Mathematics English Medium 5th Class Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	We put space afgter evey .....digits in numbers	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 16
2	The place value of 2 in the number 985621 is	A. 2 B. 20 C. 200 D. 2000
3	In 856211, the digit ..... is at thousands place.	A. 2 B. 5 C. 6 D. 8
4	When we multiply a number by..... we put 3 zeros to th right side.	A. 10 B. 100 C. 1 D. 1000
5	When we divided a number by ... we remove on zero from the right side.	A. 1 B. 10 C. 100 D. 1000
6	The greatest 6 -digit number is	A. 999999 B. 983007 C. 100000 D. 9,999999
7	Writing a number as the sum of the place value of its digits is called.	A. Place value B. Arithmeti shape C. Numerial value D. Expanded form
8	The expanded form of 4060+300+20+1	A. 4030201 B. 430201 C. 4321 D. 43201
9	in 701232 the place value of 3 is.	A. 3 B. 30 C. 300 D. 30000
10	The smallest 6-digit number is.	A. 999,999 B. 666,666 C. 100,000 D. 99,999
11	In 856211, the place value of ... is ten thousands.	A. 6 B. 5 C. 8 D. 7
12	43345 will be written in word as.	A. Forty -three thousand, three hundered and forty five B. Four hundred thousand, three thousand, three hundred and forty five C. Four million, thirty thousand, three hundred and forty three D. Four thousand, three hundred and forty five
13	4173+3092	A. 7265 B. 2756 C. 2765 D. 7256
14	209856-205660=	A. 9149 B. 9641 C. 6419 D. 4196

15	When the multiply a whole numebr by 100, we put ..... zeros to its right.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
16	34523 x 10=	A. 34523 B. 3452300 C. 345230 D. 34523000
17	If a price of motorcycle is 79459, then price of 2 motorcyles will be.	A. 148918 B. 150918 C. 152918 D. 153918
18	Pattern 100,200,300,400..... is in.	A. Ascending order B. Descending order C. Ascending and decending order D. None of these
19	When we divide a non-zero whole numebr having 0 at its ones place by 10, were..... from its digit.	A. Remove one zero B. Remove two zero C. Add one zero D. Add two zero
20	45000 100=	A. 45 B. 450 C. 4500 D. 45000
21	When a numebr is divided by another numebr the resultis called.	A. Remainder B. Addition C. Quotient D. Subtraction
22	When a numebr is divided by another number, the left over quantity is called.	A. Quotient B. Remainder C. Addition D. Substraction
23	Identify the rule of pattern in 4000,000,40,000,4000	A. Addition B. Subtraction C. Division D. Multiplication
24	When we multiply a numebr by ..... we put 3 zeros to the right side.	A. 10 B. 100 C. 100 D. 1
25	The HCF of 20,48 and 56 is.	A. 4 B. 3 C. 5 D. 1
26	The HCF of two or more than two umbers, which have no common prime factor, is always.	A. 1 B. 10 C. 100 D. 1000
27	Prime factorization of 16 is.	A. 2 x 8 B. 1 x 16 C. 2x2x2x2 D. 2 x 4 x 2
28	The LCM of 33,66 and 81 is.	A. 1770 B. 1872 C. 1782 D. 1287
29	The greatest numebr which divides two or more given numbers simultaneously is called.	A. LCM B. HCF C. Factorization D. Factor
30	Prime factorization of 16 is	A. 2x 8 B. 1 x 16 C. 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 D. 2 x 4 x 2
31	The greastest numebr which divides two or more given numbers simulataneously is called.	A. LCM B. HCF C. Factorization D. Factor
32	The HCF of two or more than two numbers, which have no common prime factor, is always.	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3

