breadth of a rectangle are a and b then the area will be:
(A) $a + b$ (B) $a - b$ (C) $a \times b$ (D) $a \div b$
- _____ congruent triangles can be made by joining the mid-points of the sides of a triangle:
(A) Three (B) Four (C) Five (D) Two
- If $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 3 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0$, then x is equal to:
(A) 9 (B) -6 (C) 6 (D) -9
- The Radical form of $4^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is:
(A) $\sqrt[3]{4^2}$ (B) $\sqrt{4^3}$ (C) $\sqrt[3]{4^3}$ (D) $\sqrt{4^6}$
- The value of $\log\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)$ is:
(A) $\log p + \log q$ (B) $\frac{\log p}{\log q}$ (C) $\log p - \log q$ (D) $\log q - \log p$
- $(3 + \sqrt{2})(3 - \sqrt{2})$ is equal to:
(A) 7 (B) -7 (C) -1 (D) 1
- For the value of m _____ $x^2 + 4x + m$ will become a perfect square:
(A) 8 (B) -8 (C) 4 (D) 16
- L.C.M of $a^2 + b^2$ and $a^4 - b^4$ is:
(A) $a^2 + b^2$ (B) $a^2 - b^2$ (C) $a^4 - b^4$ (D) $a - b$
- If the value of x is not larger than 10, then:
(A) $x \geq 8$ (B) $x \leq 10$ (C) $x < 10$ (D) $x > 10$
- If $y = 2x + 1$ and for $x = 2$, then y is equal to:
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- Mid-point of the points (0,0) and (2,2) is:
(A) (1, 1) (B) (1, 0) (C) (0, 1) (D) (-1, -1)
- Number of lines can be drawn from two points:
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) Unlimited
- In a parallelogram opposite sides are:
(A) Non-opposite (B) Not Congruent (C) Concurrent (D) Congruent