Mathematics 10th Class English Medium Unit 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A collection of well-defined distinct object is called:	A. Subset B. Power set C. Set D. None of these
2	The relation {(a,b),(b,c),(a,d)} is.....	A. A function B. Not a function C. Range D. Domain
3	if A∩ b =⌀, then set A and B are .....sets.	A. sub B. over kaooubg C. Disjoint D. Power
4	A'=_____	A. {x|x∈U'x∉A} B. {x|x∈U'x∈A} C. {x|x∉U'x∈A} D. {x|x∉U'x∉A}
5	Which of the following is associative law of Intersection?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = (A∪ B)∪ C B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B)∪(A∩C)
6	If f is a function from A to B, then f is one - one function if:	A. Range f≠ A B. Range f = B C. Dom f = A D. Second element of all ordered pairs contained in f is not repeated.
7	Venn diagram was first used by.....	A. John Venn B. Netwon C. Arthur Cayler D. John Napier
8	The formula of group data of the median is:	A. l + h/f (n/2 -c) B. l +∑fx/∑f x n, C. l + f_m- f₁/2f_m - f₁ - f₂ x n, D. A + ∑fu/∑f x n
9	If f: A→ B and range of f= B , then f is an.....	A. into function B. onto function C. bijective function D. function
10	The point (-5,-7) lies in ..... quadrant.	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
11	If A is subset of U, then $(A^{C})^{C}$=	A. A B. A^c C. U^c D. ⌀
12	The set having only one element is called:	A. Null set B. Power set C. Singleton set D. Subset
		A. Universal

13	A and A^c are.....Set.	B. Overlapping C. Disjoint D. Super
14	Formula to determine the size of a class is:	A. X_{max} - X_{min} B. X_{max} + X_{min} C. Range/number of groups D. number of groups/Range
15	Point (-1,4) lies in quadrant:	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
16	W - N = ...	A. ⌀ B. {⌀} C. N D. W
17	The set {x/x∈W ^x≤ 101} is.	A. Infinite set B. Sub set C. Null set D. Finite set
18	A∪ A^c=.....	A. ∪ B. A C. A^c D. <!--[if gte msEquation 12]><m:oMathPara><m:oMath><m:r>⌀</m:r></m:oMath></m:oMathPara><![endif]--><!--[if !msEquation]--><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:shapetype id="_x0000_t75" coordsize="21600,21600" o:spt="75" o:preferrelative="t" path="m@4@5l@4@11@9@11@9@5xe" filled="f" stroked="f"> <v:stroke joinstyle="miter"/> <v:formulas> <v:f eqn="if lineDrawn pixelLineWidth 0"/> <v:f eqn="sum @0 1 0"/> <v:f eqn="sum 0 0 @1"/> <v:f eqn="prod @2 1 2"/> <v:f eqn="prod @3 21600 pixelWidth"/> <v:f eqn="prod @3 21600 pixelHeight"/> <v:f eqn="sum @0 0 1"/> <v:f eqn="prod @6 1 2"/> <v:f eqn="prod @7 21600 pixelWidth"/> <v:f eqn="sum @8 21600 0"/> <v:f eqn="prod @7 21600 pixelHeight"/> <v:f eqn="sum @10 21600 0"/> </v:formulas> <v:path o:extrusionok="f" gradientshapeok="t" o:connecttype="rect"/> <o:lock v:ext="edit" aspectratio="t"/> </v:shapetype><v:shape id="_x0000_i1025" type="#_x0000_t75" style='width:6.75pt; height:14.25pt'> <v:imagedata src="file:///C:/Users/Softsol/AppData/Local/Temp/msohtmlclip1/01/clip_image001.png" o:title="" chromakey="white"/> </v:shape><![endif]--><!--[if !vml]--><img width="9" height="19" src="file:///C:/Users/Softsol/AppData/Local/Temp/msohtmlclip1/01/clip_image002.png" v:shapes="_x0000_i1025" style="font-family: Calibri, sans-serif; font-size: 11pt;">⌀<!--[endif]--><!--[endif]--><o:p></o:p>
19	If A⊆ B the A∩ B = _____	A. A B. B C. ⌀ D. A∪ B
20	The set {x} x∈ A and x∉ B } is.....	A. A∪ B B. A∩ B C. A - B D. B - A
21	If A and B are two disjoint sets then A∪ b = _____	A. A B. B C. ⌀ D. B∪ A
22	The formula of grouped data of the arithmetic mean is:	A. $\bar{X} = \sum X/n$ B. $\bar{X} = A + \sum fX/\sum X$ C. $\bar{X} = \sum fX/n$ D. $\bar{X} = l + n/f\ (n/2 - c)$
23	If x∈ U and x∉ A, then {x} is equal to	A. U^c B. A^c C. ⌀^c D. A - U
24	A set with no element is called.	A. Subset B. Empty set C. Singleton set D. Super set
25	Which of the following is distributive property of union over intersection?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = A∪ (B∪ C) B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B) ∪(A∩C)
26	Which of the following is distributive property intersection over union?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = A∪ (B∪ C) B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B) ∪(A∩C)
		A. Not a function

