# Mathematics General Science Test Medium Mode

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | the largest degree of the terms in the polynomials is called | A. terms of the polynomial<br>B. degree of a polynomial<br>C. co-efficient<br>D. monomial |
| 2 | Question Image | A. 30°<br>B. 45°<br>C. 60°<br>D. 120° |
| 3 | The straight lines represented by the equation ax2+ 2hxy +by2 =0 intersects at | A. (1,1)<br>B. (0,1)<br>C. (1,0)<br>D. (0,0) |
| 4 | If n is any positive integer then $n^2 > n + 3$ for | |
| 5 | Question Image | |
| 6 | Question Image | A. The law of sines<br>B. The law of consines<br>C. The law of tangents<br>D. None of these |
| 7 | The radius of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 13 = 0$ , is | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 0<br>D. None of these |
| 8 | If $f(x) = x^2 - x$ then f(0) is | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 3 |
| 9 | If (0, 0) and (-1, 0) are end points of a diameter, then the equation of the circle is | |
| 10 | The consecutive terms of a progressions are 30, 24, 20. The next term of the progression is | |
| 11 | Question Image | A. 1<br>B. 0<br>C. -2<br>D. 3 |
| 12 | If Z = (1,2), then $Z^{-1} = ?$ | A. (0.2, 0.4)<br>B. (-0.2, 0.4)<br>C. (0.2, -0.4)<br>D. (-0.2, -0.4) |
| 13 | Question Image | |
| 14 | Circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2y - y = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 - 8y - 4 = 0$: | A. Interesect<br>B. touch externally<br>C. touch internally<br>D. do not touch |
| 15 | Question Image | |
| 16 | A circle passing through the vertices of any triangle is called _____ | A. In circle<br>B. Circum circle<br>C. Escribed circle<br>D. None of these |
| 17 | If p, q, r and in A.P., a is G.M. between p and q and b is G.M. between q and r, then $a^2$, $q^2$, $b^2$ are in | A. A.P.<br>B. G.P.<br>C. H.P.<br>D. None of these |
| 18 | Product of any n consecutive positive integers is divisible by | A. n<br>B. √n<br>C. n!<br>D. None |
| | | A. (2 , 4) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | Co-ordinate of a point on the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ whose focal distance is 4 are: | B. (-2 ,-4)<br>C. (-2, 4)<br>D. (2,-4) |
| 20 | The exact value of cos-1 (0) is | A. π/2<br>B. -π/2<br>C. 3π<br>D. π-π/6 |