

## ICS Part 2 Mathematics Full Book Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If equation of circle is $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$ , then center of a circle:	A. $(-h, -k)$ B. $(h, k)$ C. $(-h, k)$ D. $(h, -k)$
2	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. Derivative B. Differential C. Integral D. None of these
3	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
4	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
5	The point of intersection of internal bisectors of the angles of a triangle is called:	A. Centroid B. Ortho-centers C. Circums-center D. In-center
6	A parallelogram is a rhombus if and only if its diagonals are:	A. Parallel B. Perpendicular C. Equal D. None of these
7	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. 0 B. 2 C. 1 D. -1
8	Inclination of X-axis or of any line parallel to X-axis is:	A. Zero D. Undefined
9	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. $\operatorname{cosec} x + c$ B. $-\operatorname{cosec} x + c$ C. $\cot x + c$ D. $-\cot x + c$
10	Equation of the line parallel to $x + 3y - 9 = 0$ is:	A. $3x - y - 9 = 0$ B. $3x + 9y + 7 = 0$ C. $2x - 6y - 18 = 0$ D. $x - 3y + 9 = 0$
11	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
12	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. x - axis B. z - axis C. y - axis D. None of these
13	The radius of circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ is:	
14	If the equation of the parabola is $y^2 = -4ax$ , then opening of the parabola is to the _____ of the y-axis:	A. Left B. Upward C. Right D. Downward
15	Point of intersection of lines $x - 2y + 1 = 0$ and $2x - y + 2 = 0$ equals:	A. $(1, 0)$ B. $(0, 1)$ C. $(-1, 0)$ D. $(0, -1)$
16	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. 0 B. -1 C. 1 D. 2
17	For any point $(x, y)$ on x-axis:	A. $y = 1$ B. $y = 0$ C. $v = -1$

$\vec{y} = 2$

18

Question Image

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. a + b

19

If any two vectors of scalar triple product are equal, then its value is equal to:

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. -1
- D. 2

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If  $r$  is the radius of any circle and  $C$  its center, then any point  $P(x_1, y_1)$  lies on the circle only if:

- A.  $|CP| < r$
- B.  $|CP| > r$
- C.  $|CP| = r$
- D. None of these