

## Mathematics General Science Test Medium Mode

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{1, -1\}$ is	A. 1 B. -1 C. +1 D. 0
2	<input type="text" value="Question Image"/>	A. 0 B. 1
3	<input type="text" value="Question Image"/>	
4	Both the roots of the equation $(x - b)(x - c) + (x - c)(x - a) + (x - a)(x - b) = 0$ are always	A. Positive B. Negative C. Real D. None of these
5	The matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{1 \times n}$ is a	A. Vector B. Rectangular matrix C. Column vector D. Square matrix
6	A _____ divides the plane into left and right half planes.	A. Vertical line B. Horizontal line C. Non vertical line D. Inequality
7	p <sup>th</sup> term of an H.P. is qr and q <sup>th</sup> term is pr then the r <sup>th</sup> term of the H.P. is	A. pqr B. 1 C. pq D. $pqr^{p+q}$
8	Three points whose position vector a,b,c are collinear	A. $axb + bxc + cxa = 0$ B. $a, b + b, c + c, a = 0$ C. $a,  a \times c  = 0$ D. $a+b+c = 0$
9	The common point to four standard parabolas	A. Focus B. Centre C. Vertex D. P(x,y)
10	<input type="text" value="Question Image"/>	
11	The line through the focus and perpendicular to the directrix is called _____ of the parabola	A. axis B. focal chord C. tangent D. latus rectum
12	<input type="text" value="Question Image"/>	A. Commutative law of multiplication B. Closure law of multiplication C. Associative law of multiplication D. Multiplication identity
13	<input type="text" value="Question Image"/>	A. an A.P. B. a G.P. C. a H.P. D. None of these
14	A non-terminating non_recurring decimal represents an	A. Irrational no B. Both a & c C. Rational no D. None of these
15	If $\sin A = \sin B$ , $\cos A = \cos B$ , then the value of A in terms of B is	
16	The lines that form the cone are called its:	A. Generation B. Circular cone C. nappes D. conics
17	The number of different ways of describing a set is	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

18	Question Image	
19	If $x + y + 1 = 0$ touches the parabola $y^2 = \lambda x$ , then $\lambda$ is equal to	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
20	A prime number can be a factor of a square only if it occurs in the square at least	A. Once B. Thirce C. Twice D. None of these