Mathematics 10th Class English Medium Unit 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In a ratio a:b, a is called:	A. Relation B. Antecedent C. Consequent D. None of these
2	In a ratio x:y, y is called:	A. Relation B. Antecedent C. Consequent D. None of these
3	In a proportion a:b:c:d, and d are called:	A. Means B. Extremes C. Third proportional D. None of these
4	In a proportion a : b :: c : d, b and c are called:	A. Means B. Extremes C. Fourth proportional D. None of these
5	In continued proportion a:b = b:c, ac = b^2, b is said to be _____ proportional between a and c:	A. Third B. Fourth C. Means D. None of these
6	In continued proportional a:b = b:c, c in said to be _____ proportional to a and b:	A. Third B. Fourth C. Means D. None of these
7	Find x in proportion 4:x::5:15	D. 12
8	Question Image	A. u = v² B. u = kv² C. uv²= k D. uv² = 1
9	Question Image	
10	Question Image	A. u = wk² B. u = vk² C. u = w²k D. u = v²k
11	The third proportional of x^2 and y^2 is:	B. x²y²
12	The fourth proportional w of x : y::v : w is:	C. xyv
13	If a:b = x:y, then alternando property is:	
14	If a:b = x:y, then invertendo property is:	
15	Question Image	
16	In a proposition a:b::c:d, a and d are called:	A. Means B. Extremes C. Fourth proportional D. None
17	In proportion a:b::c:d, b and c are called:	A. Means B. Extremes C. Third proportional D. None of these
18	In proportion 7:4::*p*:8, *p* = _____:	A. 14 B. 7/2 D. -14
19	A relation between two quantities of same kind is called:	A. Proportion B. Ratio C. Variation D. Percentage

20	The ratio of a and b is written as:	B. a : : b C. a : b D. a = b
21	The important thing in ratio is:	A. Value of the elements B. Orderof the elements C. Unitsof the elements D. Quantityof the elements
22	In ratio a : b, the first term is called:	A. Extremes B. Means C. Consequent D. Antecedent
23	A ratio has:	A. No units B. Oneunit C. Twounits D. Threeunits
24	The ratio of 1km to 600m is:	A. 1 : 6 B. 5 : 3 C. 3 : 2 D. 2 : 1
25	A proportion is a statement which expressed as an equivalence of:	A. Four ratios B. Threeratios C. Tworatios D. Oneratio
26	Product of extremes = product of _____.	A. Consequents B. Antecedent C. Ratios D. Means
27	Variation has	A. Two types B. Three types C. Four types D. Five type
28	If Y is directly proportional to x it can be written as:	C. x = y D. y : x
29	K is known as:	A. Sign of proportionality B. Extremes C. Constant of proportionality D. Means
30	If y = kx, x = 7 and y = 6, then k =	A. 42 C. 13
31	If one quantity increases and other decreases, the variation is:	A. Inverse B. Direct C. Indirect D. Equal
32	If y = 8 and x = 4, then k = xy, we get k =	A. 12 B. 32 C. 84 D. 114
33	In a : b : : b : c, where c is called:	A. Fourth proportional B. Meanproportional C. Thirdproportional D. Continuedproportional
34	In a : b : : b : c, b is called:	A. Meanproportional B. Thirdproportional C. Continuedproportional D. Fourthproportional
35	In a : b : : c : d, d is called:	A. Thirdproportional B. Fourthproportional C. Meanproportional D. Continuedproportional
36	If 12, p and 3 are in continued proportion, then p =	
37	If a : b = c : d, then b : a = d : c is called theorem of:	A. Invertendo B. Alternando C. Dividendo D. Componendo
38	If a : b = c : d, then a : c = b : d is called theorem of:	A. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, "sans-serif"; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial;

		background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Invertendo B. Componendo C. Dividendo D. Alternando
39	If a : b = c :d, than a + b : b = c + d : d is called theorem of :	A. Alternando B. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, "sans-serif"; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Invertendo C. Dividendo D. Componendo
40	If a : b = c :d, than a - b : b = c - d : d is called theorem of :	A. Componendo B. Dividendo C. (a) & (b) D. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, "sans-serif"; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Invertendo
41	If a : b = c : d, then a + b : a - b = c + d : c - d is called theorem of:	A. Componendo-Dividendo B. <span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, "sans-serif"; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">Invertendo C. Dividendo D. Componendo