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GRD School of Commerce and International Business
I B Com (PA) (2017-2020)
Semester I
Allied : Mathematics For Business - 118D
Multiple Choice Question

1.The matrix is an arrangement of numbers in_____
a. m rows & n columns
b. n rows & m columns
c. both a & b
d. none of the above.
Answer: A

2. The value of the determinant $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.

a.100.
b.364.
c.14.
d.340.
Answer: B

3. Zero matrix is also called_____.
a.Diagonal matrix
b.Scalar matrix
c.Unit matrix
d.Null matrix
Answer: D

4. The rank of the given matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ is_____

a.1
b.2
c.3
d.0
Answer:B

5. The order of $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____

a.3x3
b.2x3
c.3x2
d.4x4
Answer:B.

6. If A is $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ then $\rho(A)$ is_____.

a.0
b.1
c.2
d.3

Answer: C

7. The given matrix is $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$_____

a. a scalar matrix.
b. a unit matrix.
c. a square matrix
d. a rectangular matrix.

Answer: D

8.If A=$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\ 3 & 4\end{bmatrix}$ then 2A=_____

a. $\begin{bmatrix}2 & -4\\ 3 & 4\end{bmatrix}$
b. $\begin{bmatrix}7 & -2\\ 3 & 4\end{bmatrix}$
c. $\begin{bmatrix}2 & 4\\ 6 & 8\end{bmatrix}$
d. $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 7\\ -2 & 10\end{bmatrix}$

Answer: C

9. If A is a singular matrix |A| is _____.

a.1
b.0
c. any positive value.
d. any negative value.

Answer: B

10.If $\begin{bmatrix}-3 & 2 & -5\\ 4 & 1 & 6\\ 7 & 8 & 7\end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix}2 & -5\\ -3 & 2\end{bmatrix}$ are_____-

a.square matrices.
b.null matrices.
c.row matrices.
d.zero matrices.

Answer: A

11. If A, B are two matrices and K is a scalar then _____.

a. K(A+B) ≠KA+KB
b. K(A+B)=KA+KB.
c. K(A+B)<KA+KB.
d. K(A+B)>KA+KB.

Answer: B

12. If A,B and C are matrices the associative property is_____.

a.(AB)C<A(BC).
b. (AB)C>A(BC).
c. (AB)C≠A(BC).

d. (AB)C=A(BC).
Answer: D

13. Zero matrix is otherwise known as_____.
a.null matrix.
b.square matrix.
c.unit matrix.
d.triangular matrix.
Answer: A

14. If Aand B are matrices of same order then _____.
a. A+B=B+A.
b. A+B≠B+A.
c. A+B<B+A.
d. A+B>B+A.
Answer: A

15. If A,B and C are matrices of the same order then _____.
a.(A+B)+C=A+(B+C).
b.(A+B)+C ≠ A+(B+C.
c.(A+B)+C> A+(B+C.
d.(A+B)+C < A+(B+C).
Answer: A

16. The determinant value of the following matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ is_____
a.47
b.40
c.57
d.-57
Answer: A

17. When the number of rows and the number of columns of a matrix are equal, the matrix is_____.
a.square matrix .
b.row matrix.
c.column matrix.
d.none of these.
Answer: A

18. If all the elements of a matrix are zeros, then the matrix is a_____.
a.unit matrix .
b.square matrix.
c.zero matrix.
d.none of these.
Answer: C

19. A diagonal matrix in which all the diagonal elements are equal is a_____.
a.scalar matrix.
b.column matrix.
c.unit matrix.
d.None of these.
Answer: A

20. If any two rows and columns of a determinant are identical, the value of the determinant is_____.
a.1.
b.0.
c.-1.
d.Unaltered.
Answer: B

21. .If there is only one column in a matrix, it is called_____.
a.Row matrix .
b.column matrix.
c.square matrix.
d.rectangular matrix.
Answer: B

22.When all the elements of a matrix are zeros, the matrix is called _____.
a.unit matrix.
b.square matrix.
c.null matrix.
d.Row matrix.
Answer: C

23.When the number of rows is not equal to the number of columns then the matrix is said to be _____.
a.unit matrix.
b. Rectangular matrix.
c .null matrix.
d.row matrix.
Answer: B