		D. 4
33	HCF of 12,22,14 is.	A. 14 B. 22 C. 2 D. 12
34	Prime factorization of 121 is	A. 11 B. 11 x 11 C. 12 x 1 D. 121
35	Numebr of methods to find HCF are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
36	The product of common prime factorization is called.	A. LCM B. Factorization C. HCF D. Factor
37	The common prime factor of 12,16,28 are.	A. 2 , 2 B. 2 , 2, 7 C. 2, 2,2,2 D. 2,2,3
38	When we multiply any number by any other numebr , their product is called ....of that number.	A. HCF B. Prime factoriation C. Factor D. Multiple
39	The greatest numebr which divides 40,80,60 completely is.	A. 20 B. 40 C. 60 D. 80
40	The smallaest number which divides 5,10,15 completelty is.	A. 15 B. 30 C. 40 D. 50
41	LCM of 8,16 in	A. 8 B. 16 C. 28 D. 48
42	The smallest numebr which divides 11,33,66 completeliy	A. 1 B. 11 C. 33 D. 66
43	Prime factorizationof 72 is	A. 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 B. 2 x 2 x 2x 9 C. 8 x 3 x 3 D. 8 x 9
44	Number of methods to find LCM	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
45	Common prime factors of 36 and 48 are	A. 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 B. 2 x 3 x 8 C. 2 x 2 x 3 D. 2 x 3 x 6
46	4/8 + 1/8	A. 4/8 B. 5/8 C. 1/8 D. 3/8
47	5/6 + 1/12	A. 11/12 B. 5/6 C. 1/12 D. 11/10
48	9/17-5/17=	A. 4/17 B. 9 5/17 C. 14/17 D. 2/17
49	6/11 - 2/22	A. 4/22 B. 10/22 C. 8/22 D. 4/11
		A. Proper fractions

50	Two or more thantwo fractions whose numerators and denominators are different but they have same values are called.	B. Improper fractions C. Equivalent fractions D. Unequivalent fraction
51	Always substract the.	A. Greater fractions from smaller fraction B. Smaller factions from greater fraction C. Greater fractions from greater fraction D. Smaller fraction from maller fraction
52	Multipling 7 by 3/4 means.	A. In find 1/4 of 7 B. to find 7/4of 3 C. to find 3/4 of 7 D. to find 4/7 of 3
53	7/12 x 3 =	A. 10/12 B. 7/36 C. 21/4 D. 7/4
54	Is..... the order of the ractions does not effect the product.	A. Subtration B. Division C. Multiplication D. Division and multiplication
55	Which of the following is proper fraction.	A. 14/5 B. 7/2 C. 15/9 D. 20/21
56	Whch of the following is improper fraction.	A. 7/10 B. 18/5 C. 100/111 D. 1/3
57	3/5 x 20/6	A. 3/5 B. 2 C. 2/5 D. 20/5
58	4/5+1/5	A. 4/5 B. 1/5 C. 4 D. 4/25
59	While putting ..... at the right of a dicimal does not effect its values.	A. 100 B. 0 C. 1 D. 10
60	When multiply a decimal by 100, we move decimal point 2 places to the.	A. Left B. Down C. Up D. Right
61	When multiply a decimal by 100, we move decimal point 2 places to the.	A. Left B. Down C. Up D. Right
62	20% of 540 is	A. 37 B. 108 C. 27 D. 270
63	Symple ">" stands for	A. Is less than B. Is greatere than C. Is equal to D. Greaten than andequal to
64	2.4.....2.6	A. - B. < C. = D. >
65	3.12+4.01	A. 3.41 B. 2.31 C. 71.3 D. 7.13
66	39.45 +7.3	A. 96.75 B. 9.575 C. 967.5 D. 9675
		A. 15.93

