

General Math 9th Class English Medium Unit 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Percent is an English word which means	A. out of 10 B. out of 100 C. out of 60 D. out of 1000
2	20% of 600 is	A. 12 B. 120 C. 20 D. 200
3	$45 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in its lowest form is expressed as	A. $\frac{91}{200}$ B. $\frac{200}{91}$ C. $\frac{91}{100}$ D. $\frac{100}{91}$
4	$\frac{1}{3}$ as a percentage is expressed as	A. $33 \times \frac{1}{3}\%$ B. $33 \times \frac{1}{2}\%$ C. $33 \times \frac{3}{2}\%$ D. $33 \times \frac{2}{3}\%$
5	If the earth's surface is 71 % of water, then what is the percentage of land	A. 29% B. 30% C. 39% D. 40%
6	0.065 expressed as percentage	A. 65% B. 6.5% C. 65 D. 0.65%
7	If $\frac{4}{5}$ of the students in a school have been away for a holiday, how many student many student in every hundred have been on holiday?	A. $₄₀$ B. 60 C. 80 D. 100
8	There are 2 red balls out of 6 balls, the fraction of the red balls is	A. $\frac{2}{6}$ B. $\frac{6}{2}$ C. $\frac{2}{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{6}$
9	The ratio 8:12 in its simplest form is	A. 2 : 3 B. 2 : 4 C. 3 : 2 D. 4 : 6
10	The equality of two ratios is called	A. proportion B. percent C. extremes D. means
11	The first and fourth terms of $a : b :: c : d$ are called	A. means B. extremes C. proportion D. ratio
12	The price of 20 pens is Rs ,2000. What will be the price of 40 pens such pens?	A. R.s 40 B. R.s 400 C. R.s 4,000 D. R.s 40,000
13	The relationship between two ratios in which increase/decrease in on quantity causes a proportional?	A. proportion B. direct proportion C. inverse proportion D. ratio
14	The relationship between two or more proportion is known as	A. compound proportion B. direct proportion C. inverse proportion D. simple proportion

15	in a ratio a : b, 'a' is called	A. consequent B. antecedent C. extreme D. proportion
16	The "transaction or repayment" which sahib-e-Nisab Muslims pay once in a year at the given rate to the poor and the needy is called:	A. Ushr B. Nisab C. Zakat D. inheritance
17	The Sahib-e-Nisab muslim is liable to pay Zakat who owns and keeps in his/her possession at least gold	A. 6.5 tola B. 7.5 tola C. 8 tola D. 8.5 tola
18	Zakat is deducted at a rate of	A. 2.5% B. 3.5% C. 4.5% D. 5.5%
19	The Sahib-e-Nisab Muslim is liable to pay Zakat who owns and keeps in his/her possession at least silver:	A. 52.5 tola B. 55.5 tola C. 60.5 tola D. 62.5 tola
20	On a crop which is irrigated by natural resources, ushr is paid a rate of	A. 2.5% B. 5% C. 10% D. 20%
21	On a crop which is irrigated by artificial resources, ushr is paid at a rate of	A. 5% B. 10% C. 2.5% D. 25%
22	What is share of widow in the presence of a child or agnatic grand-child?	A. 1/4 B. 1/8 C. 1/3 D. 1/2
23	How much share a husband inherits out of his wife's property in case h is wife dies?	A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 D. 1/5
24	If there is only a single daughter then her share is	A. 2/3 B. 1/4 C. 1/2 D. 1/8
25	Which of the following is not included in exposed and unexposed wealth?	A. agricultural goods B. gold C. silver D. wood
26	Shopkeepers is called	A. cost price (CP) B. Selling Price (SP) C. List price(LP) D. cash Price(CP)
27	The price are of an article given in the list provided by the manufacturer to the trader is called:	A. discount B. list price C. marked price D. Discount % age
28	An association of two or more persons to carry on a business for the purpose of making profit is called	A. business B. trading C. partnership D. company
29	The ratio of profit three partners A,B, and C is 10:7:5, the sum of their Ratio is	A. 15 B. 20 C. 22 D. 25
30	If shopkeeper sells a TV for Rs. 13,125 at a profit of 5% Tel much	A. Rs.600 B. Rs.625 C. Rs 650