24.The Value of determinant of $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ is_____
a. -27.
b. 27.
c. 24.
d. -24.
Answer: A

25. .If the number of rows of a matrix is greater than the number of columns then the matrix is called as _____
a.a row matrix.
b.a column matrix.
c.a rectangular matrix.
d.a square matrix.
Answer: C
26.Inverse of a matrix exists if and only if _____.
a.determinant value exists.
b.determinant value is zero.
c.determinant value is one.
d.determinant value is negative.
Answer: A

27.A square matrix A is an orthogonal matrix x, if _____.
a.$AA^{-1}=I$.
b.$AA^{-1}=I$.
c.$A=A^{-1}$.
d.$A=A^{-1}$.
Answer: B

28. (3 8 9 -2) is a row matrix of order_____.
a.4x4
b.1x4
c.1x1.
d.4x1.
Answer: B

29.If A= $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then 3A=_____
a. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$
b. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
c. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$
d. $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$
Answer: A

30.The series 4, 2, 1 ….takes the form of_____.
a.A.P.
b.H.P.
c.G.P.
d.A.M
Answer: C

31.The series 90, 80, 70_____.

a.A.P.
b.H.P.
c.G.P.
d.A.M.
Answer: A

32.The first term of an A.P is denoted by_____.
a.A.
b.a.
c.d.
d.D.
Answer: B

33.In Arithmetic progression the common difference is denoted by_____.
a.A.
b.a.
c.d.
d.D.
Answer: C

34.The sum of n natural numbers is _____.
a.n(n+1)/2.
b.n+1/2.
c.n(n-1)/2.
d.n-1/2.
Answer: A

35.The sum of first 100 natural numbers is_____.
a.5050.
b.1050.
c.5010.
d.1010.
Answer: A

36. a+(a+d)+(a+2d)+….+(a+(n-1)d)= _____.
a.n/2[a+(n-1)d].
b.n/2[a+(n+1)d].
c.n/2[2a+(n-1)d].
d.n/2[a+2(n-1)d].
Answer: C

37.When r<1, the formula to find the sum of n terms in G.P is _____.
a.$S_n = a(r^n-1)/ r-1$.
b.$S_n = a(1-r^n)/ 1-r$.
c.$S_n = n(r^n-1)/ r-1$.
d.$S_n = n(1-r^n)/1-r$.

Answer: A

38.The next term of the series 50, 40, 30, is _____.
a.20.
b.30.
c.-30.
d.-20.
Answer: A

39.Which one of the following series is G.P?
a. 8, 14, 2….
b.2, 7, 12…
c.7, 42,252…
d. 2, 6, 9…
Answer: D

40.Simple interest will be income for_____.
a.lender.
b.borrower.
c.both .
d.neither lender nor borrower.
Answer: A

41.The simple interest on Rs 5,000 at 10% for 3 years is _____.
a.500.
b.1000.
c.1500.
d.2000.
Answer: C

42.The formula for the face value A is given by_____.
a.(B.DxT.D)/(B.D-T.D).
b.100T.D/nr.
c.100r/100-nr.
d.Pnr/100.
Answer: B

43.Under annuity due, payment is due at the _____.
a.beginning of the time.
b.end of the time.
c.at the middle of the time.
d.each .
Answer: A

44.The compound interest for Rs 20000 for 3 years at 10 % is _____.
a.2500.

b.2200.
c.6000.
d.2500.
Answer: C

45.The simple interest for Rs 10000 for 2 years at 10% is _____.
a.200.
b.3000.
c.4000 .
d.2000.
Answer: D

46.The first term of arithmetic series is 5 , number of terms is 15 and their sum is 390
Then the common difference is _____.
a.3.
b.5.
c.41.
d.52.
Answer: A
47.The n^{th} term of an AP is given by_____.
a.a+(n-1)d.
b.a+1.
c.ar^n.
d.ar^{n-1}.
Answer: A

48.Under compound interest the formula for A is given by _____.
a.A=P(1+ni).
b.A=P(1+i).
c.A=Pnr/100.
d.$A=P(1+i)^{n.}$
Answer: D

