Mathematics General Science Test Medium Mode

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In common logarithm the base is	A. 1 B. 0 C. 10 D. e
2	How many terms of the A.P 3,6,9,12,15.....must be taken to make the sum 108	A. 8 B. 6 C. 7 D. 36
3	Six boys and 3 girls are to be seated at random, in a row, for a photograph. The probability that no two girls will sit together is	A. 1/12 B. 1/6 C. 5/12 D. 7/12
4	Question Image	
5	The real numbers which satisfy an inequality form its	A. solution B. coefficient C. domain D. range
6	If n is odd then the middle terms in the expansion of $(a + x)^n$ are	
7	If m and n be two scalars, then (m+n) g =	A. 0 B. m+n<img width="9" height="20" src="file:///C:/Users/Softsol/AppData/Local/Temp/msohtmlclip1/01/clip_image002.png" v:shapes="_x0000_i1025"> <!--[endif]--><o:p></o:p> C. m_a+n_a D. ma - m_a <!--[endif]--><o:p></o:p>
8	If the lines 2x-3y-1=0,3x-y-5=0 and 3x+py+8=0 meet at a unique point then	A. p = -14 B. p = -1 C. p =0 D. p=12
9	Question Image	
10	Question Image	A. a^x B. a^xln a
11	The slope of the normal at (5 cos, 0, 5 sin 0) to the circle. $x^2+y^2 = 25$ is:	A. tan□ B. cos□ /sin□ C. -cot□ D. - tan□
12	Question Image	
13	The physical quantity which can be specified by a number alongwith unit is called a	A. scalar B. vector C. constant D. none of these
14	The symbol _____ shall be used both for equation and identity	A.
15	Question Image	
16	The first three terms in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-3}$ are	A. 1 + 3x + 6x² B. 1 - 3x + 6x² C. -3 - 3x - 6x² D. 1 - 3x - 6x²
17	The coefficient of the second term of $(a+b)^4$ is	A. 1 B. 9 C. 3 D. 5
		A. sinαcos<span style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: "Times New Roman"; font-size: 24px; text-align: center; background-color:

18	sin $(\alpha + \beta) =$	rgb(255, 255, 224);">β- cosαsinβ B. sinαcosβ- cosαsinβ C. sinαcosα- cosβsinβ D. sinαcosα+ cosβsinβ
19	The difference of two consecutive terms of an A.P is called the	A. Common difference B. Common ratio C. Geometric series D. Geometric mean
20	A combination lock on a suitcase has 3 wheels each labeled with nine digits from 1 to 9. If an opening combination is a particular sequence of three digits with no repeats, the probability of a person guessing the right combination is	A. 1 / 500 B. 1 / 504 C. 1 / 252 D. 1 / 250