IMPORTANT MCQ'S FOR SECTION A **IX MATHEMATICS**

1 A number in the form of a+ ¡ b is called---------- number.

a Real **b. Complex** **c Imaginary** **d. Whole**

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ **= 0 .25is the ---------- decimal fraction.**

a. Terminating **b. Non terminating**

c Non terminating recurring **d Non terminating nonrecurring**

3 The multiplicative inverse of $\sqrt{5}$ **is ----------**

a- $\sqrt{5}$ **b** $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ **c. 5** **d. -** $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

4 The conjugate of -3 + 5¡ is --------

a -3¡ +3 **b 3 + 5¡** **c. - 3 -5¡** **d. None of these**

5 In $\sqrt[y]{x}$ **then y is called ----------**

a Index **b Radicand** **c Surd** **d power**

6 π **is considered as---------- number.**

a. Whole number **b. Rational number** **c Irrational number** **d real number**

7 The product of the two complex number (a , b) and (c, d) is ----------

a $_{ac+bd}$ **(a + c , c + d)** **b (a - c , c - d)** **c (ac - bd , ad + bc)** **d (** $\frac{}{c^2+d^2}$, $\frac{bc-ad}{c^2+d^2}$ **)**

8 In 2_i (3 - $_i$) the real part is ----------

a. 2 - 6_i b 2 + 6_i c. – 2 + 6_i d. – 2 - 6_i

9 $\sqrt{-2} \times \sqrt{-2}$ = ----------

a - 2 b. 2 c. -2 d. 2_i

10 The union of rational and irrational numbers is called ----------

a Real number b Whole number c. Rational number d. Natural number

11. The logarithm is invented by----------

a Mussa Al Khwarzimi b Al Beroni c Yaquoob Al Khudi d Ibnul Hasan

12 Logarithm to the base 10 is called ----------

a Common logarithm b Natural logarithm c Anti logarithm d None of these

13 Log (m n) = ----------

a Log m^n b log m- log n c log m + log n d log $\sqrt[n]{m}$

14 The exponential form of $\log_a y = x$ is --------

a. $a^x = y$ b $x^y = a$ c $a^x = y$ d. $y^x = a$

15 The Integral part of the logarithm is called ----------

a. Characteristics b. Mantissa c Exponent d. Base

16 If $\log_{10} x = 4$ then x = ----------

a. 500 b 100 c.1000 d.10000

17 If log 3.0 = 0.4471 then number of digits in 3^{19} are ----------

a. 4 b 6 c 8 d 10

18 3 log 2 – 2 log 3 = ---------

a .Log 2 – log 3 b log ($\frac{9}{8}$) c log ($\frac{8}{9}$) d. log 6

19 $3^5 = 243$ *can be written in logarithm form as* ----------

a $log_3 5 = 243$ *b* $log_3 243 = 5$ *c* $log_5 243 = 3$ *d.* $log_5 3 = 243$

20 *The characteristics of 54.58 is* --------

a 0 b 1 c 3 d 3

21 **Every poly nominal is ----------**

a. An irrational expression b. a rational expression c. Sentence d. None of these

22 If x = 1 and y = 1 then value of x – y +x y is ----------

a. 0 b 1 c -1 d. 2

23 The polynomial having two terms is called ---------

a. Monomial b Binomial. c. Trinomial d. Multinomial

24 If a + b = 2 and a - b = 2 then value of $a^2 + b^2$= ----------

a. 2 b .$\frac{2}{3}$ c. 1 d 4

25 $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 +$ **----------**

a. 3ab (a + b) b 3ab (a - b) c - 3ab (a + b) d. - 3ab (a - b)

26 $\sqrt[7]{128}$ **= ----------**

a. $2\sqrt{2}$ **b** $4\sqrt{2}$ **c 2 d 4**

27 $\frac{1}{x^2+2}$ *is a* **------- Expression**

a. Polynomial b Rational c Irrational d surd

28 An algebraic expression which can be written as in the form of $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ **is called ----------**

a. Polynomial expression b. Rational expression c. Irrational expression d. Surd

29 The degree of $x^2y^2z^2 + 3$ is ----------

a 1 b 2 c. 6 d. 8

30 $3xy^{-2}$ *is* ----------expression

a. Polynomial b . Rational c. Irrational d Surd

31 There are -------- methods to find out the H.C.F

a. One b Two c Three d None of these

32 The H. C F of $4x^5y^2$ and $12x^3y^4$ is ----------

a. $4x^3y^2$ b $48x^5y^2$ c $2x^5y^4$ d $64x^5y^2$

33 The square root of a^2 -2ab + b^2 is - ----------

a $(a+b)^2$ b. (a + b) c. $(a-b)^2$ d. (a – b)