	profit of 5%. For much profit did he earn?	C. Rs.600 D. Rs.700
31	The major types of accounts which can be maintained with banks to keep the deposits or surplus fund are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
32	An attractive source of fund for long term lending and investment purpose is:	A. Fixed account B. saving account C. current account D. both (B) and (C)
33	In Pakistan the current account can be opened with minimum amount of	A. Rs.100 to Rs.500 B. Rs.1000 to 5000 C. Rs.5000 to 10000 D. Both (b) and (c)
34	For withdrawal of large amount from saving account, a prior notice is required from	A. 1 to 7 days B. 7 to 15 days C. 15 to 20 days D. without any notice
35	The person who draws, s the bill of exchange is called	A. drawee B. drawer C. payee D. lessee
36	The person in whose favour the bill of exchange is drawn is called	A. drawer B. payee C. drawee D. lessee
37	The person to whom the payment is made	A. payee B. drawee C. lessee D. insured
38	An instrument for payment issued by a bank on the request of its customer is calle	A. pay order B. cheque C. bank draft D. bill of exchange
39	A machine installed by the bank to dispense cash to customer is called	A. computer B. scanner C. ATM D. card reader
40	an order to pay money drawn by one branch of a bank upon another branch of the same bank for an amount of money payable to or order of payee or on demand is called	A. pay order B. bank C. bank order D. none of these
41	The percentage of profit or markup charged is	A. principal B. time C. interest D. rate
42	Every year profit on profit along with principal amount is called:	A. compound profit B. simple profit C. permium D. markup
43	If Rs.1000 is deposited in saving account @ 10% p.a profit how much profit would a person get after one year?	A. Rs.1,100 B. Rs.10,000 C. Rs. 11,000 D. Rs 100,000
44	if borrows Rs 100,000 for 3 year at rate of 16% p.a. What is mark up to pay?	A. Rs.480 B. Rs.4,800 C. Rs.48,000 D. Rs.50,000
45	The person or entity whose insurance is being done is called	A. insurer B. insured C. drawer D. lessee
46	Money that is paid to the state charged as a proportion of income and profit are added to	A. tax B. excise duty C. property tax

	and profit or added to the cost of some good is called	C. property tax D. income tax
47	The taxes which the government charges directly from the people on their income property and profit in the form of income tax property tax etc, is called	A. tax B. direct tax C. property tax D. income tax
48	Tax includes general sales tax (GST) and value added tax is called	A. indirect tax B. direct tax C. property tax D. income tax
49	Tax in addition to the price of the article is called	A. sales tax B. income tax C. excise duty D. direct tax
50	In Pakistan sale tax is imposed on goods bought and services rendered.	A. 12% B. 14% C. 16% D. 18%
51	A computer price is Rs.34,800 inclusive of 16% sales tax. What is original price of compute?	A. Rs.30,000 B. Rs.34,000 C. Rs.38,000 D. Rs.40,000
52	If the income return is filed on 30th june 2010 the fiscal year considered is 2009 - 2010 tax year is	A. 2008 B. 2009 C. 2010 D. 2011
53	The tax charged on the owner of land house flats or building is called	A. sale tax B. direct tax C. income tax D. property tax
54	First 100 unit to cost of next 200 units @ per units	A. Rs.2.65 B. Rs.3.64 C. Rs.6.15 D. Rs.7.41
55	if usage of gas 2 to 3 Hm3 in MMBtu per Rs	A. Rs.80.65 B. Rs.84.45 C. Rs.153.73 D. Rs.325.48
56	Tex of the form of duties motor vehicle taxes are called	A. income tax B. direct tax C. property tax D. indirect tax
57	The tax in addition to the price of the article is nbsp;	A. tax B. sales tax C. income tax D. excise duty
58	The form of a tax which the buyer pays on a manufactured item at the time of purchase is called	A. excise duty B. tax C. income tax D. sale tax
59	The tax charged on all the taxable income is called	A. sale tax B. direct tax C. excise duty D. income tax
60	How much cubic feet gas a unit of gas metre has?	A. 10 cubic feet B. 50 cubic feet C. 100 cubic feet D. 500 cubic feet
61	A sequence is an arrangement of numbers written in define order according to	A. With specific routine B. specific rule C. with addition with multiplication D. with addition
62	In the sequence of 1,3,5,7,9,... what is added to get the added	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3

