Math 6th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A number which divides the dividend complegtely is called.	A. Factors B. Nultiply C. LCM D. H.C.F
2	Zero is multiple of every number except.	A. One B. Two C. Itself D. Five
3	Any given number is even if the digit on its ones place is multiple of.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
4	A composite number can alwyas be xpresed as a..... of two primes.	A. Product B. Differrence C. Sum D. None of these
5	A number ucither prime nor composite is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
6	The product of factors of a givne number is alyas equal to.	A. Prime numebr B. Given number C. Composite numebr D. Even number
7	A number which divides all the given number called	A. H.C.F B. L.C.M C. Prime D. Composite
8	A number which is divisible by all the given numbers is called.	A. H.C.F B. L.C.M C. Prime D. Composite
9	A .. is a number which divides the divided completely leaving no remainder.	A. Multiple B. H.C.F C. L.C.M D. Factor
10	All even numebrs will have ..... as their factor.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
11	Factors are always..... numbers or itegers.	A. Natural B. Whole C. Composite D. Prime
12	Every numbers has greater than..... has at least two factors.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
13	Which of themis the product which we get when we multiply one numebr by another number.	A. L.C.M B. H.C.F C. Multiple D. Factor
14	Which of them is the factor of 64?	A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 11
15	A nutural number which has two different factors, only 1 and number iteself is called.	A. Rational Number B. Integer C. Prime Number D. Composite number

16	Which of then us a prime number.	A. 40 B. 41 C. 42 D. 49
17	A natural number which has more than two difference factors is called	A. Composite number B. Prime number C. integer D. Rational number
18	Which of them is composite number.	A. 10 B. 11 C. 13 D. 17
19	Which of them is the list of prime numbers.	A. 9,19,29 B. 19,29,37 C. 20,19,30 D. 20,37,49
20	The representation of prime facors is the exponetial form is known as.	A. H.C.F B. Index notation C. L.C.M D. Prime factorization
21	---------- of two or more number is a greatest number which divides all the given numbers.	A. L.C.M B. H.C.F C. Both a and b D. None of these
22	The set of integer is mostly denoted by English capital letter.	A. W B. N C. Q D. Z
23	Integers are consisted of.	A. Only positive whole numbers. B. Only negative whole numebr C. Positive and negative whole number D. Positive and negative whole number with zero
24	An integer whihc is neither positive nor negative.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
25	On number line the distance between any two integers is always.	A. Equal B. Doubled C. Half D. Triple
26	The absolute value of a number is its distance from	A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. 2
27	The numerical value of -345 is	A. 345 B. -345 C. 34 D. 3405
28	Which of them are the numbers that we can find in nature.	A. Natural numebrs B. Rational numbers C. Irrational numbers D. Whole numbers
29	The number..... together with the natural number gives us whole numbers	A. 0 B. 10 C. 100 D. 1000
30	A bermouth holst introduced integer in the year	A. 1562 B. 1563 C. 1564 D. 1565
31	The concept of ..... numbersis derived from our real life situation	A. Negative B. Rational C. Irrational D. Prime
32	Set of whole number is denoted by	A. W B. N C. Z D. O
		A. 0