49.Banker's discount is given by the formula_____.
a.Anr/100.
b.Pnr/100.
c.Anr.
d.Pnr.
Answer: A

50.Face value of a bill of exchange is given by the formula _____.
a.100A/100+nr .
b.(B.DxT.D)/B.D-T.D).
c.(B.DxT.D)/B.D+T.D).
d.(B.D+T.D)/B.D-T.D).
Answer: B

51.When the payments are to be made at the end of each interval the annuity is called_____.
a.immediate annuity.
b.annuity due.
c.both(a) and(b).
d.present annuity.
Answer: A

52.What is the common ratio from the following series,7,49,343,2401,……
a.9
b.5
c.6
d.7
Answer: D

53.The formula for finding the compound interest is _____.
a.A=P(1+ni).
b.A=P(1+i).
c.A=Pnr/100.
d.A=$P(1+i)^n$.
Answer: D

54.Under simple interest, the interest for n years is _____.
a.A=P(1+ni).
b.A=P(1+i).
c.A=Pnr/100.
d.A=$P(1+i)^n$.
Answer: C

55.Under simple interest, amount or value at the end is _____.
a.A=P+I.
b.A=P(1+i).
c.A=Pnr/100.
d.A=$P(1+i)^n$.
Answer: A

56.Under simple interest, the rate of interest is given by _____.
a.R = 100r-(100-nr).
b.r = 100 I/Pn.
c.Anr/100.
d.A=P(1+i)n.
Answer: B

57.The present value under annuity due is _____.
a.A/i $[1-(1+i)^{-n}]$.
b.A+A/i $[1-(1+i)^{-n}]$.

c.A/i $[(1+i)^{-n}-1]$.
d.A/i $(1+i)[\ 1+i)^{-n}-1]$.
Answer: A

58.The Amount due under immediate annuity is _____.
a.A/i $[1-(1+i)^{-n}]$.
b.A+A/i $[1-(1+i)^{-n}]$.
c.A/i $[(1+i)^{-n}-1]$.
d.A/i $(1+i)[\ (1+i)^{-n}-1]$.
Answer: D

59.Formula for Bankers gain is _____.
a.Anr/100.
b.$An^2r^2/100(100+nr)$.
c.100A/100+nr.
d.Anr/100+nr.
Answer: B

60.In Graphical solution the feasible region is_____.
a.where all the constraints are satisfied simultaneously.
b.any one constraint is satisfied .
c.only the first constraint is satisfied.
d.any one of the above condition.
Answer: A

61.An LPP has _____.
a.one optimal solution.
b.two optimal solutions.
c.Three optimal solutions.
d.none of these.
Answer: D

62.An LPP deals with problems involving only _____.
a.single objective.
b.multiple objective.
c.two objective.
d.none of these.
Answer: A

63.Which of the following is not associated with any LPP?
a.Feasible Solution.
b.Optimum Solution.
c.Basic solution.
d.Quadratic equation.
Answer: D

64.Which of the following is not true about feasibility?
a.It cannot be determined in a graphical solution of an LPP.
b.It is independent of the objective function.
c.It implies that there must be a convex region satisfying all the constraints.
d.Extreme points of the convex region give the optimum solution.
Answer: A

65.In Graphical solution the feasible solution is any solution to a LPP which satisfies _____.
a.only objective function.
b.non-negativity restriction.
c.only constraint.
d.all the three.
Answer: B

66.In Graphical solution the redundant constraint is _____.
a.which forms the boundary of feasible region.
b.which do not optimizes the objective function.
c.which does not form boundary of feasible region.
d.which optimizes the objective function.
Answer: C

67.Optimal solution in an LPP is _____.
a.which maximizes or minimizes the objective function.
b.which maximizes the objective function.
c.which minimizes the objective function.
d.which satisfies the non negativity restrictions.
Answer: A

68.Unbounded solution in an LPP is _____.
a.where the objective function can be decreased indefinitely.
b.which maximizes the objective function.
c.where the objective function can be increased or decreased indefinitely.
d.where the objective function can be increased indefinitely.
Answer: C

69.The two forms of LPP are _____.
a.standard form and canonical form.
b.standard form and general form.
c.matrix form and canonical form.
d.matrix form and standard form.
Answer: A

