

8th Class Mathematics English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Set of Rational numbers is denoted by.	A. N B. W C. Q D. Z
2	{0,1,2,3,} IS A SET OF.	A. N B. W C. Z D. Q
3	7/5 lies between	A. 3 & amp; 4 B. 1 & amp; 2 C. 0 & amp; 1 D. 2 & amp; 3
4	Addition identiity property is.	A. 3x0 = 0 x 3 B. 3 x 1 = 1 x 3 C. 3 + 0 = 0 + 3 D. 3+1= 1+3
5	Multiplicative identity property is.	A. a x 1 = 1 x a B. a +1 = 1+a C. a x 0 = 0 x a D. a+0 = 0+a
6	How many significant figures is 0.07523	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
7	The length of wall of China in kilometers is.	A. 20196 B. 21196 C. 20296 D. 21296
8	The minimum distance between the earth and the moon in kilometers.	A. 362103 B. 362104 C. 363103 D. 363104
9	Side x side is the area of.	A. Square B. Rectangle C. Circle D. Triangle
10	Lengh x Length x Length is the volume of.	A. Cylinder B. Sphere C. Cube D. Cone
11	Volume of the cu ehaving length 1 cm is	A. 1 cm3 B. 2 cm3 C. 3 cm3 D. 4 cm3
12	Square of 0.9 is	A. 0.081 B. 0.81 C. 8.10 D. 81.0
13	Perfect square is.	A. 0.256 B. 2560 C. 25.6 D. 2.56
14	Square root of 2.25 is	A. 0.5 B. 1.5 C. 2.5 D. 3.5
15	The numerator is 1.4 is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

16	Cube of an even number is.	A. Even B. Odd C. Zero D. One
17	Cube of an odd number is.	A. Even B. Odd C. Zero D. One
18	The cube of a negative numebr is.	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. 1
19	The height of K-2 IS METERS IS.	A. 1185 B. 1186 C. 8511 D. 8611
20	Real number is.	 A. difference of rational numbers and irrational numbers B. Intersection of rational number sand irrational numbers C. Union of rational numbers and irrational numbers D. Complete set of natural numbers
21	Irrational numbers are non-terminating and numbers	A. Rational Number B. Non-Recunting C. Recourring D. Decimal
22	Round 0.0234589 to the 4 significant figures.	A. 0.02346 B. 0.02345 C. 2346 D. 0.02345
23	The difference betwene approximated value and actual accurate value is caled	A. Round B. Significant figure C. Appoximation error D. Estimated value
24	Which of the following is perfect square.	A. 22.6 B. 0.256 C. 2.56 D. 2560
25	A set consisting of all subsets of the set A is called.	A. subset B. Universal Set C. Power Set D. Superset
26	Proportion means.	A. Equality of two ratiesB. Equality of quantitiesC. Inequaality of two rattiosD. Inequality of quantities
27	Product of extremes is equal to.	 A. Direct proportion B. Inverse proportion C. Product of means D. Division of means
28	A relation is which increases one quantity causes propertinal increases in the other quantity is called.	A. Compound proportionB. RatioC. Direct proportionD. Inverse proportion
29	The compreson of the quantities of same kind is called.	A. Proportion B. Ratio C. Compound proportion
30	The relation between two or more proportions is called.	A. Compound proportion B. Direct proportion C. Proportion D. Inverse proportion
31	A person who buys life insurance from as insurance company is called.	A. Insured B. Insurer C. Lesser D. Beneficiary
32	The reduce he price of an article from its market price is called.	A. Discount B. Profit C. Period D. Insurance

33	The time for which a particular amout is invsted in a business is known as.	A. Protit B. Markup rate C. Period D. Insurance
34	A univrsal set in represented by	A. Square B. Rectangle C. Circle D. Triangle
35	'The planets revolving around the sun are.	A. 8 B. 9 C. 11 D. 10
36	a set can be expressed in ways	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
37	Value of 3 ⁰ is	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
38	Type of proporties are	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
39	The symbol for percentage is.	A. p B. % C. \$ D. +
40	The formula of profit is	A. S.P - C.P B. C.P- S.P C. S.P + C.P D. C.P - S.P
41	Formula of loss is	A. C.P - S.P B. S.P - C.P C. S.P + C.P D. C.P +S. P
42	The formula of discount is	A. M.P + S.P B. M.P - C.P C. M.P - S.P D. S.P - M.P
43	The mark up is denoted by.	A. P B. R C. 1 D. T
44	The currency of Saudi Arabia is.	A. Lira B. Dinar C. Dirham D. Riyal
45	Which term of the genetric squence 3,6,12,24is 384?	A. 7 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10
46	Find teh missing term is 7,11,13,17,19 25.	A. 20 B. 21 C. 22 D. 23
47	In the arithmetic sequence 7,10,13the 20th term is	A. 59 B. 56 C. 64 D. 66
48	Polynomial 3y2 is	A. Linear B. Cubic C. Biquadratic D. quadratic
49	If $3y-x = 4$, find the value of y , when $x = 2$	A. 4 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1/2
50	If x +y = 6, x-y = 2, then x =?	A. 4 B. 2 C. 6 D. 8