	added it get the added at get the next term	C. 3 D. 4
63	In the sequence 2,4,,6,8,... what is added to get the next number	A. 1 B. 4 C. 3 D. 2
64	in the sequence 1,4,9,16,25,....each term is a sequence of	A. natural number B. whole number C. integer number D. odd number
65	The number in a sequence are called its	A. symbol B. terms C. arrangement D. amount
66	What is present in a sequence that it is called finite sequence?	A. order B. second term C. first term D. last term
67	2,4,6,8,....20 is a sequence	A. finite B. infinite C. specific D. none-specific
68	1,4,7,1,0...is a sequence	A. finite B. infinite C. specific D. ground sequence
69	Abbreviation of arithmetic progress (sequence) is	A. A.S B. A.P C. A.M D. both (a) and (b)
70	Common difference is denoted by	A. d B. b C. a D. c
71	If a,A b is an A.P, then 'A' is said to be	A. mediam B. geometric mean C. arithmetic mean D. sum of ratio
72	Arithmetic mean between -3,7 is	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
73	A.M between $2\sqrt{5}$ and $6\sqrt{5}$ is	A. $3\sqrt{5}$ B. $2\sqrt{5}$ C. $6\sqrt{5}$ D. $4\sqrt{5}$
74	If A.M between 5 and b is 10 then value of b is	A. 20 B. 15 C. 10 D. 25
75	If a,G,b is geometric progress is, then G is called	A. geometric mean B. arithmetic mean C. arithmetic sequence D. median
76	A collection of well defined object is called	A. set B. function C. element D. object
77	Set are usually denoted by capital	A. number B. alphabets C. object D. function
78	The set of natural numbers is denoted by	A. W B. N C. n D. Z
79	$N = ?$	A. {1,2,3,4,5.....} B. {0,1,2,3,4,...} C. {-0,-1,-2,.....} D. {-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3.....}

80	The set of integer is denoted by	<p>A. \mathbb{N}</p> <p>B. \mathbb{Z}</p> <p>C. \mathbb{W}</p> <p>D. \mathbb{O}</p>
81	$E = ?$	<p>A. $\{-4, -2, 0, 2, 4, \dots\}$</p> <p>B. $\{-1, -2, 0, 2, 4, \dots\}$</p> <p>C. $\{-4, -2, -1\}$</p> <p>D. $\{0, 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$</p>
82	The set of prime numbers is denoted by	<p>A. \mathbb{W}</p> <p>B. \mathbb{Z}</p> <p>C. \mathbb{P}</p> <p>D. \mathbb{O}</p>
83	The set consist of all elements of set A and set B is called	<p>A. intersection of sets</p> <p>B. union of set</p> <p>C. universal set</p> <p>D. complement of set</p>
84	The union of two sets A and B is denoted by	<p>A. $A \subset B$</p> <p>B. $A \subseteq B$</p> <p>C. $A \cup B$</p> <p>D. $A \cap B$</p>
85	A set consist of common elements of set A and B is called:	<p>A. intersection of sets</p> <p>B. union of set</p> <p>C. universal set</p> <p>D. complement of set</p>
86	A set consist of common elements of sets A and B is written as	<p>A. $A \subset B$</p> <p>B. $A \subseteq B$</p> <p>C. $A \cup B$</p> <p>D. $A \cap B$</p>
87	The symbol of U is used for set	<p>A. universal set</p> <p>B. union of set</p> <p>C. complement set</p> <p>D. intersection set</p>
88	Venn diagram was first used by	<p>A. David venn</p> <p>B. John Venn</p> <p>C. Jhoj Napeir</p> <p>D. Henry Berg</p>
89	If $A \times B$ then from A to B is called	<p>A. cartesian product</p> <p>B. function</p> <p>C. range</p> <p>D. domain</p>
90	Set of ordered pair of a binary relation is called its	<p>A. range</p> <p>B. function</p> <p>C. domain</p> <p>D. subset</p>
91	A set of two elements, listed in a specific order is called	<p>A. unordered pairs</p> <p>B. ordered pairs</p> <p>C. cartesian</p> <p>D. rectangular</p>
92	First elements of ordered pairs is called:	<p>A. column</p> <p>B. row</p> <p>C. point</p> <p>D. origin</p>
93	The coordinates of origin are	<p>A. (1,0)</p> <p>B. (0,1)</p> <p>C. (0,0)</p> <p>D. (1,1)</p>
94	In cartesian plane point 'O' is called	<p>A. column</p> <p>B. row</p> <p>C. origin</p> <p>D. axis</p>
95	In Cartesian plane the horizontal line XOX' is	<p>A. x - axis</p> <p>B. y - axis</p> <p>C. origin</p> <p>D. co-ordinate axis</p>
96	In cartesian plane, vertically line is called	<p>A. x - axis</p> <p>B. y - axis</p> <p>C. point</p> <p>D. origin</p>
97	1 miles =?	<p>A. 1.5 km,</p> <p>B. 1.6 km,</p> <p>C. 6.1 km,</p> <p>D. 5.1 km,</p>