70.In the canonical form of LPP if the objective function is of maximization, then all the constraints other than non-negativity conditions are _____.
a.greater than type.
b.lesser than type.

c.greater than or equal to type.
d.lesser than or equal to type.
Answer: D

71.In the canonical form of LPP if the objective function is of minimization then all the constraints other than non-negativity conditions are _____.
a. greater than type.
b. lesser than type.
c. greater than or equal to type.
d. lesser than or equal to type.
Answer: C

72.In an LPP the solution for the problems involving more than 2 variables can be solved using _____.
a. graphical method.
b. simplex method.
c. hungarian method.
d. all the above
Answer: B

73.In the standard form of LPP if the objective functions is of minimization then all the constraints _____.
a. equations .
b. inequalities.
c. greater than or equal to type.
d. lesser than or equal to type.
Answer: A

74.In the standard form of LPP if the objective function is of minimization then the right hand side of the constraints should be _____.
a. positive.
b. negative.
c. non-negative.
d. zero.
Answer: C

75.The non-negative variable which is added to LHS of the constraint to convert the inequality $\leq$ into equation is called _____.
a. random variable.
b. decision variable.
c. surplus variable.
d. slack variable.
Answer: D

76.The non-negative variable which is added to LHS of the constraint to convert the inequality $\geq$ into equation is called _____.

a.random variable.
b.decision variable.
c.surplus variable.
d.slack variable.
Answer: C

77.The test of optimality in simplex method is _____.
a. $Z_j-C_j \geq 0$.
b. $Z_j-C_j \leq 0$.
c. $Z_j-C_j = 0$.
d. $Z_j-C_j < 0$.
Answer: A

78.The Key column in simplex method is selected when the column of Z_j-C_j is _____.
a. most negative.
b. largest negative.
c. positive.
d. zero.
Answer: A

79.The Key row is selected when the column of Z_j-C_j is finding the ratio which is _____.
a. maximum.
b. minimum.
c. largest positive.
d. most negative.
Answer: B

80.In simplex method the LPP has unbounded solution if the variable in the key column is _____.
a. maximum.
b. minimum.
c. positive.
d. negative.
Answer: D

81.In graphical method the LPP has unbounded solution if the solution space has
a. no upper boundary.
b. no lower boundary.
c. no boundary in the first quadrant.
d. none of the above.
Answer: A

82.In a linear programming minimization model the objective function is to be _____.
a.minimized.
b.maximized.
c.minimized or maximized.
d.standardized.

Answer: A

83.Which of the following is associated with any L.P.P?
a.feasible solution.
b.optimum solution.
c.basic solution.
d.all the above.
Answer: D

84.Linear programming is_____.
a.a constraint optimization model.
b.a constraint decision making model.
c.a mathematical programming model.
d.all the above.
Answer: D

85.Which of the following is not true about feasibility?
a.it cannot be determined in a graphical solution of an L.P.P.
b.it is independent of the objective function.
c.it implies that there must be a convex region satisfying all the constraints.
d.extreme points of the convex region gives the optimum solution.
Answer: A

86.Graphical method can be used only when the decision variables is_____.
a.more than 3.
b.more than1.
c.two.
d.one.
Answer: C

87.The region on the graph sheet with satisfies the constraints including the non-negativity restrictions is called the _____ space
a.solution.
b.interval.
c.concave.
d.convex.
Answer: A

88.The _____ is the method available for solving an L.P.P.
a.graphical method.
b.least cost method.
c.MODI method .
d.hungarian method.
Answer: A

89. The graphical method is applicable to solve an L.P.P when there is

_____.
a.Only one variable.
b.Two variables.
c.More than two variables
d.None of the above.
Answer: B
90. If there are a specific or a finite no. of. elements in a set, the set is called_____
a.Finite Set
b.Infinite Set
c.Null Set
d.None of the above.
Answer:A

91. If there are countless or infinite no.of. elements in a set, the set is called____
a.Finite Set
b.Infinite Set
c.Null Set
d.None of the above.
Answer:B

92. If a set has no elements is called_____
a.Finite Set
b.Infinite Set
c.Null Set
d.None of the above.
Answer:C

93.The null set is also known as_____
a. Empty Set
b. Void Set
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
Answer:C

94.If every element of A is also an element of B then
a.A contains B
b.B contains A
c.Both a & b
d.None of the above.
Answer: A

95. Sets A & B are called equal sets when,
a. A contains B, B contains A
b. A contains B
c. B contains A
d. None of the above.