27	The relation R = {(1,2),(2,3),(3,3),(3,4)} IS:	A. Not a function B. Onto function C. One-One function D. Into function
28	If A= {1,2,3} , B ={4,5} and R+{(1,4),(2,5),(3,4)} then R is _____	A. One - one function from A to B B. A function A to A C. Not a funtion D. An onto function from A to B
29	Formula of variance is group data is:	
30	The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set are called:	A. central value B. A.M C. measures of dispersion D. median
31	Which of the following is De-Morgan's law?	A. (A∪ B)∪ C = A∪ (B∪ C) B. (A∩B)^C= A^c∪ B^c C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B)∪(A∩C)
32	U' = _____	A. U B. A C. A' D. φ
33	The relation {(1, 2),(2, 3),(3, 3),(3, 4)} is:	A. Onto function B. In to function C. Not a function D. One-one function
34	the set {0,±**1,**±2,±3,.....} is:	A. Set of natural numbers B. Set of whole numbers C. Set of prime numbers D. Set of integers
35	The domain of R = {(0,2),(2,3),(3,3)(3,4)} is.	A. {0,3,4} B. {0,2,3} C. {0,2,4} D. {2,3,4}
36	y co-ordinate of every pint on x-axis is.	A. +ve B. -Ve C. zero D. 1
37	O∪ E = ...	A. ⌀ B. O C. E D. Z
38	Number of elements in power set of {1,2,3}	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 9
39	Coding formula of group data of the arithmetic mean is:	A. $\bar{X} = \sum fX/\sum f$ B. $\bar{X} = \sum fD/\sum f$ C. $\bar{X} = A + \sum fu/\sum f \times h$ D. $\bar{X}$ = A + ∑fu/∑f
40	The number of element in power set {1.2.3} is.	A. 4 B. 8 C. 6 D. 9
41	The harmonic mean of the observation 0,15,12, is:	A. 3.7 B. 7.3 C. 6.7 D. no harmonic mean
42	N∪ W = ...	A. ⌀ B. {⌀} C. N D. W
43	By definition, which of the following is a set?	A. {a,b,c,d} B. {1,2,3,2} C. {l,m,n,o} D. {0,1,2,3,1}
44	If set A has all its elements common with set B then set A is called.....set.	A. Sub B. Overlapping C. Disjoint D. Super
45	If B={1,2,100} and C = {2,100}, then B∩C =	A. {1,2} B. {1,2,100}

