

TEST-2

(Ch.2, 9 (Th#3, 4), Def. of Ch-2, 8 & 9)

MATHEMATICS (SCIENCE)**Paper: (Objective Type)****Time Allowed: 20 Minutes****2020- (10th Class)****Marks: 15**

Note: For possible answer A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question with marker or Pen ink cutting of filing two or more circle will Result in zero mark in that questions.

- Discriminant of equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
(a) $b^2 - 4ac$ (b) $b^2 + 4ac$ (c) $-b^2 + 4ac$ (d) $-b^2 - 4ac$
- $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ is equal to.
(a) $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta}$ (c) $\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha\beta}$ (d) $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$
- Cube roots of -1 are:
(a) $-1, -\omega, -\omega^2$ (b) $-1, \omega, -\omega^2$ (c) $-1, -\omega, \omega^2$ (d) $1, -\omega, \omega^2$
- Complete circle is divided into.
(a) 360° (b) 270° (c) 180° (d) 90°
- If α, β are roots of equation $7x^2 - x + 4 = 0$ then $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} =$
(a) $-1/7$ (b) $4/7$ (c) $7/4$ (d) $-4/7$
- The chord passing through the centre of circle is.
(a) Radius (b) Diameter (c) Secant (d) Circumference
- $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ is equal to.
(a) $\alpha^2 - \beta^2$ (b) $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2}$ (c) $(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$ (d) $\alpha + \beta$
- If α, β are roots of $3x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$ the $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} =$
(a) $5/3$ (b) $3/5$ (c) $-5/3$ (d) $-2/3$
- Two square roots of unity are.
(a) $1, -1$ (b) $1, \omega$ (c) $1, -\omega$ (d) ω, ω^2
- $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ then the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are:
(a) Imaginary (b) Irrational and unequal (c) Real (d) Rational and equal
- Roots of the equation $4x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$ are
(a) irrational (b) Imaginary (c) Rational (d) None of these
- Product of cube roots of unity is.
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) 3
- $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and is a perfect square then the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are:
(a) Rational (real) and unequal (b) Irrational (real) and unequal
(c) Imaginary (d) Irrational and equal
- Locus of a point in the plane equidistant from a fixed point is called.
(a) Radius (b) Circle (c) Circumference (d) diameter
- Through how many non-collinear points a circle can pass.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	☒	☐	☐	☐	4	☒	☐	☐	☐	7	☐	☒	☐	☐	10	☐	☒	☐	☐
2	☐	☒	☐	☐	5	☒	☐	☐	☐	8	☐	☒	☐	☐	11	☐	☒	☐	☐
3	☒	☐	☐	☐	6	☒	☐	☐	☐	9	☒	☐	☐	☐	12	☐	☒	☐	☐

نوٹ: مجموعی سوال نامے کو توجہ سے پڑھیں اور ہر MCQ کی درست آپشن A, B, C, D کو پین کی سیاہی یا مارکر سے اس طرح پرکھ کر پین کر سیاہی دائرے سے باہر نہ نکلے۔ ایک سے زیادہ دائروں کو پرکھ کر پین کرنے یا کاٹ کر پین کرنے کی صورت میں مذکورہ جواب غلط تصور ہوگا۔