34 L.M.C × H.C.F of the two polynomials = ----------

a Product of two polynomial b. Division of polynomial

c Subtraction of two polynomials d . Addition of two polynomials

35 L . C . M of $(2y+3z)^5$ and $(2y+3z)^3$ is----------

a. (2y + 3z) b. $(2y+3z)^3$ c. $(2y+3z)^2$ d. $(2y+3z)^5$

36 The H.C.F of $x^3 - y^3$ and $x^2 - y^2$ is =----------

a. $x^2 - y^2$ b. $x^2 + y^2$ c. x - y d. x + y

37 L. C. M of 9 x^2 and 15 x is ----------

a. 24 x^2 b 45 x^2 c 135 x^3 d. 135 x^2

38 HCF of 45 and 90 is ----------

a. 5 b. 15 c 45 d. 90

39 The square root of $49x^2 + 126$ xy + $81y^2$ is ----------

a. (7x – 9y) b (7x + 9y) c $(7x-9y)^2$ d. $(7x+9y)^2$

10 In equation 2x+ y = 6 if x- coordinate is 1 then y- coordinate will be----------

a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d 8

40 If a is any real number then order pair (a, 0) lies in / on ----------

a. 1st quadrant **b 2nd quadrant** **c. x- axis** **d. y- axis**

41The Co-ordinates of origin are ----------

a. (1 ,0) **b. (0 , 1)** **c. (0 , 0)** **d. None of these**

42 In order pair (a , b) , where b is called ----------

a. x-coordinate **b. y- coordinate** **c. xy coordinate** **d None of these**

43 The equation 2x – y = 7 with respect to its degree is called ------- equation

a. Linear **b. Quadratic** **c. Rational** **d. Irrational**

44 Co-ordinate axes are mutually ----------

a Perpendicular **b. Intersecting at 45º** **c Intersecting at 30º** **d. Parallel**

45 The order pair (0 , -4) lies in / on ----------

a. 1st quadrant **b 2nd quadrant** **c. x- axis** **d. y- axis**

46 If (x + 3) (x – 2) = 0 then solution set is ----------

a { 3 , -2 } **b. { -3 , 2 }** **c { -3, -2 }** **d { 3 , 2 }**

47 The equation Involving radical expression of variables are called --------- equation

a Linear **b. Radical equation** **c Quadratic.** **d. Rational**

48 An equation in the form of $2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x - 2$ is called ---------- equation.

a Reciprocal **b Radical** **c. Exponential** **d. None of these**

49 The quadratic formula for $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ----------

a $\frac{-b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$ **b** $\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$ **c** $\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2+4ac}}{2a}$ **d** $\frac{b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$

50. In the quadratic equation the highest exponent of variable is ----------

a 1 b 2 c 3 d. 4

51 The statements which are accepted without proof are called----------

a. Axioms b Fundamental agreement c Ply fair axiom d Postulates

52 How many acute angles are there ---------- in an acute angled triangle?

a. One b Two c. Three d. Not more then 2

53 If two adjacent angles are equal in measure then their common arm is called---------of angle.

a. Bisector b. Exterior c. Vertical d. Interior

54 A quadrilateral having one pair of opposite side is parallel is called ----------

a. Trapezoid b Parallelogram c. Rhombus d. Square

55 An angle measure less than 90 º is called ---------- angle

a. Acute b Obtuse c Right d Reflex

56 The triangle having all three sides are congruent is called ----------

a. Isosceles b. Scalene c. Equilateral d Obtuse

57 The complementary angle of 80º is ---------

a. 10º b 20º c 90º d.100º

58 A triangle having two sides are congruent is called ----------

a. Scalene b. Isosceles c Equilateral d. Right angle

59 The points that lie on the same straight line are called ----------

a. Collinear b Non collinear c. Co incident d. None of these

60 If the two supplementary angles are equal in measure then each is called ----------

a. Acute b Obtuse c. Complementary d Right

61 If two opposite sides are congruent and parallel, it is a ----------

a Square b Parallelogram. c. Rhombus d. Quadrilateral

62 The diagonal of square are ----------to each other.

a. Perpendicular b Congruent c Non congruent d. Both a and c

63 If the sum of the measure of < a and < c of a parallelogram ABCD is 130º then m< B =----

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a. 25º b 50 º c. 65º d. None of these

64 In an parallelogram opposite sides are ----------

a. Congruent b Equidistance c Parallel d Perpendicular

65 The diagonal of the parallelogram divide in to----------congruent triangle.

a. 2 b 3 c 4 d None of these

66 The line which join the vertex and passes perpendicularly to the opposite side is called------

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a. Altitude b Diameter c Median d. None of these

67 The medians of the triangle are ----------

a. Parallel b congruent c. Bisect d. None of these

68 In any parallelogram Corresponding angles are ----------

a. Equal b. Parallel c. Right d. None of these

69 In a parallelogram the diagonal ---------- each other.

a Divide b. Bisect c. Perpendicular d. None of these

70 The line segment joining vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of opposite side is called --------

a. Orthocenter b Median c Altitude d. Hypogenous

71 The line segment which divides the line segment into two equal parts is called ----------

a. Bisector of line b. Congruent of line c Right bisector of line d None of these

72 A line which divides the angle into two equal angles is called ----------

a. Bisector b Angle bisector c. Perpendicular line d. Parallel line

73 There are ----------acute angles in an acute angled triangle.

a. One b Two c. Three d. None of these

74 Right bisector cuts the line segment into two equal parts at ----------

a. 45º b 90º c 180º d. 360º

75 The line joining the vertex and passes perpendicularly to the opposite side of triangle

iscalled ----------

Median b Altitude c. Radius d. None of these

76 If the perpendicular distance between the two line is the same , then the lines are ----------

to each other.

a. Perpendicular to each other b Parallel to each other

c Intersecting to each other d None of these

77 A line perpendicular from a vertex of a triangle to its opposite side is called ----------

a Median b Perpendicular bisector c. Angle bisector d. Altitude

78 The area of the----------is equal to the product of base and height.

a Square b Parallelogram c Rectangle d. Rhombus

79 Triangle on the same base and of same altitude are equal in----------

a Area b Perimeter c. Length d. All of these

80 If the two parallelograms of equal areas have equal bases their altitudes are----------

a.Equal b. not equal c. half d. None of these