33	The smallest and first whole number is.	B. 1 C. 5 D. 9
34	The set of natural and whole number are.	A. finite sets B. Infinite sets C. Equal set D. Equivalent sets
35	A number line is a straight line on which each point represent a.	A. Number B. Square C. Square root D. Absolute value
36	The distance between any two consecutive numbers on the number line is called.	A. Unit distance B. Integers C. Absolute value D. Infinite sets
37	John Wallis invented the number line in.	A. 1595 B. 1695 C. 1795 D. 1895
38	A ---------- is a symbol or name tha stands for a number.	A. Numeral B. Square C. Number line D. Absolute value
39	To calculate the length of housdary we use the formula of.	A. Volume B. Areas C. Perimeter D. Cube
40	The measurement fo region enclosed by say two dimensional closed figure is called.	A. perimeter B. Areas C. Volume D. Cube
41	The sum of all sides of rectangle is called.	A. Areas B. Cuboid C. Perimeter D. Volume
42	Altitude is also known as.	A. Diagonal B. Base C. Penpendicular D. Hypotenous
43	The formula of area of parallelogram is same as formula of area.	A. squre B. Rectangle C. Circle D. Triangle
44	The half of the area of rectangel a called the areas of.	A. Square B. Triangle C. Rectangle D. Circle
45	your textbook of Mathematis is a	A. 1- Dobject B. 2- Dobject C. 3- Dobject D. Circle shaped
46	The sum of the aras of all the faces of any 3- dimenstional solid is known as in.	A. Surface area B. Circumference C. Volume D. Diameter
47	One sad the only dimension less figure is.	A. Circle B. Surface area C. Volume D. Diameter
48	If the length of an edge of a solid cube is 1 m, the volume of the solid cube is.	A. 1 m3 B. 2m3 C. 3m3 D. 4m3
49	The formula of area of parallelegram is same as formula of area.	A. Square B. Rectangle C. Traingle D. Circle
50	Th distance around say two dimensional closed shape is.	A. Volume B. Area C. Perimeter D. None

51	The region enclosed within a boundary of closed shape	A. perimeter B. Area C. Volume D. None
52	Perimeter of square is	A. 2 f B. 3 f C. 4 f D. 5 f
53	Area of square	A. l B. l2 C. l3 D. l4
54	If the length of a side of a square is 4 m. then are ais.	A. 10 m 2 B. 12 m2 C. 14 m2 D. 16 m2
55	If length and breadth of rectangel are 4 cm and 3 cm then perimeter is.	A. 14 cm B. 12 cm C. 10 cm D. 8 cm
56	Area of parallelogram is same as area.	A. Rectangle B. Square C. Triangle D. Circle
57	The perimeter of given triangle	A. 8 cm B. 10 cm C. 12 cm D. 14 cm
58	Volume of cube is	A. l B. l 2 C. l3 D. l4
59	If lengh of side of square is 6 cm then perimeter is.	A. 20 cm B. 23 cm C. 24 cm D. 26 cm
60	If the length of a side of a square is 4 m, then area is.	A. 10 m2 B. 12 m2 C. 16 m2 D. 14 m2
61	A sphere is a 3- dimensional solid object, it has.	A. 6 surfaces , 12 edges , 8 vertices. B. 0 surfaces, 0 edges , 1 verties C. 0 surfaces, 0 edges, 0 vertices D. 6 surfaces, 2 edges, 0 vertices.
62	A cuboid has	A. 4 faces B. 6 faces C. 8 faces D. 12 faces
63	A hemisphere has	A. 0 edges B. 1 edge C. 2 edges D. 4 edges
64	Two lines that never interesect eah other at any point are called.	A. Perpendicular lines B. Interescting line C. Transversal lines D. Parallel lines
65	A point where two lines intreesect each other is called.	A. Corner point B. Centre point C. Point of intersect D. None of these
66	A line that passes through two or more parallel lines at distinet points is called.	A. Perpendicular B. Transversal C. Altitude D. Hypotenuse
67	Line that divides an object into two indentical pleces is called.	A. Perpendicular line B. Mirror line C. Segment D. Hypotenuse
68	Number of times a shape looks the same in one full turn is called.	A. Symmetery B. Centere of symmetry C. power of symmetry

