

## Business Mathematics Icom Part 1 Chapter 1 Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Two homogeneous quantities which expressed in different unit of measurement is called a | A. Price B. Profit C. Rate D. Ratio   |
| 2  | Number of terms in a proportion are   | A. 2<br>B. 4<br>C. 3<br>D. 5  |
| 3  | Proportion is usually denoted by  | A. :<br>B. ∷<br>C. <<br>D. >  |
| 4  | The problem which deal with more than one proportion belongs to                         | A. Compound proportion B. Inverse proportion C. direct proportion D. Continued proportion |
| 5  | The fractional form of 8.5% is  | A.  |
| 6  | Lowest term of 60:360 is  | A. 6:1<br>B. 1:6<br>C. 6:36<br>D. 5:36  |
| 7  | Decimal form of 3.75 %  | A. 375<br>B. 37.5<br>C. 0.0375<br>D. 0.375  |
| 8  | 20% of 70   | A. 41<br>B. 14<br>C. 140<br>D. 1400   |
| 9  | The positive difference among the sale price and cost price is called                   | A. Loss B. Profit C. Percentage D. Ratio  |
| 10 | In order to find profit % we use  |   |
| 11 | 3.25 is a ratio of:   | A. 3 and 25<br>B. 32.5 and 10<br>C. 325 and 100<br>D. 13 and 4                            |
| 12 | Every proportion consists of:   | A. One term B. Two terms C. Three terms D. 4 terms  |
| 13 | What percent Rs.300 is of 300:  | A. 30%<br>B. 10%<br>C. 20%<br>D. 15%  |
| 14 | Quantity discount is always in:   | A. Amount B. Percentage C. Quantity D. Rupees   |
| 15 | Commission is:  | A. Remuneration B. Salary C. Wages D. None of these                                       |
| 16 | According to text (C-S)>0 is:   | A. Loss B. Profit C. Mark-up D. Mark-down   |
|    |   |   |

| Rs.45<br>Rs.955<br>. Rs.50<br>. None of these  |
|--|
| Fixed asset Current asset Money None of these  |
| Difference<br>Sum<br>Product<br>Quotient   |
| . 450<br>. 400<br>. 405<br>. 300   |
| A  = 0<br>   A  ≠ 0<br>   A  = 1<br>   A  ≠ 1  |
| Sides of equation<br>L.H.S<br>. R.H.S<br>. Equation  |
| . 2<br>. 3<br>. 4<br>. 5   |
| ax <sup>2</sup> + bx + c = 0<br>ax <sup>2</sup> + bx + c = 1<br>ax <sup>2</sup> - bx - c = 0<br>ax <sup>2</sup> + bx - c = 0 |
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