45	_____	C. {2} D. {2,1}
46	The total of frequency up to an upper class limit or boundary is called:	A. frequency B. class frequency C. cumulative frequency D. relative frequency
47	A∪(B∩C) = _____	A. (A∪B) ∩ (A∪C) B. A∩ (B∩C) C. (A∩ B)∪ (A∩C) D. A∪ (B∪ C)
48	The relation {(1,2),(2,3),(3,3)(3,4)} is.	A. Onto function B. Into function C. Not a function D. One-One function.
49	A set with no element is called:	A. Subset B. Empty set C. Singleton set D. Super set
50	x-coordinate of every pint on x-axis is.	A. +ve B. -ve C. zero D. 1
51	If number of elements in set A is 3 and in set B is 4 then number of elements in AxB is:	A. 3 B. 4 C. 12 D. 7
52	If A⊆ B then A∪ B = _____	A. A B. B C. ⌀ D. None of these
53	A set Q = {a/b} a, b∈ Z ^ b≠ 0} is called a set of.	A. Whole numbers B. Natural number C. Irrational numbers D. Rational numbers
54	(A∪B)∪C is equal to	A. A∩ (B∪C) B. (A∪B)∩C <!--[endif]--><o:p></o:p> C. A∪(B∪C) D. A∩ (B∩C)
55	The complement of∪ is.....	A. ∪ B. ⌀ C. impossible D. Union
56	The Range of R is, if R = {(1,3),(2,2),(3,1),(4,4)}.	A. {1,2,4} B. {3,2,4} C. {1,2,3,4} D. {1,3,4}
57	If x∈ A and x∈ B, then {x} is equal to .	A. A - B B. A^c C. A∩ B D. B^c
58	The date presented in the form of frequency distribution is called:	A. distribution B. grouped data C. range data D. regrouped data
59	The different number of way to describe a set are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
60	(A∪B)∪C = _____	A. A ∩ (B∪C) B. (A∪B)∩C C. A∪ (B∪C) D. A∩(B∩C)
61	The number of elements in the power set of {1,2,3,4}.	A. 4 B. 8 C. 16 D. 0
62	If f is a function from A to B, then f is onto function if:	A. Range f≠ A B. Range f = B C. Dom f = A D. Second element of all ordered pairs contained in f is not repeated.

63	When the number of observations of a set of data is even then the median formula is:	
64	If R = {(0,0),(8,2),(10,3),(14,12)}, then Dom R = _____	A. {0,8,10,14} B. {0,2,3,12} C. {8,10,4} D. {0,10}
65	If A⊆ B and B⊆ a , then	A. A = B B. A≠ B C. A∩ B =⌀ D. A∪ B =⌀
66	The number of elements in power set {1,2,3}:	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 9
67	If union and intersection of two sets are equal then sets are.....sets.	A. Disjoint B. Overlapping C. Equal D. Super
68	Power set of empty set.	A. ⌀ B. {a} C. {⌀,{a}} D. {⌀}
69	N∩ W = ...	A. ⌀ B. {⌀} C. N D. W
70	The point (4,-6) lies in.....quadrant.	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
71	If A⊆ B then A∪ B is equal to	A. A B. B C. ⌀ D. None of these
72	O∩ E = ...	A. ⌀ B. O C. E D. Z
73	Which of the following is true?	A. W⊆ N B. Z ⊆ W C. N ⊆ P D. P ⊆ W
74	If number of elements in se A is 3 and in set B is 2, then number or binary relations in A x B is.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 7 D. 12
75	A subset of A x A is called..... in A.	A. Set B. Relation C. Function D. Info function.
76	The different number of ways to describe a set are:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
77	If variance is equal to 36 then the standard deviation will be:	A. 36 B. 6 C. -6 D. none of these
78	Collection of distinct objects.	A. Subset B. Power set C. Set D. None of the
79	If number of elements in set, A is 3 and in set B is 2 then number of binary relations in A x B is:	A. 2³ B. 2⁶ C. 2⁸ D. 2²
80	A collection of well-defined distinct objects is called.	A. subset B. Power set C. Set D. None of these
		A. {0, 3, 4}