98	The formula used to convert Fahrenheit temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) into celsius temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) is:	A. $^{\circ}\text{F} = (9/5 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 33$ B. $^{\circ}\text{F} = (9/5 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$ C. $^{\circ}\text{F} = 9/5(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$ D. $^{\circ}\text{F} = 9/5(^{\circ}\text{F} + 32)$
99	The formula used to convert Celsius temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) into Fahrenheit temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) is"	A. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 9/5(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$ B. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 5/9(^{\circ}\text{C} + 32)$ C. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 5/9(^{\circ}\text{F} + 32)$ D. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 5/9(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$
100	The number of time each value appears in the data is called	A. polygon B. frequency C. histogram D. frequency table
101	If a group of students get marks from 20% to 10% their frequency will be	A. 10 B. 15 C. 20 D. 5
102	The table which gives the frequency of each score is called	A. logarithmic table B. grouped table C. ungrouped table D. frequency table
103	A running total of class frequency is called	A. histogram B. cumulative frequency C. data D. call interval
104	According of grouped data formula of arithmetic mean	A. $x = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ B. $x = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum n}$ C. $x = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum x}$ D. $x = \frac{\sum x}{\sum n}$
105	\bar{x} is called	A. arithmetic mean B. mode C. median D. group data
106	$\sqrt{3}$ is considered a/an	A. rational number B. irrational number C. complex number D. integer
107	$\sqrt{3}$ is called:	A. radical B. radicand C. rational number D. integer
108	In $\sqrt{3}$, 3 is called	A. radical B. radicand C. integer D. natural number
109	In $45,4$ is called	A. base B. exponent C. integer D. radical
110	$1/b\sqrt{ak}$ is expressed in exponential form as	A. $a^{-1/b}$ B. $a^{-b/k}$ C. $a^{-1/k}$ D. $a^{-k/b}$
111	As per Law of sum of powers, we write $a^m \times a^n$ as	A. a^{m-n} B. a^{m+n} C. $a^{1/m-1/n}$ D. $a^{1/m+1/n}$
112	$X^3 \times Y^4 \times X^{-2} \times Y^{-2}$ we can simplify as	A. xy^2 B. x^3y C. xy^2 D. x^2y
113	We can write $1/10000$ in scientific notation as	A. 1×10^4 B. 1×10^{-4} C. $1 \times 10^{1/4}$ D. $1 \times 10^{-1/4}$
114	0.0000281 can write in scientific notation	A. 2.81×10^{-5} B. 28.1×10^{-5} C. 0.00281×10^{-3} D. 0.281×10^{-5}