		D. Order of symmetry
69	The figures that have only length are called.	A. 1- Dimensional figures B. 2- Dimensional figures C. 3- Dimenstional figures D. Special figures
70	The figures which have..... but they have width and height are called 2- Dimensional figures.	A. No thickness B. No breadth C. both a and b D. None
71	Square is a figure	A. 1- D B. 2-D C. 3-D D. 4-D
72	Rectangle is a figure.	A. 1- D B. 2- D C. 3-D D. 4-D
73	Triangle is a figure.	A. 2- D B. 3- D C. 0 - D D. 4- D
74	Cube is a figure.	A. 1- D B. 2- D C. 3- D D. 4- D
75	There are ..... vertices of cube	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10
76	There ae..... edges of cube	A. 6 B. 8 C. 10 D. 12
77	Cuboid is figure	A. 2 D B. 3 D C. 4 D D. 5 D
78	There ae..... vertices of cuboid	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10
79	There ae ..... edges of cuboid	A. 6 B. 8 C. 10 D. 12
80	Cylinder is a..... figure.	A. 1 D B. 2 D C. 3 D D. 4 D
81	Cylinder has ..... surfaces.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
82	There are ..... vertices of cylinder.	A. Four B. Three C. Two D. No
83	There are ..... edges of cylinder.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
84	---------- is 3D figure	A. Line B. Square C. Sphere D. None
85	---------- is 3D figure.	A. Triangle B. Squrare C. Hemisphere D. Line
		A. 1 B. 2

86	How many type of symmetry are there.	B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
87	A line has..... end points.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. No
88	A ray has ..... starting point.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. None of these
89	All lines of segment has..... and point.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. None
90	Any closed shape having three straight edges and three angle is called.	A. Pentagon B. Hexagon C. Triangle D. REctangle
91	In the right angleed traingle, te largest side is called.	A. base B. Perpendicular C. Hypotensuse D. Segment
92	In equllateral traingles the sum of length of any two sides is..... the third side.	A. Equal to B. Less than C. Greater than D. None of these
93	A perpendicular bisector alwyas passes through ..... of line segment	A. Two points B. Mid point C. Three point D. None
94	A polygon is a closed shpe which has..... straight edges.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Three or more
95	An angle which is less than 90 ^{o} is called..... agle.	A. Acute B. Obtuse C. Right D. Straigh
96	Angle greater thn 180 ^{o} and less than 360 ^{o}is called.	A. Acute angle B. Obtuse angle C. Right angle D. Reflex angle
97	If sum of two angle is 90 ^{o}hen it is called.	A. Complementry angles B. Supplementary angle C. Straight angle D. Complete angle
98	The collection of any information or fact is called.	A. Frequncy B. interval C. Data D. Information
99	The Data can be classified into.	A. 2 types B. 3 types C. 4 types D. 5 types
100	The tally marks shows.	A. Data B. Graph C. Class D. Frequency
101	The bar graph is also now as.	A. Pic chart B. Bar chart C. Pictograph D. Line graph
102	Pic slices are used to draw.	A. Bar chart B. Pic chart C. Line graph D. Pictograph
103	The mess is also known as.	A. Speed B. Distance C. Additon D. Average

104	The data which provides as information or data points individually is.	A. Grouped data B. Ungraouped data C. Both D. None
105	The data which is gives is intervals provides us the information is called.	A. Grouped data B. Ungroupd data C. Both D. None
106	How many types of variables are there	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
107	A variable whose valuses are obtained by counting is called.	A. Continous variables B. Discrete variables C. Both a and b D. None
108	A variable whose value is obtained by measurement is called.	A. Discrete variable B. Continous variable C. Both a and b D. None
109	A bar graph is a graphical display of daa using ..... of differnt heights.	A. Points B. Bars C. Sector D. None
110	Types of bar graph are.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
111	if we hae values 1,7,1,9,,1,4,1,6,1,3 then mean is	A. 3.58 B. 0.58 C. 1.58 D. 2.58
112	The branch of Mathematis that measures how likely it is that something will happen, is called.	A. Event B. probability C. Rounding D. Estimation
113	There are..... kinds of experiments.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
114	The set of all possible outcomes of a random experiment is called.	A. Event B. Tail C. Sample space D. Head
115	A possible result of rndom experiment is called.	A. Event B. Estimation C. Outcome D. Scientific experiment
116	An event that contins a single point is called.	A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Likely event D. Exclusive event
117	How many kind of experiment are there.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
118	When tossing a coin once then possible outcomes.	A. {T,T} B. {H,T} C. {H,H} D. None
119	An event which contains a single point of sample space is called.	A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Both a and b D. None
120	An event which contains more than one point of sample space is called.	A. Simple event B. Equally likely event C. Compound event D. None of above