

نوٹ : ہر سوال کے چار ممکنہ جوابات A, B, C, D دیے گئے ہیں۔ جہاں کاپی پر ہر سوال کے چار ممکنہ جوابات دیے گئے ہیں ان میں سے درست جواب کے مطابق صحیح دائرہ کو مار کر بائیں سے چھری ایک سے زیادہ دائروں کو مارنے یا کاٹ کر کرنے کی صورت میں مذکورہ جواب غلط تصور ہوگا۔

Note : Four possible choices A, B, C, D to each question are given. Which choice is correct, fill that circle in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the circles. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

سوال نمبر 1 اگر $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ اور $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ہوں تو $A \cdot B$ کا نتیجہ ہے :

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A \cdot B$ is equal to : (1)

$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (A)

Factors of $8x^3 + 27y^3$ are — : (2)

$(2x - 3y), (4x^2 - 9y^2)$ (B) $(2x + 3y), (4x^2 + 9y^2)$ (A)

$(2x - 3y), (4x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2)$ (D) $(2x + 3y), (4x^2 - 6xy + 9y^2)$ (C)

$\log(m^n)$ can be written as — : (3)

$\log(mn)$ (D) $n \log m$ (C) $m \log n$ (B) $(\log m)^n$ (A)

The numbers $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$ and e are called — : (4)

Rational Numbers (B) Irrational Numbers (A)

Whole Numbers (D) Natural Numbers (C)

$a^3 - b^3$ is equal to — : (5)

$(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ (B) $(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ (A)

$(a - b)(a^2 + ab - b^2)$ (D) $(a - b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ (C)

Point $(2, -3)$ lies in Quadrant — : (6)

IV (D) III (C) II (B) I (A)

$x = \frac{3}{2}$ is a solution of the inequality $-2 < x < \frac{3}{2}$: (7)

$\frac{3}{2}$ (D) 0 (C) 3 (B) -5 (A)

H.C.F. of $x - 2$ and $x^2 + x - 6$ is — : (8)

$a^2 + b^2$ (D) $(a - b)^2$ (C) $a^2 - ab + b^2$ (B) $a + b$ (A)

Mid-point of the points $(2, 2)$ and $(0, 0)$ is — : (9)

$(-1, -1)$ (D) $(0, 1)$ (C) $(1, 0)$ (B) $(1, 1)$ (A)

Bisection means to divide into — equal parts : (10)

None of these (D) 4 (C) 3 (B) 2 (A)

The diagonals of a parallelogram — each other : (11)

None (D) Bisect at right angle (C) Trisect (B) Bisect (A)

If one angle of right triangle is 30° , the Hypotenuse is — as long as the side opposite to the angle is : (12)

None of these (D) Fourth (C) Thrice (B) Twice (A)

Ratio has unit — : (13)

Yard (D) Meter (C) Centimeter (B) No Unit (A)

Area of a Parallelogram is — to the product of base and height : (14)

Equal (D) Different (C) Same (B) Unequal (A)

Find 'm' so that $x^2 + 4x + m$ is a complete square : (15)

16 (D) 4 (C) -8 (B) 8 (A)