11th Class FSC Mathematics Chapter 2 Test Online

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A set is defined as:	A. collection of some objects B. well defined collection of some objects C. well defined collection of distinct objects D. none of these
2	Distinct objects means:	A. identical objects B. not identical C. similar D. none of these
3	The objects in a set are called:	A. elements B. sub-sets C. whole numbers D. overlapping sets
4	A set can be described by:	A. one way B. two ways C. several ways D. threeways
5	If a set is described in words, the method is called:	A. tabular form B. descriptiveform C. set builder notation D. non-tabular method
6	If a set is described by listing its elements within brackets is called:	A. set builder notation B. tabular form C. descriptive method D. none of these
7	Question Image	A. set builder notation B. tabular form C. descriptive method D. non-set builder method
8	Question Image	A. a is an element of a set A B. a is subset of A C. a is a whole number D. a contains A
9	A set having no element is called:	A. null set B. subset C. singleton D. superset
10	A set containing finite number of elements is called:	A. nullset B. superset C. finiteset D. infiniteset
11	If A = {1, 2, 7, 9}, B = {1, 4, 7, 11}:	A. disjoints sets B. equal sets C. overlapping sets D. complementary sets
12	{2, 4, 6, 8, ...} represents the set of:	A. positive odd numbers B. natural numbers C. prime numbers D. positive even numbers
13	If two sets have no element common, they are called:	A. disjoint B. over lapping C. dissimilar D. exhaustive
14	If set A = {1, 2, 3} and B = {1, 2, 3} then sets A and B are:	A. not equal B. equal C. disjoint D. overlapping
15	Question Image	A. A and B are power sets B. A and B are disjoint sets C. A and B are super sets

		D. A and B are equal sets
16	Question Image	A. A B. B
17	Question Image	A. A B. B
18	A - B is a subset of:	A. A B. B
19	B - A is a subset of:	A. A B. B
20	Question Image	A. B B. A D. none of these
21	Question Image	A. A B. B
22	If n(S) = 3 then n {P(S)} =	A. 2 B. 8 C. 16 D. 4
23	The number of subsets of a set having three elements is:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 8
24	A compound statement of the form "if p then q" is called an:	A. tautology B. conditional C. consequent D. absurdity
25	A statement which is true for all possible values of the variables involved in it, is called a:	A. tautology B. conditional C. implication D. absurdity
26	To draw general conclusions from a limited number of observations is called:	A. logic B. proposition C. induction D. deduction
27	To draw general conclusions from well-known facts is called:	A. logic B. proposition C. induction D. deduction
28	A declarative statement which is either true or false but not both is called:	A. logic B. proposition C. induction D. deduction
29	A biconditional is written in symbols as:	
30	Question Image	
31	Question Image	
32	Question Image	
33	Truth table containing all the values true is called:	A. absurdity B. conjunction C. tautology D. none
34	Question Image	
35	Question Image	
36	The conjunction of two statements p and q is denoted by:	
37	Question Image	A. p is false and q is true B. both p and q are false C. p is true and q is false D. both p and q are true
38	Question Image	A. p is false and q is true B. both p and q are false C. p is true and q is false D. both p and q are true
39	The disjunction of two statements p and q is denoted by:	

40	The ordered pairs (4, 5) and (5, 4) are:	A. same B. different C. both a and b D. N
41	A groupoid (S) is called _____ if it is associative in S:	A. group B. abelian-group C. semi-group D. associative-group
42	Inverse of an element in a group is:	A. infinite B. finite C. unique D. not possible
43	The identity element in a group is:	A. unique B. inifinite C. both a and b D. not possible
44	If (x - 2, 2) = (3, 2), then:	A. x = 5 B. x = 2 C. x = -5 D. x = 3
45	Question Image	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
46	Question Image	
47	Question Image	A. A is superset of B B. B is superset of A C. A is subset of B D. A is equivalent to B
48	Question Image	A. {1, 2, 3} B. {5, 6, 7} C. {4}
49	Question Image	
50	If W = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...}, N = {1, 2, 3, 4 .....} then N - W = ?	A. W B. {0} D. none of these
51	If sets A and B are equal then:	
52	Question Image	A. A B. B
53	Question Image	A. equal sets B. null sets C. overlapping sets D. subsets
54	S = {1, -1, 2, -2} is a group under:	A. multiplication B. subtraction C. addition D. none of these