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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(From Past Papers 2005-2011)
(Lahore + Gujranwala Board)

(LHR 2005)

✓(1) The function $f(x) = x$ is called

- (a) linear function
(c) a quadratic function

- ✓(b) an identity function
(d) a cubic function

(LHR 2005)

✓(2) If y is expressed in terms of a variable x as $y = f(x)$, then y is called

- (a) explicit function
(c) linear function

- (b) implicit function
✓(d) identity function

(LHR 2005)

✓(3) $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x =$

- (a) -1

(b) 0

(d) 2

(LHR 2005)

✓(4) $\operatorname{cosec} hx$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

(b) $\frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

- ✓(c) $\frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$

(d) $\frac{2}{e^{-x} - e^x}$

(LHR 2005)

✓(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} =$

- (a) undefined
(c) a^2

- ✓(b) $3a^2$
(d) 0

(LHR 2005)

✓(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$

- (a) $\frac{1}{e}$

(b) e^2

- ✓(c) e

(d) undefined

(GRW 2005)

✓(7) The term function was recognized by

- ✓(a) Euler
(c) Newton

- (b) Leibniz
(d) Pascal

(GRW 2005)

✓(8) If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a function, then X is called

- (a) Domain
(c) Function

- (b) Range
✓(d) Dependent variable

(GRW 2005)

✓(9) If $f(x) = \sin x$, then $f(x)$ is

- ✓(a) Even function
(c) Exponential function

- (b) Odd function
(d) Linear function

(GRW 2005)

✓(10) $f(x) = \cos x$ is

- (a) Linear function
(c) Even function

- (b) Quadratic function
(d) Odd function

(GRW 2005)

✓(11) If $f(x) = x \sec x$, then $f(0) =$

- (a) -1
(c) 1

- ✓(b) 0
(d) ∞



- ✓(12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} =$ (GRW 2005)
(a) 0
✓(c) 1 (b) 2
(d) -1
- ✓(13) Area of circle of unit radius is (GRW 2006)
(a) 1
✓(c) 3.142 (b) $\sqrt{2}$
(d) none
- ✓(14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x =$ (GRW 2006)
(a) π
(c) ∞ ✓(b) e
(d) none
- ✓(15) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^3 + 8) =$ (GRW 2006)
(a) 16
(c) -16 (b) 8
✓(d) 24
- ✗(16) $f(x) = x \cot x$ is (LHR 2006)
✓(a) Linear function
✓(c) Odd function (b) Quadratic function
(d) Even function
- ✗(17) If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a function, then $y \in Y$ is called (LHR 2006)
(a) Pre-image
✓(c) Value of f (b) Independent variable
(d) Range of f
- ✓(18) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x}{x + 1} = ?$ (LHR 2006)
✓(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3
- ✗(19) The value of k for which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$ (LHR 2006)
(a) 0 (b) 1
✓(c) -1 (d) -2
- ✓(20) $x = at^2, y = 2at$ are parametric equations of a (LHR 2006)
(a) Circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ✓(b) Parabola $y^2 = 4ax$
(c) Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (d) Hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$
- ✗(21) The function $f(x) = (x + 2)^2$ is (LHR 2006)
✓(a) even (b) odd
(c) both even and odd (d) neither even nor odd
- ✓(22) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7\theta}{\theta} =$ (LHR 2006)
(a) $\frac{1}{7}$ ✓(b) 7
(c) 1 (d) none



(GRW 2007)

✓(23) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} =$

(a) 0

(c) 2

✓(b) 1

(d) 6

(GRW 2007)

✓(24) The linear function $f(x) = ax + b$ is an identity function if

(a) $a = 0, b = 1$ (c) $a = 0$ (b) $a = 1, b = 0$ ✓(d) $a \neq 0, b = 0$

(GRW 2007)

✓(25) A function f is discontinuous at $x = c$, if $f(c)$ is

✓(a) undefined

(c) defined

(b) constant

(d) none

✓(26) A function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ defined by $f(x) = c \forall x \in X, c \in Y$, has the domain equal to