Answer: A

96.The set which is a superset of all the sets under consideration_____
a. Universal Set
b. Finite Set
c. Infinite set
d. Null Set
Answer: A

97. If there is no common elements in sets A & B are called,
a. Equal Sets
b. Disjoint Sets
c. Null Sets
d.None of the above.
Answer: B

98. The set of all elements in A (or) B is_____
a.AUB
b.A∩B
c.Complement of sets
d. A-B
Answer:A

99. The set of elements in both A & B is _____-
a.Intersection of sets A & B
b.Union of sets A & B
c.Complement of sets A & B
d. Difference of sets A & B
Answer:A

100. Commutative law states that,
a. AUB = BUA
b. A∩B = B∩A
c. Both a & b
d.All the above.
Answer:C

101. A= {1,2,3,4}, B={4,5,6,7,8} then AUB = _____
a.{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}
b.{1,2,3,4,4,5,6,7,8}
c.{1,2,3,5,6,7,8}
d.None of the above.
Answer:A

102. A={a,b,c,d,e,f},B = {a,e,i,o,u}then A∩B=_____
a.{a,b,c,d,e,f}

b.{a,e}
c.{i,o,u}
d.{a,b,c,d,e,f,i,o,u}
Answer:B

103.AU(BUC) = (AUB)UC is _____law
a. Commutative law
b. Associative law
c. Distributive law
d. Demorgans law
Answer:B

104.Distributive law states that
a. AU(B∩C) = (AUB)∩(AUC)
b.A∩(BUC) = (A∩B)U(A∩C)
c.both a & b
d. None of the above
Answer:C

105.Effective rate of interest is denoted by_____
a. s
b.r
c.n
d.None of the above
Answer: A

106.Nominal rate of interest is denoted by
a.s
b.r
c.n
d.None of the above
Answer:B

107.Diagram which represents the relations between the sets are called_____
a. Venn diagram
b. Pie diagram
c. Bar diagram
d. None of the above.
Answer:A

108. In venn diagrams sets are represented by
a. Circles
b. Squares
c. Rectangles
d. Triangles
Answer:A

109. In matrix ‘I’ stands for
a.Unit matrix
b.Rank of a matrix
c.Square matrix
d.All the above
Answer;A

110. In venn diagrams the universal set is represented by
a. Circles
b. Squares
c. Rectangles
d. Triangles
Answer:C

111.Quantities which take the same values throughout a particular investigation are called_____
a. Constants
b. Variables
c. Functions
d.None of the above
Answer: A

112. Quantities which change,that is, which take different values in an investigation are called___
a.Constants
b.Variables
c.Functions
d.None of the above
Answer: B

113. Two variables x & y are said to be a_____ of each other when the values of one of them depend on those of others.
a.Constants
b.Variables
c. Functions
d.None of the above.
Answer:C

114.Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 1} (3-x^2) / x$
a.1
b.2
c.3
d.4
Answer:B

115.Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 0}$ $(4+3x^2) / (2-x^4)$
a. 1
b.2
c.3
d.4
Answer:B

116.When the interest is compounded more than once in an year then,
a.r < s
b.r > s
c.r = s
d.None of the above
Answer:A

117. In effective rate of interest , the no.of.unit of time in one year is _____
a. n
b.m
c.r
d.i
Answer:B

118._____is the limiting value of the change in the dependent variable divided by the change in the independent variable.
a. Derivative
b. Integrative
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
Answer:A

119. The process of finding the derivative is_____
a.Integration
b.Differentiation
c.Both a & b
d.None of the above
Answer:B

120. $d(x^n) / dx$ = _____
a. nx^{n-1}
b.xn^{n-1}
c.nx^{x-1}
d.All the above.
Answer: A