67	15.93-14.71	B. 1.22 C. 12.2 D. 0.12
68	1.99-1.08	A. 9.1 B. 91 C. 0.91 D. 0.091
69	0.49 x 10=	A. 0.49 B. 49 C. 4.9 D. 490
70	When multiply a decimalby 100, we move decimal point ... to the right	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
71	When divide a deciml by 10, we move decimal points..... places to the left	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
72	Percentage is a special hind of fraction with as denominator	A. 10 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 1
73	Percentage is a special kind of fraction with as decomintor	A. 10 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 1
74	The symbol o represent percantage as	A. % B. < C. > D. $
75	10 out of 100 will be written is percentage.	A. 5% B. 10% C. 15% D. 100%
76	0.5 will be wtiteen is pencentage	A. 5% B. 0.5% C. 50% D. 500%
77	1 km =.....m	A. 1000 B. 100 C. 10 D. 1
78	1 m.....km	A. 1000 B. 100 C. 1/1000 D. 1/100
79	To convert milometeres into meteress, by 1000	A. Add B. Subtrat C. Divide D. Multiply
80	the length of pencil is 14 cm . IN milimeteres it is.	A. 1400 mm B. 140 mm C. 1.4 mm D. 14 mm
81	1 cm ----------	A. 100 mm B. 10 mm C. 1/10 mm D. 1000 mm
82	40 km	A. 400 B. 4000 C. 40,000 D. 400,000
83	1 min =.....hr	A. 60 B. 1/600 C. 1/60 D. 100
84	To convert hours into minutes..... by 60	A. Multiply B. Add C. Divided D. Subtract

85	1 min =.....sec	A. 60 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 1/60
86	1 day ---------- hours	A. 12 B. 24 C. 60 D. 100
87	4 weeks =----------day.	A. 14 B. 240 C. 28 D. 120
88	In a icap year, threre are ..... days in february.	A. 29 B. 28 C. 30 D. 31
89	To convert days into monhs , divide by..	A. 7 B. 12 C. 30 D. 100
90	1 year =..... months.	A. 30 B. 12 C. 7 D. 100
91	6 min =.....sec	A. 360 B. 1/60 C. 42 D. 180
92	The price of a book is Rs. 250 the price of 5 book will be rs.	A. 50 B. 100 C. 1250 D. 2500
93	The price of 11 carpets is Rs. 35,805, the price of 1 carpets wil be rs.	A. 393 B. 3055 C. 2355 D. 3255
94	Price of 6 orange is Rs. 48. The price of 72 oranges will be Rs.	A. 567 B. 96 C. 112 D. 576
95	The price of three chairs is Rs 645 The price of 16 chairs wil be rs.	A. 3040 B. 3004 C. 3440 D. 3404
96	When the value of one item is known, the value of many item of sameof kind can be found by.	A. Addition B. Subraction C. Multiplication D. Division
97	If the price of a chair is Rs.500, then the price of 5 such chairs will be	A. Rs. 2500 B. Rs.800 C. Rs.100 D. Rs.25000
98	If the price of a peacil is Rs.5, then what will be the value of 10 such pencils.	A. Rs.10 B. Rs.100 C. Rs.50 D. Rs.200
99	Teh price of a book is Rs. 152. What will be the price of 11 such books	A. Rs. 1672 B. Rs. 1152 C. Rs,1520 D. Rs.1670
100	The price of a toffee box is Rs. 160 What willbe the prie of 8 such boxes.	A. Rs.1608 B. Rs.20 C. Rs.1280 D. Rs. 128
101	If the price of 21 kg rice is Rs. 2310, then the price of 1 kg rice will be.	A. Rs. 100 B. Rs.110 C. Rs.85 D. Rs.90
102	If a man is given Rs. 6000 for 5 days work, then how much money will be given in him for one day	A. Rs. 30,000 B. Rs. 8000 C. Rs.500