(GRW 2007)

(a) $\{c\}$ (c) $R - \{c\}$ ✓(b) R (d) Y

(GRW 2007)

✓(27) When $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$, then $f(x)$ is

(a) continuous at $x = c$ ✓(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ does not exist(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ exist(d) continuous at $x = a$

(LHR 2007)

✓(28) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2n}$ equals

(a) e^{-1} ✓(c) e^2 (b) $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (d) e^3

(LHR 2007)

✓(29) If $f(x) = 2x + 5$ then $f(2)$ equals

(a) 1

(c) -9

✓(b) 9

(d) -1

(LHR 2007)

✓(30) For $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ range of f is

(a) $(-\infty, 0)$ (c) $(-\infty, +\infty)$ ✓(b) $[0, +\infty)$ (d) $[-\infty, 0]$

(LHR 2007)

✓(31) $x = at^2, y = 2at$ are parametric equations of a

(a) Circle

✓(c) parabola

(b) Ellipse

(d) Hyperbola

(GRW 2008)

✓(32) let $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$, then range of f is the set

✓(a) $[0, +\infty)$ (c) $(-3, 3)$ (b) $(-\infty, +\infty)$ (b) $(3, +\infty)$

(GRW 2008)

✓(33) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$, where

✓(a) $\theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ and $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(c) $\theta \geq 90^\circ$ (b) $\theta = 90^\circ$ (d) $\theta \leq 90^\circ$



- ✓(34) If $f(x) = 3x+4$, then $f(x)$ is called
 (a) identity function
 ✓(c) linear function

- (b) constant function
 (d) odd function

(GRW 2008)

- ✓(35) The domain of rational function $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ is the set of real number x for which

(a) $Q(x) = 0$

(c) $P(x) = 0$

✓(b) $Q(x) \neq 0$

(d) $P(x) \neq 0$

(GRW 2008)

✓(36) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ is

(a) function

✓(c) ellipse

(b) not function

(d) line

(LHR 2008)

✓(37) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \log_e e = 1$

(a) 0

(c) e

✓(b) 1

(d) ∞

(LHR 2008)

- ✓(38) If 'P' is the perimeter of a square and 'A' is its area, then $P =$

(a) \sqrt{A}

(c) $3\sqrt{A}$

(b) $2\sqrt{A}$

(d) $4\sqrt{A}$

$$P = (u)(u)(u)(u) \quad A = (u)(u)$$

$$P = 4u \quad A = u^2$$

$$u = \sqrt{A}$$

(LHR 2008)

✓(39) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x =$

(a) 0

(c) 2

(b) 1

✓(d) e

(LHR 2008)

✓(40) $\sinh^{-1} x =$

(a) $\ln(x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

✓(c) $\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

✓(b) $\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$

(d) $\ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$

(LHR 2009)

✓(41) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 2x} =$

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$

(c) $\frac{1}{6}$

✓(b) $\frac{3}{2}$

(d) 1

(LHR 2009)

✓(42) $f(x) = 2x+1$ then $f \circ f(x) =$

(a) $4x+1$

(c) $4x-3$

✓(b) $4x+3$

(d) $4x-1$

(LHR 2009)

✓(43) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$

✓(a) e^{-1}

(c) e^2

(b) 3

(d) e^3

(LHR 2009)



Unit 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^2+a^2+xa)}{(x-a)} = a^2+a^2+a^2$$

(LHR 2009)

(44) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} =$

- (b) $2a^3$
(d) not defined

(GRW 2010)

(45) In $(2, \infty)$, $f(x) = 4x - x^2$ is

- (b) decreasing function
(d) constant function

(LHR 2010)

(46) If $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{\tan x}$, then $\text{fog}(x) =$

- (b) $\sin(\tan x)$
(d) $\cos(\tan x)$

(GRW 2010)

(47) The function $f(x) = x\sqrt{x^2+5}$ is

- (b) odd
(d) linear

(LHR 2011)

