

ECAT Mathematics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	A. Associative law of multiplication B. Commutative law of addition C. Commutative law of multiplication D. Associative law of addition
2	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Associative law of addition C. Commutative law of multiplication D. Associative law of multiplication
3	Question Image	A. Closure law of addition B. Closure law of multiplication C. Commutative law of addition D. Commutative law of multiplication
4	Question Image	A. Associate law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
5	Question Image	A. Associative law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
6	Question Image	A. Associative law of addition B. Commutative law of addition C. Additive identity D. Closure law of addition
7	π is the ration of	A. Area of a circle to its diameter B. Area of a circle to its radius C. Circumference of a circle to its diameter D. Circumference of circle to its radius
8	1.4142135... is _____	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. A prime number D. An irrational number
9	0.25 is _____	A. An irrational number B. A natural number C. A prime number D. A rational number
10	Every real number is	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. A prime number
11	Every natural number is	A. A prime number B. An irrational number C. An integer D. An even number
12	Every whole number is	A. A real number B. An irrational number C. A prime number D. A negative integer
13	A non-terminating, non-recurring decimal represent	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A prime number
14	Every irrational number is	A. A real number B. A prime number C. A natural number D. An integer
15	Every recurring decimal represents	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number

		D. A whole number
16	Question Image	A. A natural number B. A rational number C. An irrational number D. A whole number
17	Question Image	A. A prime number B. An integer C. A whole number D. An irrational number
18	$\frac{1}{3}$ is _____	A. A prime number B. An integer C. A rational number D. An irrational number
19	0 is _____	A. A positive integer B. A negative integer C. A natural number D. An integer
20	Question Image	A. A rational number B. A natural number C. An irrational number D. An integer
21	Question Image	A. A rational number B. An irrational number C. An odd number D. A prime number
22	$\frac{3}{4}$ is _____	A. An odd number B. An even number C. A natural number D. A rational number
23	π is _____	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. An irrational number
24	Question Image	A. A complex number B. A rational number C. A natural number D. An irrational number
25	The quadratic equation $8 \sec^2\theta - 6 \sec\theta + 1 = 0$ has	A. Infinitely many roots B. Exactly two roots C. Exactly four roots D. No roots
26	If $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ then the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are	A. Real and negative B. Non-real with negative real parts C. Real and positive D. Nothing can be said
27	if one root of the equation $ix^2 - 2(i+1)x + (2-i) = 0$ is $2-i$ then the other root is	A. $-i$ B. $2+i$ C. i D. $2-i$
28	If the roots of $ax^2 + b = 0$ are real and distinct then	A. $ab > 0$ B. $a = 0$ C. $ab < 0$ D. $a > 0, b > 0$
29	If $ax + bx + c = 0$ is satisfied by every value of x , then	A. $b = 0, c = 0$ B. $c = 0$ C. $b = 0$ D. $a = b = c = 0$
30	Both the roots of the equation $(x-b)(x-c) + (x-c)(x-a) + (x-a)(x-b) = 0$ are always	A. Positive B. Negative C. Real D. None of these