51	The sequence that goes on forever is called.	A. Limited B. finite C. close D. Infiinte
52	The fourth term in the sequence 1,4,9is	A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18
53	The fourth term is geometric sequence 4,-16,64is	A 192 B 256 C. 192 D. 256
54	The fifth term is geometric sequence 1,2,4,8is	A. 16 B. 24 C. 32 D. 40
55	The polynomial xy2x3 has variable.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
56	The degree of a cubic polynomial is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
57	The point (1,-1) is in quadrant	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
58	The pointg(-1,2) is in the qardant.	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
59	The graph of the equations $y = 3$ is parallel to	A. x-axis B. y - axis C. Both a and b D. Original
60	If in a right angled traingle ABC, m < c= 90o then c is called.	A. Base B. Perpendicular C. hypotensse D. Vertex
61	In a right angled triangle the side opposite to the right angle is called.	A. Perpendicular B. Base C. Hypotenuse D. Right angle
62	An are whose measure is less than 180 o is called	A. Minor arc B. Major arc C. are length D. sector area
63	A straight line that touches a circle at a single point exttreanally is called.	A. Chord B. Tangent C. Line segment D. Sector
64	The perpendicular distance from base to he apex is a pyramid is called.	A. Area B. Laterial surface area C. Slant height of pyramid D. Altitude
65	The value of pyramid is alwyas of the prism	A. Two -thrid B. One -third C. one-fourth D. Two -fourth
66	The circles with a cemmon center and have different radii are known as.	A. Centre B. Semicircle C. Chord D. Concentric circle
67	three times volume of a cone is equal to.	A. Volume of the cylinder B. Area of the cylender C. Volume of sphere D. Volume of hemi -sphere
68	A composite 3D figure is a three-dimentional figure mae up of basic.	A. 2D figures B. 3D figures C. Pyramid

		D. 2D and 3D figures
69	The Phytagoreas was mathematician of	A. Russia B. France C. Germany D. Greece
70	If diameter of a circle is 30 cm then the radius will be.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
71	In right angled triangle of base= 3, altiude = 4 then Hypotenous is	A. 5 B. 9 C. 16 D. 25
72	The sim of two sides of a traingle is alwyas the third side.	A. Smaller than B. Greater than C. Equal to D. Not equal to
73	The scale of factor is denoted by	A. S B. F C. R D. K
74	Triangle has angles.	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 1
75	A quadilateral has angles.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
76	The sum of interior angles of a Traingle is.	A. 90 o B. 180 o C. 270 o D. 360 o
77	The sum of interior angles of a quadrilateral is.	A. 90 o B. 180 o C. 270 o D. 360 o
78	The total angles is a circle are.	A. 300 o B. 345 o C. 360 o D. 390 o
79	Bisect means to divide into equal parts.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
80	The types of transformation are.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
81	If the object and figures have exactly the same shapes and sizes then they are called.	A. Similar objects B. Congurent object C. Transformation D. Rotation
82	Every triangle is congruent to.	A. Congruent B. Similar C. Itself D. Rotation
83	The sum of the measures of any two sides of a trainge is alwyas the measure of its third side.	A. Less than B. Greater than C. Equal to D. Less than or greater than
84	The sum of interior angles of a traingle is	A. 60 o B. 90 o C. 180 o D. 360 o
85	In the size and shape of the figure does not change.	A. Transformation B. Triangle C. Rotation D. Enlargement
		A. Rotation

86	A point which tells where to draw an enlargement is called.	B. Centre of rotation C. Centre of enlargement D. Transformation
87	A factor which is multiplied to change the magnitude of the quantity is called.	A. TransformationB. Scale factorC. EnlargementD. Rotation
88	makes a shapes larger or smaller.	A. Triangle B. Congruent C. Enlargement D. Rotation
89	The types of data ar.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
90	Discrete data is classified into group	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
91	Continous data is classified into group	A. 4 B. 5 C. 3 D. 2
92	The types of the group	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
93	The midpoint of class limit(1-8) is	A. 4 B. 4.5 C. 5 D. 5.5
94	The measure of central tendency are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
95	The size of class is denoted by	A. I B. h C. c D. f
96	The mode of data 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20	A. 2 B. 20 C. no D. 14
97	The measures of dispersion are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
98	The range of data 15,25,35,38,48,55,60	A. 15 B. 35 C. 45 D. 60
99	The types of probabilities are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
100	The variance is expressed by	A. R B. R2 C. S D. S2