	day.	C. Rs.500 D. Rs.1200
103	When the value of many items of the same kind is known, then the price of one item can be found by	A. Addition B. Division C. Multiplication D. Substraction
104	If the price of 20 m long carpet is rs. 4040, then whta will be the price of 5 m long carpet.	A. Rs. 1010 B. Rs.2020 C. Rs..3030 D. Rs. 1000
105	A car covered a distane of 155 km in 5 litre petrol. How much distance willit cover in 2 litre petrol.	A. 150 km B. 775 km C. 62 km D. 60 km
106	If price of 5 bages is Rs.480, then the priceof 5 such bulbs will be	A. Rs. 800 B. Rs,840 C. Rs. 900 D. Rs,1000
107	Which of these is a reflex angle.	A. 375 Degree B. 215 Degree C. 180 Degree D. 90 Degree
108	Sum of two right angles is equal to.	A. Reflex angle B. Straight angle C. Acute angle D. Obtuse angle
109	A triangle in which its side are equal, is called an isosects triangle.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
110	How many right angles are three in a straight angle.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
111	Two angles are called..... if their sum is 180 Degree	A. Suppementary angles B. Complementary angles C. Adjacent angles D. Aceic angles
112	A triangles has ..... sides.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
113	The sum of the inletior angles of a triangles is	A. 100 ^o B. 180^o C. 230^o D. 250^o
114	A triangles in which all the three sides are equal is called.	A. Equllational traingles B. loceles traingles C. Scalene triange D. Acute angles triange
115	All angels of an equilateral traingle sare equal to.	A. 60^o B. 70^o C. 80^o D. 90^o
116	A quadrillateral has .....angles.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
117	Cabe is a .....solid figure.	A. Two dimensoal B. Three dimentional C. Four dimentional D. Five dimentional
118	A cube has .....surfaces.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
119	.....opposite sides of a rectangles are equal	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
		A. Square

120	A ..... has foru equal sides.	B. Inpezium C. rectange D. Parallciogars
121	A quadrilsterial having all sides equal and parallel, is called.	A. Rectangele B. inpezium C. Rhombus D. Perallclogram
122	A quadrillateral haiving only one pair of parallel sides is called.	A. trapezium B. Square C. riombus D. traingle
123	A trangle is which all angles are acurte is called	A. Acute angled triangle B. Obutuse angle triangle C. Rectangle D. Square.
124	A triangle in which one angle is obtuse is called.	A. Acute angled traingle B. Obtuse angled traingle C. Right angled traingle D. Equilaceral triangle
125	A triange havien all sides of different measures is called.	A. Scalene traingle B. Equilateral traingle C. Isoceles traingle D. Acute angled triangle
126	A quadrilisteral having two pairs of parallel side sare equal is called.	A. Parallelogram B. Kite C. Rhambus D. Ispezium
127	A cubold has..... edges.	A. 8 B. 12 C. 16 D. 20
128	A revolution has ..... rotations of 90^{o}	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
129	A cube has ..... vertikes	A. 7 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10
130	A..... is a 2-dimensioal shape which can be folded in a specific pattern to get a 3-dimensioal solid.	A. Net B. rhombus C. Triangle D. parrllelogram
131	Dice is a .....which is a 3- dimensional solid shape.	A. Cube B. Pyramid C. Cubold D. Rectangle
132	If the length of a rectangle is 4 cm and width is 3.4 cm, then its peimeter will be equal to.	A. 11.4 cm B. 7.4 cm C. 14.8 cm D. 10.8 cm
133	If the perimeter of the rectnge is 34 cm and we increase its length by 2 cm then there will be a difference of ..... cm in its parimeter.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
134	To total length of the boundary of a closed region is called its	A. Perimeter B. Area C. Side D. Length
135	It the length of a side of square is 3 cm then find its perimeter.	A. 6 cm B. 8 cm C. 12 cm D. 15 cm
136	The length of all sides of a ..... are equal	A. Rectangle B. Square C. Trapezium D. Circle
137	The length of a rectangle is 2 cm and wid is 1 cm, Perimeter of the rectangle will be.	A. 2 cm B. 6 cm C. 3 cm D. 12 cm

