

## Mathematics 9th Class English Medium Unit 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If ax=n, then:	
ı	II dX-II, UICII.	
2	The logarithm of unity to any base is.	A. 1 B. 10 C. e D. 0
3	The logarithm of any number to itself as base is:	A. 1 B. 0 C1 D. 10
4	Question Image	A. 0 B. 0.4343 C. infinity D. 1
5	log p - log q same as.	B. log (p-q)
6	log (m <sup>n</sup> ) can be written as:	A. (log m) <sup>n</sup> B. m log n C. n log m D. log (mn)
7	log <sub>b</sub> a x log <sub>c</sub> b can be written as	A. log <sub>a</sub> c B. log <sub>c</sub> a C. log <sub>a</sub> b D. log <sub>b</sub> c
8	Question Image	
9	The relation $y = log_z x$ implies:	A. xy=z B. zy=x C. xz=y D. yz=x
10	Scientific Notation of 0.0074 is:	A. 7.4 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> B. 7.4 x 10 <sup>4</sup> C. 7.4 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> D. 7.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
11	log <sub>a</sub> a= :	A. 0 B. 1 C1 D. 10
12	If $log_X 64 = 2$ then value of x will be:	A. 64 B. 2 C. 8 D. 64 <sup>2</sup>
13	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
14	Scientific notation of 0.0643 is:	A. 6.43 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> B. 6.43 x 10 <sup>4</sup> C. 6.43 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> D. 6.43 x 10 <sup>2</sup>
15	The first mathematician who gave the idea of algorithm was:	A. Henry Briggs B. John Napier C. Musa Al Khwarizmi D. Jobst Burgi
16	Difficult and complicated calculation become easier by using:	A. Matrices B. Logarithms C. Triangles D. None of these
17	Who prepared logarithm tables with base 10.	A. John Napier B. Henry Briggs C. Jobst Burgi

A Harry Brogs B. Jobs Burgs C. Musa Al Aharvern 19 Antilogarithm table was prepared by:  Antilogarithm of unity table was prepared by:  Antilogarithm of unity table was prepared by:  Antilogarithm of unity table was prepared by:  Antilogarithm table was prepared was prepared by:  Antilogarithm table was prepared by:  Antilogarithm table was prepared was pr			D. Musa Al Kilwanzili
19	18	Who used 'e' as the base for the preparation of logarithm tables.	B. Jobst Burgi C. Musa Al Khawrizmi
20   Scientific notation of 0.00058 is:   C. 5.8 th Supposition   C. 5.8 th 10supposition   C. 5.8 th 10supposition   C. 76 supposition   C. 76	19	Antilogarithm table was prepared by:	B. Henry Briggs C. John Napier
21   Ordinary notation of 7.61 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> is:   B. 0.751   C. 76100   D. 0.0000761	20	Scientific notation of 0.00058 is:	B. 58 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> C. 5.8 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Logarithms with base 10 are known as:  23 Logarithm of a negative number is equal to:  24 The logarithm of unity to any base is:  25 Logarithm of unity to any base is:  26 Logarithm of unity to any base is:  27 Logarithm of unity to any base is:  28 Logarithm of unity to any base is:  29 Logarithm of unity to any base is:  20 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  20 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  21 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  22 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  23 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  24 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  25 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  26 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  27 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  28 Logarithms are also known as lograthims:  29 Logarithms are used throughout a discussion the base	21	Ordinary notation of 7.61 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> is:	B. 0.761 C. 76100
23 Logarithm of a negative number is equal to:  24 The logarithm of unity to any base is:  25 loga 1 =	22	Logarithms with base 10 are known as:	B. Commonlogarithms C. Both a and b
The logarithm of unity to any base is:  C e D 0 C e D 0 C e D 0 C e D 0 C e D 0 C e D 0 C e C e D 0 C e C e D 0 C e C e D 0 C c C e D 0 C c C e D 0 C c C e D 0 C c C e D 0 C c C c C c C c C c C c C c C c C c C c	23	Logarithm of a negative number is equal to:	B. 0 C1
Section   Sect	24	The logarithm of unity to any base is:	B. 10 C. e
26   loge =where e = 2.718:	25	log <sub>a</sub> 1=	B. 10 C. 0
27 Common logarithms are also known aslograthims: C. Jobst Burgi's D. Biggesian  28 By convention if only the common logarithm are used throughout a discussion the baseis not written: C. 1 D. 0  29 The logarithm of any number consist of parts: A. Three B. Four C. One D. Two  30 The integral part of logarithm is called: A. Characteristics B. Mantisa C. Common logarithm D. Natural logarithm  31 Which of the following parts of logarithm may be positive or negative. B. Mantisa C. Both a and b D. None of these  32 With three digits in integral part, the characteristics will be: A. Two B. Three C. One D. 0  33 log (m) <sup>n</sup> can be written as: A. Ingm D. log (m) D. log (m) D. log (m) D. log (m)  34 Question Image A. Question Image C. logsp + logq	26	loge = where e = 2.718:	B. 0.4343 C. infinity
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The logarithm of any number consist of parts:  29 The logarithm of any number consist of parts:  20 The integral part of logarithm is called:  20 A. Characteristics  21 Mich of the following parts of logarithm may be positive or negative.  20 With three digits in integral part, the characteristics will be:  21 A. Two  22 B. Mantisa  23 C. Both a and b  25 D. None of these  26 D. One  27 D. One  28 D. Three  29 C. One  20 D. One  20 D. One  20 D. One  21 D. Ogm  22 D. log (mn)  24 Question Image  26 D. logq  27 C. logp + logq  28 C. logp + logq	28		B. 10 C. 1
The integral part of logarithm is called:  2. Common logarithm D. Natural logarithm D.	29	The logarithm of any number consist of parts:	B. Four C. One
Which of the following parts of logarithm may be positive or negative.  B. Mantisa C. Both a and b D. None of these  A. Two B. Three C. One D. 0  A. (log m) <sup>n</sup> B. m log n C. n logm D. log (mn)  A. logp - logq C. logp + logq C. logp + logq	30	The integral part of logarithm is called:	B. Mantisa C. Common logarithm
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D. Musa Al Khwarizmi