

## Mathematics General Science Test Hard Mode

The radius of the circle (x-1) <sup>2</sup> + (y+3) <sup>2</sup> = 64 is  Question image  Question image  Which of the following is the equation of a line with slope 0 and passing through the point (4, 3)  Which of the following is the equation of a line with slope 0 and passing through the point (4, 3)  Which is in the solution set of 4x - 3y < 2  Question image  If K <sub>1</sub> : K <sub>2</sub> = 1: 1 then the point P dividing the line is  Returne left point C. Extreme Right Point D. Piles out aide K-squb>1-4/squb>-and K-squb>2-4/squb>-and K-squb>			
The radius of the circle (x-1) <sup>2</sup> + (y+3) <sup>2</sup> = 64 is  C. 4 D. 64  Question image  A. 1 B. 0 C. 2 D. 3  Which of the following is the equation of a line with slope 0 and passing through the point (4. 8, 2.4 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6  Which is in the solution set of 4x - 3y < 2  C. 4 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6  Which is in the solution set of 4x - 3y < 2  C. 4 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6  Which is in the solution set of 4x - 3y < 2  C. 4 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6  A. (3.0) C. 4 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6  A. (3.0) C. 4 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 4 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 C. 7 = 6 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 7 = 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 2 C. 2 C. 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 C. 2 C. 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 3 D. 7 = 6 C. 2 D. 7 = 6 D. 7 = 7 D. 7 = 6 D. 7 = 7 D. 7 = 6 D. 7 = 7 D.	Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
Question image    C - 2	1	The radius of the circle $(x-1)^2$ + $(y+3)^2$ = 64 is	C. 4
Which of the following is the equation of a line with slope 0 and passing through the point (4. B. X = -4 C. Y = 3 D. Y = -6 A. (3.0) B. (4.1) C. Y = 3 D. Y = -6 A. (3.0) B. (4.1) C. (1.3) D. None  Which is in the solution set of 4x - 3y < 2 B. (4.1) C. (1.3) D. None  Guestion image  If X <sub>1</sub> : K <sub>2</sub> = 1 : 1 then the point P dividing the line is B. Extreme left point C. Extreme Right Point D. P less not side Results-14/sub-and K-sub-24/	2	Question Image	B. 0 C2
4 Which is in the solution set of 4x - 3y < 2  Question Image  6 If K₁: K₂= 1 : 1 then the point P dividing the line is  A Midpoint B. Charme left point D. P lies out side k-sub>1-(sub>and k-sub>2-(sub>and k-sub>2-(sub>and k-sub>2-(sub)and k-sub>1-(sub)and k-sub)and k-sub>1-(sub)and k-sub)and k-sub>1-(sub)and k-sub>1-(sub)and k-sub)and k-sub>1-(sub)and k-sub)and k-sub)and k-sub}and k-sub)and k	3		B. X = -4 C. Y = 3
A Midpoint B. Extreme Right Point C. Extreme Right Point D. P lies out side ks-qub>1 s/sub>and k-sub>2 s/sub>  7	4	Which is in the solution set of $4x - 3y < 2$	B. (4, 1) C. (1, 3)
8 If K1: K2= 1:1 then the point P dividing the line is C. Extreme Right Point C. Extreme Right Point D. P lies out side K <sub>1 /sub&gt;2 /sub&gt;  7 Question Image  8 The values of n such that, in the binomial expansion of (1 - x)<sup>n</sup>, co-efficient of x<sup>2</sup>, co-efficient of x<sup>2</sup> is 3, are  9 If n is a positive integer, then 3+6+9+</sub>	5	Question Image	
The values of n such that, in the binomial expansion of (1 - x) <sup>n</sup> , co-efficient of x <sup>2</sup> , co-efficient of x <sup>2</sup> is 3, are  If n is a positive integer, then 3+6+9+	6	If $K_1$ : $K_2$ = 1 : 1 then the point P dividing the line is	B. Extreme left point C. Extreme Right Point D. P lies out side k <sub>1</sub> and
The values of n such that, in the binomial expansion of $(1 - x)^n$ , co-efficient of $x^2$ , and complete integers and complete	7	Question Image	