138	he space covered by the surfac of any 2- dimensioal shape is called its.	A. Perimeter B. Area C. Length D. Wide
139	Th length of a side of a square is 10 c its are awill be.	A. 10 cm 3 B. 40 cm3 C. 60 cm3 D. 100 cm3
140	The length ans width of a ectangular window is 60 cm and 30 cm respecitively. its are will be.	A. 1800 cm3 B. 90 cm3 C. 1800 cm D. 180 cm3
141	Formula to find the area of rectangle.	A. Length + Wide B. Length = wide C. 4 + length D. Length = length
142	Wha will be the aea of a square, if length of its side is 5 cm.	A. 25 cm3 B. 125 cm3 C. 25 cm D. 125 cm
143	Perimeter of a square is 16 cm . Find the length of its one side.	A. 32 cm B. 4 cm C. 16 cm D. 8 cm
144	If the perimeter of a square is 24 cm then its area will be.	A. 36 cm3 B. 36 cm C. 40 cm D. 42 cm
145	The area of a square is 144 cm3, Find he length of its one side.	A. 12 cm B. 16 cm C. 288 cm D. 20 cm
146	The length of a squre shsped field is 20 m then its perimeter will be.	A. 40 cm B. 60 cm C. 80 cm D. 100 cm
147	Whcih of the following is not the unit of area.	A. cm3 B. m2 C. km3 D. km
148	If the area of a square is 121 cm3 then its perimeter willbe.	A. 144 cm B. 11 cm C. 44 cm D. 88 cm
149	The perimeter of a rectangle is 128 cm, its lengthis 45 cm, What willbe its width.	A. 10 cm B. 14 cm C. 15 cm D. 25 cm
150	4 x length of a side =	A. Perimeer of triangle B. Perimeter of Circle C. Perimeter rectangle D. Perimeter of square
151	1 day =---------- weeks.	A. 7 B. 1/7 C. 30 D. 12
152	The average of a nuber of items can be found by.	A. Dividing sum of items by nuber of items B. Adding sum of items and numebr of items C. Multiplying sum of items by number of itmes D. Subtracting sum of items from number of item
153	If a student got 19,21,22,24,and 19 marks is different subjects is the monthly test. his average marks will be.	A. 19 B. 21 C. 22 D. 25
154	To find the sum of given values whose average is knowsn, the following formula is used.	A. sum of item = average of item + number of item B. sum of item= average of item-number

		C. sum of items = average of item x number of items D. None of these
155	If the sum of gives quantifies is 600 and the average is 50 then the number of quantIfies will be.	A. 12 B. 15 C. 10 D. 5
156	Ahmad jumped 12 times is a minute , 9 times in second minutes and 15 ime is third minute what will be the average of number of jumps ahmed did.	A. 9 B. 11 C. 12 D. 15
157	The average of 4,6,8 in	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10
158	In a liar graph, the width of each bar is	A. Same B. Different C. Less D. More
159	Average of 5,10,15,20,10	A. 8 B. 10 C. 12 D. 18
160	Average of 8 quantities is 9,8cm of the quantities will be.	A. 8 B. 17 C. 72 D. 9
161	Sajid oobtained marks is each subject btained 350 marks is 8 subjects, His average obtained marks is each subject will be.	A. 86 B. 87.5 C. 90 D. 100
162	The average price of soe books is Rs. 80. If total price of books is Rs.400, then total number of books will be.	A. 5 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10
163	Average of 1, 4, 5,9,3,6,7	A. 3 B. 7 C. 5 D. 9
164	Number of students is class -I is.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
165	Number of students is Class-II is	A. 30 B. 40 C. 50 D. 60
166	In which class numebr of stuents is minimum	A. Class II B. Class III C. Class IV D. Class V
167	In Which class the numebr of students is maximum.	A. Class II B. Class IV C. Class V D. Class Vi
168	How many least number of students are there in Class Vi then Class V.	A. 20 B. 10 C. 5 D. 15
169	What is the difference between class I and Clas Iv.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
170	Ahmed has rupees	A. 30 B. 40 C. 50 D. 60
171	The given graph is called	A. Vertical graph B. Horizontal bar graph C. Pictural graph D. Line graph

172	Which two friends hae same amount.	A. Kashif and Ahsan B. Kashif and Ali C. Ahsan and Ahmad D. Ali and Talha
173	Which one has minimum rupees.	A. Talha B. Ahmad C. Ahsan D. Ali
174	Which one has maximum rupees.	A. Kashif B. Ahsan C. Talha D. Ahmad