

## Mathematics General Science Test Medium Mode

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. Set of whole number B. Rational Numbers C. Complex numbers D. Whole numbers
2	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
3	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. K/6 B. 2K C. 3K D. 6K
4	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
5	If $n(A) = n$ then $n(P(A))$ is	A. $2n$ B. $n^{2^2}$ C. $n/2$ D. $2^{2^n}$
6	If $\alpha, \beta$ are the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ and $\alpha + h, \beta + h$ are the roots of $px^2 + qx + r = 0$ , then $h =$	
7	The statement that a group can have more than one identity elements is	A. True B. False C. Fallacious D. Some times true
8	$f(x) = C$ is	A. identity function B. constant function C. linear function D. quadratic function
9	Vector additon is:	A. Commutative B. Associative C. Commutative and Associative D. None of these
10	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
11	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. 100 B. 99 C. 0 D. none of these
12	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	A. real number B. complex number C. rational number D. irrational number
13	If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ then the roots of the equation are	A. Real and distinct B. Real and equal C. Imaginary D. None of these
14	If in a set of real no $a$ is additive identity then	A. $a+a = 2a$ B. $a+a = 1$ C. $a+a = 0$ D. None of these
15	$\pi$ is _____	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. An irrational number
16	The two parts into which 57 should be divided so that their product is 782 are	A. 43,14 B. 34,23 C. 33,24 D. 44,13
17	Question Image <input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
18	For each even natural number $n$ ( $n^2 - 1$ ) is divisible by	A. 6 B. 3 C. 4

19 The curve  $f(x,y) = 0$  has a central symmetry if

- A.  $f(-x,-y)=f(x,y)$
- B.  $f(x,-y)=f(x,y)$
- C.  $f(-x,y)=f(x,y)$
- D.  $f(-x,-y)\neq f(x,y)$

20 If  $\forall a,b \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $a + b \in \mathbb{R}$  is a property

- A. Closure law of addition
- B. Associative law of addition
- C. Additive inverse
- D. Additive identity