121. $\frac{d}{dx}$(ku) = ____
a.k$\frac{du}{dx}$

b.k$\frac{dn}{dx}$
c.k$\frac{ds}{dx}$
d.k$\frac{dx}{dx}$
Answer: A

122. $\frac{d}{dx}$(u+v) = _____ where u & v are the functions of x.
a. $\frac{dm}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}$
b.$\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}$
c.$\frac{dr}{dx} + \frac{ds}{dx}$
d.None of the above.
Answer: B

123.$\frac{d}{dx}$(u-v) = _____
A. $\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{dv}{dx}$
b. $\frac{dm}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}$
c. $\frac{dr}{dx} + \frac{ds}{dx}$
d. All the above
Answer: A

124.$\frac{d}{dx}$(x^3) = _____
a.x^2
b.$3x^2$
c.6x
d.$2x^2$
Answer: B

125. $\frac{d}{dx}$($-3x^2$)
a.$6x^2$
b. $-6x^2$
c. -6x
d.None of the above
Answer: C

126.$\frac{d}{dx}$(4x) = ___
a.1
b.2
c.3
d.4
Answer: D

127. $\frac{d}{dx}(3)$ = ____
a.1
b.-1
c.2
d.0
Answer: D

128.$\frac{d}{dx}$ $(x^2-7)^2$ = ___
a.$4x^3$
b.$3x^2$
c.$3x^3$
d.$4x^2$
Answer: A

129.$\frac{d}{dx}(5x^2)$ = _____
a.10x
b.5x
c.2x
d. $10x^2$
Answer: A

130._____is the inverse process of differentiation
a.Differentiation
b.Derivatives
c.Integration
d.None of the above
Answer: C

131. From x = 4t, $\frac{dx}{dt}$ = _____
a.1
b.2
c.3
d.4
Answer: D

132.$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x + c)$ = _____
a. e
b. x
c. e^x
d. x^e
Answer: C

133. $\int 5x\,dx$ is called _____
a. Definite integral

b. Indefinite integral
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above
Answer: B

134. $\int_1^3 6x + 5$ is called _____
a. Definite integral
b. Indefinite integral
c. Both a & b
d.None of the above
Answer: A

135. $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ = F(b) – F(a)
a. True
b. False
c. ill defined
d.None of the above
Answer: A

136. $(a+b)^2$ = _____
a. $a^2+2ab+b^2$
b. $a^2-2ab-b^2$
c. a^2+b^2
d. a^2+b^2+c
Answer: A

137. $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$
a. True
b. False
c. ill defined
d. None of the above
Answer: A

138. 51-46+3(5) = _____
a.20
b.10
c.30
d.40
Answer: A

139. 3x- 4+7 = 0, then x = ?
a.-1
b.+1
c.0
d.2
Answer: A

140. (0/5) = _____
a.1
b.5
c.0
d.-1
Answer: C

141.(7/0) = ____
a.1
b.0
c.7
d.∞
Answer: D

142. 1+(3/2) = _____
a.4/2
b.3/2
c.5/2
d.None of the above
Answer: C

143. $(4+x^2)\ x^3$ = _____
a.$4+x^5$
b.$4+x^2+x^3$
c.$4x^3+x^5$
d.None of the above
Answer: C

144. Which weighs more? A pound of iron or a pound of copper?
a. Iron
b.Copper
c.Both are in same weight
d. None of the above
Answer: C

145. Divide 40 by half and add ten. What is the answer?
a.90
b.40
c.50
d.30
Answer: A

146. I am an odd number. Take away one letter and I become even. What number am I?
a.Seven
b. Eleven

c. Nine
d. None of the above
Answer: A

147. Which 3 numbers have the same answer whether they're added or multiplied together?
a. 1, 2 and 3
b. 1, 4 and 5
c. 1, 6 and 7
d. 1, 3 and 5
Answer: A

148. Difference of two even numbers is always even
a. True
b. Not true
c. ill defined
d. None of the above
Answer: A

149. Natural numbers starts from
a. 1
b. 0
c. -1
d. None of the above
Answer: A

150. $5x^2 + 4 - 2 - 5x^2 - 2 =$ ___
a. 0
b. 1
c. -1
d. ± 1
Answer: A

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