(48) If P is the perimeter of a square and A is the area, then $P =$

- (b) $2\sqrt{A}$
(d) $4\sqrt{A}$

(LHR 2011)

(49) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7\theta}{7\theta} =$

- (b) $\frac{1}{7}$
(d) zero

(GRW 2011)

(50) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^4 - a^4}{x - a}$ is

$$\frac{(x^2 - a^2)(x^2 + a^2)}{(x - a)(x + a)(x^2 + a^2)}$$

- (b) $3a^4$
(d) not defined

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(From Past Papers 2008-2011)

(Faisalabad + Sargodha + Rawalpindi Board)

(1) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$, then range of f^{-1} is

(FSD 2008)

- (a) $[-2, +\infty)$
(b) $[2, +\infty]$
(c) $[-\infty, \infty]$
(d) $[1, +\infty]$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5}{\sqrt{x}}$ equals to

(FSD 2008)

- (a) 0
(b) $-\infty$
(c) $+\infty$
(d) not exists

(3) The function of the form, $x = a \cos t$; $y = a \sin t$ are called

(FSD 2008)

- (a) odd function
(b) explicit function
(c) parametric function
(d) even function



- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ (FSD 2008)
(a) $1/2$ (b) x
(c) 1 (d) 0
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^\circ}{x}$ equals: (FSD 2009)
(a) $\frac{\pi}{180}$ (b) $\frac{180}{\pi}$
(c) 180π (d) 1
- (6) $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x$ equals: (FSD 2009)
(a) -1 (b) 0
(c) 1 (d) 2
- (7) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ then domain of $f^{-1} =$ (FSD 2009)
(a) $[0, \infty)$ (b) $(1, +\infty)$
(c) $(-\infty, +\infty)$ (d) $(-2, +\infty)$
- (8) The value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$ equal to (FSD 2009)
(a) $\log_a e$ (b) $\ln a$
(c) Does not exist (d) 1
- (9) The value of k which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\tan 3x}, & x \neq 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$ (FSD 2010)
(a) 0 (b) $1/3$
(c) $1/2$ (d) 3
- (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx}$ equals (FSD 2010)
(a) 1 (b) $\frac{a}{b}$
(c) $\frac{b}{a}$ (d) 0
- (11) If $y = f(x)$, then x is (SGD 2009)
(a) dependent variable (b) independent variable
(c) parameter (d) constant
- (12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = (a > 0)$ is equal to (SGD 2009)
(a) ∞ (b) θ
(c) na^{n-1} (d) a
- (13) If $f(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x-1}$, then range of f^{-1} equals to (SGD 2010)
(a) $(1, +\infty]$ (b) $[1, -1]$
(c) $[0, +\infty]$ (d) $[2, +\infty]$



(14) The value of $\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\delta x} - 1}{\delta x} \right)$ is equal to

(SGD 2010)

- (a) 1
(c) e^x

- (b) zero
(d) not exist

(15) The graph of a linear function is

(SGD 2011)

- (a) parabola.
(c) Circle

- (b) Ellipse
(d) Straight line

(16) $\log_a x$, $x > 0$ is undefined when

(SGD 2011)

- (a) $a = 10$
(c) $a < 0$

- (b) $a > 0$
(d) $a = e$

(17) If $f(x) = -2x + 8$ then $f^{-1}(x)$ equals,

(RWP 2008)

- (a) $\frac{8+x}{2}$

- (b) $\frac{x-8}{2}$

- (c) $\frac{8-x}{2}$

- (d) $\frac{2}{8-x}$

(18) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a}$ equals,

(RWP 2008)

- (a) a^{n+1}

- (c) na^{n+1}

- (b) na^{n-1}

- (d) na^n

(19) If $f(x) = 2x + 6$, then $f^{-1}(x)$ equals:

(RWP 2009)

- (a) $\frac{2-x}{6}$

- (b) $\frac{2}{6-x}$

- (c) $\frac{x-6}{2}$

- (d) $2x-6$

(20) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x}$ equals:

(RWP 2009)

- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$

- (b) $\frac{3}{2}$

- (c) $\frac{1}{6}$

- (d) 1

(21) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{-3n}$ equals

- (a) e^{-3}

- (c) e^3

(RWP 2010)

(22) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = ?$

- (a) 0
(c) ∞

- (b) 3^e

- (d) $e/3$

- (b) 1

- (d) (-1)

(RWP 2011)

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

(From Past Papers 2008-2011)

(D.G Khan + Bahawalpur/R.Y Khan + Multan Board)

- (1) The perimeter p of a square as a function of its area A is (MTN 2008)
(a) $p = \sqrt{A}$ (b) $p = 2\sqrt{A}$
(c) $p = 3\sqrt{A}$ (d) $p = 4\sqrt{A}$
- (2) The graph of $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ is (MTN 2008)
(a) circle (b) parabola
(c) ellipse (d) hyperbola
- (3) The perimeter P of a square as a function of its area is (MTN 2008)
(a) $P = \sqrt{A}$ (b) $P = 2\sqrt{A}$
(c) $P = 3\sqrt{A}$ (d) $P = 4\sqrt{A}$
- (4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ is (MTN 2008)
(a) e (b) $\frac{1}{e}$
(c) 0 (d) 1
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} =$ (MTN 2008)
(a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 1 (d) zero
- (6) A rule that assigns to each element x in X a unique element y in Y is called a function from (MTN 2008)
(a) X to X (b) Y to Y
(c) Y to X (d) X to Y
- (7) The perimeter p of a square as a function of its area A is (MTN 2008)
(a) \sqrt{A} (b) $2\sqrt{A}$
(c) $3\sqrt{A}$ (d) $4\sqrt{A}$
- (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$ is equal to (MTN 2008)
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3



(9) If $f(x) = -2x + 8$, then $f^{-1}(-1)$ equals (MTN 2009)

- (a) $\frac{9}{2}$ (b) $\frac{7}{2}$
(c) $\frac{2}{9}$ (d) 0

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^\circ}{x}$ equals (MTN 2009)

- (a) 1 (b) $\frac{\pi}{180}$
(c) 180π (d) $\frac{180}{\pi}$

(11) If x is an image of y under the function f we write (MTN 2009)

- (a) $y = f(x)$ (b) $x = f(y)$
(c) $f = xy$ (d) $f = \frac{x}{y}$

(12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$ equals (MTN 2009)

- (a) $\ln x$ (b) e
(c) 1 (d) 0

(13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^6 - a^6}{x - a}$ equal to: (MTN 2010)

- (a) $6a$ (b) $5a^5$
(c) $6a^5$ (d) Not defined

(14) If $f(x) = 2x + 1$ then $f^{-1}(x)$ equals: (MTN 2010)

- (a) $\frac{x-1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}(x+1)$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}(x-2)$ (d) $\frac{2x-1}{2}$

(15) The value of $\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\delta x|}{\delta x}$ equals: (MTN 2010)

- (a) zero (b) 1
(c) -1 (d) Does not exist

(16) If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, then $f \circ f(x)$ equals: (MTN 2011)

- (a) $\frac{1}{x}$ (b) $\frac{-1}{x}$
(c) x (d) $-x$



- (17) The function $f(x) = x^{2/3} + 6$ will be: (MTN 2011)
(a) Even (b) Odd
(c) Linear (d) Quadratic
- (18) $\cosh x$ equals (D.G.K 2008)
(a) $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ (b) $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$
(c) $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ (d) $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$
- (19) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$ equals (D.G.K 2008)
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) ∞
- (20) If $f = x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1$ is a function then $f(0)$ equals (D.G.K 2009)
(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) -1 (d) 2
- (21) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x)^{1/x}$ equals (D.G.K 2009)
(a) e^{-1} (b) e
(c) e^2 (d) e^3
- (22) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x - 4}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$ equals to (D.G.K 2010)
(a) 0 (b) $2\sqrt{2}$
(c) 2 (d) 4
- (23) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}{x - 1}$ equal to (D.G.K 2011)
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) -1 (d) 2
- (24) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ is (BWP 2008)
(a) e (b) $\frac{1}{e}$
(c) $-e$ (d) $\frac{-1}{e}$
- (25) If $f: x \rightarrow y$ is a function, then 'x' is called (BWP 2008)
(a) Domain of 'f' (b) Range of 'f'
(c) Inverse of 'f' (d) Value of 'f'

