

Paper No. 34

Multan Board
(Second 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
- $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is a solution of the inequality $-2 < x < \frac{3}{2}$:
 (A) 3 (B) 0 (C) -5 (D) $\frac{3}{2}$
 - Point $(-3, -3)$ lies in the quadrant:
 (A) I (B) II (C) IV (D) III
 - The distance between the pairs of points $(1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$ is:
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\sqrt{2}$ (D) 2
 - In any triangle, there can be right angle(s):
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
 - Any diagonal of a parallelogram divides the parallelogram into two triangles:
 (A) Concurrent (B) Congruent (C) Parallel (D) Collinear
 - The bisectors of the three angles of a triangle are:
 (A) Collinear (B) Same (C) Equal (D) Concurrent
 - Equality of two ratios is defined as:
 (A) Proportional (B) Proportion (C) Equal (D) Unequal
 - The set of all the points of cartesian plane which are inside the triangle are called:
 (A) Interior of triangle (B) Exterior of triangle (C) Congruent triangle (D) Right angled triangle
 - If three altitudes of a triangle are congruent the triangle is:
 (A) Equilateral (B) Right angled (C) Isosceles (D) Acute angle
 - If $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 3 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0$ then $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:
 (A) 9 (B) 6 (C) -6 (D) -9
 - $\left(\frac{25}{16}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$:
 (A) $\frac{5}{4}$ (B) $\frac{4}{5}$ (C) $\frac{-5}{4}$ (D) $\frac{-4}{5}$
 - Value of $\log \frac{p}{q}$ is:
 (A) $\log p + \log q$ (B) $\log q - \log p$ (C) $\log p - \log q$ (D) $\frac{\log p}{\log q}$
 - The degree of polynomial $4x^4 + 2x^2y$ is:
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
 - For the value of $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, will make $x^2 + 4x^2 + m$ a complete square:
 (A) 8 (B) -8 (C) 4 (D) 16
 - H.C.F of $a^2 - b^2$ and $-b^3$ is:
 (A) $a - b$ (B) $a + b$ (C) $a^2 + ab + b^2$ (D) $a^2 - ab + b^2$