81	The domain of R = {(0, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (3, 4)} is:	B. {0, 2, 3} C. {0, 2, 4} D. {2, 3, 4}
82	Sum of the deviations of values x from its mean is always "i.e ∑(x-x̄)'is to equal:	A. itself B. zero C. median D. mode
83	A∩ A^{c}=	A. ∪ B. A^c C. ⌀ D. A
84	Power set of an empty set is:	B. {a}
85	If A ={0,1,2}, B={2,3,4,5} , then A∪B are:	A. Empty sets B. Equal sets C. Overlapping sets D. Disjoint set
86	If A has two elements and B has 3 elements, then number of binary relations in A x B is _____	A. 2 x 3 B. 2³ C. 2⁶ D. 2²
87	The complement of⌀ is.....	A. ∪ B. ⌀ C. Impossible D. Union
88	E - O = ...	A. ⌀ B. O C. E D. Z
89	If A and B are disjoint sets then AUB is equal to:	A. A B. B D. BUA
90	If R ={(0,2),(2,3),(3,4)} then Dom (R) is:	A. {0,3,4} B. {0,2,3} C. {0,2,4} D. {2,3,4}
91	The Range of R ={(1,3),(2,2),(3,1)(4,4)} is.	A. {1,2,4} B. {3,2,4} C. {1,2,3,4} D. {1,3,4}
92	If set a has 3 elements and B has 4 then A x B has _____ elements.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 12 D. 7
93	The set having only one element is called.	A. Null set B. Power set C. Singleton set D. Subset
94	The range of {(a,a),(b,b),(c,c) is	A. {a,b} B. {a,b,c} C. {a} D. ⌀
95	Point (-1, 4) lies in the quadrant:	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
96	Which of the following is associative law of union?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = (A∪ B)∪ C B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ (B∩ C) = (A∪ B)∩ (A∪ C) D. A∩(B∪ C) = (A∩B)∪(A∩C)
97	If { x|x=p/q, q≠0,p,q∈Z} then this is a _____	A. Set of even numbers B. Set of rational number C. Set of irraional numbers D. Set of integers
98	if A and B are disjoint sets , then A∪ B is equal to.	A. A B. B C. ⌀ D. B∪ A
99	(A∩B)'= _____	A. A'∪B' B. A'∩B' C. A∩B D. A∪B

		D. A∪B
100	A set having only one member.	A. Empty set B. Power set C. Singleton set D. Sub set
101	The formula of range is:	A. X_{max} -X_{min} B. X_{max} + X_{min} C. groups/wight D. none of these
102	O - E = ...	A. ⌀ B. O C. E D. Z
103	Point (-1,4) , lies in the quadrant.	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
104	The number of elements of the power set {a,b} are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
105	A histogram is g group/ set of adjacent:	A. squares B. circles C. rectangle D. cube
106	A set containing no element is called.	A. subset B. Empty set C. Singleton set D. Super set
107	If R= { (a,2),(b,3),(c,3) }, then Dom R = _____	A. {1,2} B. {1,2,3} C. {a,b,c} D. {a,c}
108	If A⊆ B then A - B is equal to	A. A B. B C. ⌀
109	Which of the following is commutative law?	A. A∪ (B ∪ C) = (A∪ B)∪ C B. A∩ (B∩C)= (A∩B)∩C C. A∪ B = B ∩ A D. (A ∪ b)^c = A^c ∩ B^c
110	If x⊆ A and x∉ b, then { x } is equal to.....	A. A - B B. B - A C. A∩ B D. A^c
111	Which of the following is complete description of Real numbers?	A. N∪ W = R B. O∪ E = R C. P∪ Q = R D. Q∪ Q' = R
112	If two sets have some elements common but not all are called..... sets	A. Sub B. OVERLAPPING C. Disjoint D. Super
113	If set has 3 and B has 2 elements then number binary relations of A x B.	A. 2² B. 2⁸ C. 2⁶ D. 2³
114	A⊆ B then A-b = _____	A. A B. B C. ⌀ D. B-A
115	The domain of {(a,b),(b,c),(c,d)} is.....	A. {a,b,c} B. {b,c,d} C. {a,b} D. {a,b,c,d}
116	Power set of an empty set is.	A. ⌀ B. {a} C. {⌀,{a}} D. {⌀}
117	The geometric mean of the a observations 2,4,8, is:	A. 2 B. 8 C. 4

		D. no geometric mean
118	The range of R = {(1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1), (4, 4)} is:	A. {1, 2, 4} B. {3, 2, 4} C. {1, 2, 3, 4} D. {1, 3, 4}