(BWP 2009)

(26) $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ equal

- (a) $\sin x$
(c) $\cos x$

- (b) $\sinh x$
(d) $\cosh x$

(BWP 2009)

(27) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ equals

- (a) e
(c) e^{-1}

- (b) e^2
(d) e^{-2}

(BWP 2010)

(28) $\sinh x$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$

(c) $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

(b) $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

(d) $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$

(29) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a}$ is

- (a) $3a^2$
(c) 0

- (b) $2a^3$
(d) Not Defined

(BWP 2011)

(30) If $f(x) = \sin x$, then value of $f'(0)$ is

- (a) 1
(c) 0

- (b) -1
(d) ∞

(BWP 2011)

5	a	21	c	37	a	52	d	68	d	84	c	99	c
6	b	22	a	38	b	53	c	69	d	85	c	100	d
7	c	23	b	39	c	54	d	70	c	86	b	101	c
8	a	24	b	40	a	55	c	71	b	87	a	102	d
9	b	25	a	41	b	56	c	72	a	88	a	103	a
10	c	26	b	42	a	57	a	73	b	89	b	104	b
11	a	27	b	43	a	58	b	74	c	90	b	105	a
12	d	28	c	44	c	59	a	75	c	91	c	106	c
13	a	29	d	45	b	60	a	76	d	92	b	107	b
14	b	30	c	46	d	61	c	77	b	93	b	108	a
15	a	31	b	47	b	62	c	78	a	94	d	109	c
16	c	32	a	48	c	63	a	79	c	95	a	KIPS COLLEGE	
						64	c	80	d	96	b		

(KIPS EXERCISE)

1	d	11	d	21	c	31	d	41	d	51	c
2	a	12	c	22	d	32	a	42	d	52	a
3	b	13	c	23	b	33	d	43	c	53	b
4	b	14	a	24	b	34	d	44	a	54	a
5	a	15	b	25	a	35	d	45	c	55	c
6	c	16	a	26	c	36	d	46	a	56	a
7	c	17	d	27	b	37	c	47	d	Kips College	
8	b	18	a	28	b	38	d	48	b		
9	b	19	d	29	c	39	c	49	d		
10	a	20	b	30	a	40	a	50	b		

(From Past Papers 2006-2011)

(Lahore + Gujranwala Board)

1	a	11	b	21	d	31	c	41	b
2	a	12	c	22	b	32	a	42	b
3	c	13	c	23	b	33	a	43	a
4	c	14	b	24	b	34	c	44	a
5	b	15	d	25	a	35	b	45	b
6	c	16	d	26	b	36	b	46	c
7	b	17	a	27	c	37	b	47	b
8	a	18	a	28	c	38	d	48	d
9	b	19	b	29	b	39	d	49	c
10	c	20	b	30	b	40	c	50	a

(From Past Papers 2008-2011)

(Faisalabad + Sargodha + Rawalpindi Board)

1	a	6	c	11	b	16	c	21	a
2	a	7	a	12	c	17	c	22	c
3	c	8	d	13	a	18	b	23	
4	c	9	d	14	a	19	c	24	
5	a	10	b	15	d	20	a	25	

(From Past Papers 2008-2011)

(D.G Khan + Bahawalpur/R.Y Khan + Multan Board)

1	d	6	d	11	a	16	c	21	a	26	b
2	c	7	d	12	c	17	a	22	b	27	c
3	d	8	b	13	c	18	a	23	a	28	b
4	a	9	a	14	a	19	b	24	b	29	a
5	c	10	b	15	d	20	a	25	a	30	c