A. positive (+)

115	The mantissa is always taken as	<p>A. positive (+)</p> <p>B. negative (-)</p> <p>C. \pm</p> <p>D. \neq</p>
116	The logarithm calculate to the base '10' is called	<p>A. mantissa&nbsp;nbsp;</p> <p>B. common logarithm&nbsp;nbsp;</p> <p>C. characteristic&nbsp;nbsp;</p> <p>D. natural number&nbsp;nbsp;</p>
117	$\sqrt[2]{2} = ?$	<p>A. $2^{>2<}/sup>$</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>C. $2^{>1/2<}/sup>$</p> <p>D. $2^{>1/4<}/sup>$</p>
118	According to law of power of power (x^3) ⁴ we can simplify.	<p>A. x^{12}</p> <p>B. x^3</p> <p>C. x^4</p> <p>D. x^4+3</p>
119	In the logarithm of number the decimal part is called	<p>A. mantissa</p> <p>B. characteristic</p> <p>C. rational number</p> <p>D. real part</p>
120	$\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$ is not radical, because $2+\sqrt{3}$ is	<p>A. radical</p> <p>B. rational</p> <p>C. integer</p> <p>D. irrational</p>
121	A set of two elements, listed in a specific order is called	<p>A. unordered pairs</p> <p>B. ordered pairs</p> <p>C. cartesian</p> <p>D. rectangular</p>
122	First elements ordered pairs is called	<p>A. column</p> <p>B. row</p> <p>C. point</p> <p>D. origin</p>
123	The co-ordinates of origin are	<p>A. (1,0)</p> <p>B. (0,1)</p> <p>C. (0,0)</p> <p>D. (1,1)</p>
124	In cartesian plane point 'O' is called	<p>A. column</p> <p>B. row</p> <p>C. origin</p> <p>D. axis</p>
125	In cartesian plane, the horizontal line XOX' is called	<p>A. x - axis</p> <p>B. y - axis</p> <p>C. origin</p> <p>D. co-ordinate axis</p>
126	1. In cartesian plane, vertically line is called	<p>A. x - axis</p> <p>B. y - axis</p> <p>C. point</p> <p>D. origin</p>
127	1 miles =?	<p>A. 1.5 km</p> <p>B. 1.6 km</p> <p>C. 6.1 km</p> <p>D. 1.7 km</p>
128	The formula used to convert Fahrenheit temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) into Celsius temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) is:	<p>A. $^{\circ}\text{F} = (9/5 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 33$</p> <p>B. $^{\circ}\text{F} = (9/5 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$</p> <p>C. $^{\circ}\text{F} = 9/5 (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$</p> <p>D. $^{\circ}\text{F} = 9/5 (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$</p>
129	The formula used to convert Celsius temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) into Fahrenheit temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) is	<p>A. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 9/5 (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$</p> <p>B. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 9/5 (^{\circ}\text{C} + 32)$</p> <p>C. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 9/5 (^{\circ}\text{F} + 32)$</p> <p>D. $^{\circ}\text{C} = 5/9 (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$</p>
130	The number of times each value appears in the data is called	<p>A. polygon</p> <p>B. frequency</p> <p>C. histogram</p> <p>D. frequency table</p>
131	If a group of 5 students get marks from 20% to 30% their frequency will be	<p>A. 10</p> <p>B. 15</p> <p>C. 20</p> <p>D. 5</p>

132	The table which gives the frequency of each score is called:	<p>A. logarithmic table</p> <p>B. grouped table</p> <p>C. ungrouped table</p> <p>D. frequency table</p>
133	A running total of class frequency is called	<p>A. histogram</p> <p>B. cumulative frequency</p> <p>C. data</p> <p>D. class interval</p>
134	X̄ is called	<p>A. Arithmetic mean</p> <p>B. Mode</p> <p>C. Median</p> <p>D. Group data</p>
135	According to grouped data formula of arithmetic mean:	<p>A. $\frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$</p> <p>B. $\frac{\sum f_i}{\sum f_i x_i}$</p> <p>C. $\frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$</p> <p>D. $\frac{\sum f_i}{\sum f_i x_i}$</p>
136	Question Image	<p>A. A rational number</p> <p>B. An irrational number</p> <p>C. A complex number</p> <p>D. An integer</p>