

Mathematics (Science Group)	Ninth Gujranwala Board 2019	Paper - I
Time: 20 Min.	Objective (Group - I)	Marks : 15

Note: Four possible answers 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 in the answer-book. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

1.1 The order of matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is -----

- (A) 2-by-1 (B) 1-by-2
(C) 1-by-1 (D) 2-by-2

2 If $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then only one of $a = b$ or $a < b$ or $a > b$ holds, it is called as -----

- (A) trichotomy property (B) transitive property
(C) additive property (D) multiplicative property

3 $\log_b a \times \log_c b$ can be written as -----

- (A) $\log_a c$ (B) $\log_c a$
(C) $\log_a b$ (D) $\log_b c$

4 $(4x + 3y - 2)$ is an algebraic -----

- (A) expression (B) sentence
(C) equation (D) inequality

5 Factors of $5x^2 - 17xy - 12y^2$ are

- (A) $(x+4y), (5x+3y)$ (B) $(x-4y), (5x-3y)$
(C) $(x-4y), (5x+3y)$ (D) $(5x-4y), (x+3y)$

6 H.C.F. of $a^3 + b^3$ and $a^2 - ab + b^2$ is -----

- (A) $a+b$ (B) $a^2 - ab + b^2$
(C) $(a-b)^2$ (D) $a^2 + b^2$

7 $x = \text{-----}$ is a solution of the inequality $-2 < x < \frac{3}{2}$

- (A) -5 (B) 3
(C) 0 (D) $\frac{3}{2}$

8 If $(x - 1, y + 1) = (0, 0)$, then (x, y) is equal to

- (A) (1, -1) (B) (-1, 1)
(C) (1, 1) (D) (-1, -1)

9 Mid-point of the points (2, -2) and (-2, 2) is -----

- (A) (2, 2) (B) (-2, -2)
(C) (0, 0) (D) (1, 1)

10 A ray has ----- end point/points.

- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

11 In a parallelogram diagonals intersect each other in the ratio -----

- (A) 1 : 4 (B) 2 : 1
(C) 1 : 3 (D) 1 : 1

12 Bisection means to divide into ----- equal parts.

- (A) 5 (B) 4
(C) 3 (D) 2

13 Equality of two ratios is called -----

- (A) ratio (B) inverse
(C) proportion (D) similar

14 Similar figures have same -----

- (A) area (B) shape
(C) perimeter (D) size

15 A triangle having two sides congruent is called -----

- (A) scalene (B) right angled
(C) equilateral (D) isosceles