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If a statement S(n) is true for n = 1 and the truth of S(n) for n + K implies the truth of S(n) for S(n) for n + K implies the truth of S(n) for S(n) for n + K implies the truth of S(n) for S(n) for n + K implies the truth of S(n) for n + K implies to P. None of these  13	9	If n is a positive integer, then 3+6+9++3n =	
Question Image  D. None of these  B3/4 C. 1/16 D. 1/4  Question Image  The number of ways in which we can courier 5 packets to 10 cities is  A. 2 x 5 <sup>0</sup> B. 5 <sup>10</sup> C. 10 <sup>C. 10<sup>C. 10<sup>D. 2<sup>10</sup> C. 10<sup>D. 2<sup>10</sup> A. Tan x B. X C x  The constant distance of all points of the circle from its centre is called the  The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of  Question Image  D. None of these B3/4 C. 1/16 D. 1/4  A 2 x 5<sup>0</sup> A. Tan x B. X C x  A Radius of the circle B. Secant of the circle C. Chord of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Division D. Subtraction</sup></sup></sup></sup>	10		<ul><li>B. All integers</li><li>C. Positive integers</li></ul>
Question Image  B3/4 C. 1/16 D. 1/4  Question Image  A. 2 x 5 <sup>0</sup> B. 5 <sup>10</sup> B. 5 <sup>10</sup> C. 10 <sup>5</sup> C. 10 <sup>5</sup> D. 2 <sup>10</sup> A. Tan x B. X C x  A. Radius of the circle B. Secant of the circle C. Chord of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Subtraction  Question Image  A. Addition B. Multiplication C. Division D. Subtraction  Question Image	11	Question Image	
Question Image  B3/4 C. 1/16 D. 1/4  Question Image  A. 2 x 5 <sup>0</sup> B. 5 <sup>10</sup> B. 5 <sup>10</sup> C. 10 <sup>5</sup> C. 10 <sup>5</sup> D. 2 <sup>10</sup> A. Tan x B. X C x  A. Radius of the circle B. Secant of the circle C. Chord of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Subtraction  Question Image  A. Addition B. Multiplication C. Division D. Subtraction  Question Image	12	Question Image	D. None of these
The number of ways in which we can courier 5 packets to 10 cities is  A. 2 x 5 <sup>0 B. 5<sup>10 C. 10<sup>5</sup> D. 2<sup>10</sup> A. Tan x B. X C x  A. Radius of the circle B. Secant of the circle C. Chord of the circle D. Diameter of the circle D. Division D. Subtraction  19  Question Image</sup></sup>			B3/4 C. 1/16
The number of ways in which we can courier 5 packets to 10 cities is  B. 5 <sup>10<sup>5&lt;. 10<sup>5&lt;./sup&gt; D. 2<sup>10</sup> A. Tan x B. X C x  The constant distance of all points of the circle from its centre is called the  The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of  Question Image  The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of  Question Image  Question Image</sup></sup></sup>	14	Question Image	
17 The constant distance of all points of the circle from its centre is called the  18 The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of  19 Question Image  18 Radius of the circle B. Secant of the circle C. Chord of the circle D. Diameter of the circle A. Addition B. Multiplication C. Division D. Subtraction	15	The number of ways in which we can courier 5 packets to 10 cities is	B. 5 <sup>10</sup> C. 10 <sup>5</sup>
The constant distance of all points of the circle from its centre is called the  B. Secant of the circle C. Chord of the circle D. Diameter of the circle  A. Addition B. Multiplication C. Division D. Subtraction  19  Question Image	16	Question Image	B. X
The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of C. Division D. Subtraction  Question Image	17	The constant distance of all points of the cirlce from its centre is called the	<ul><li>B. Secant of the circle</li><li>C. Chord of the circle</li></ul>
	18	The set of complex numbers forms a group under the binary operation of	<ul><li>B. Multiplication</li><li>C. Division</li></ul>
	19	Question Image	
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B. 12 C. 18 D. 36