MCQ WORKSHEET-V
CLASS IX : CHAPTER - 1
NUMBER SYSTEM

1. Which of the following is true?
(a) Every whole number is a natural number (b) Every integer is a rational number
(c) Every rational number is an integer (d) Every integer is a whole number

2. For Positive real numbers a and b, which is not true?
(a) $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$ (b) $\left(a+\sqrt{b}\right)\left(a-\sqrt{b}\right) = a^2 - b$
(c) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$ (d) $\left(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}\right)\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}\right) = a+b$

3. Out of the following, the irrational number is
(a) $1.\bar{5}$ (b) $2.4\overline{77}$ (c) $1.2\overline{77}$ (d) π

4. To rationalize the denominator of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+b}$, we multiply this by
(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+b}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-b}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{a}+b}{\sqrt{a}+b}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{a}-b}{\sqrt{a}-b}$

5. The number of rational numbers between $\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{5}$ is
(a) One (b) 3 (c) none (d) infinitely many

6. If we add two irrational numbers, the resulting number
(a) is always an irrational number (b) is always a rational number
(c) may be a rational or an irrational number (d) always an integer

7. The rationalizing factor of $7-2\sqrt{3}$ is
(a) $7-2\sqrt{3}$ (b) $7+2\sqrt{3}$ (c) $5+2\sqrt{3}$ (d) $4+2\sqrt{3}$

8. If $\frac{1}{7} = 0.\overline{142857}$, then $\frac{4}{7}$ equals
(a) $0.\overline{428571}$ (b) $0.\overline{571428}$ (c) $0.\overline{857142}$ (d) $0.\overline{285718}$

9. The value of n for which $\sqrt{n}$ be a rational number is
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 5

10. $\frac{3\sqrt{12}}{6\sqrt{27}}$ equals
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

11. $\left(3+\sqrt{3}\right)\left(3-\sqrt{2}\right)$ equals
(a) $9-5\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}$ (b) $9-\sqrt{6}$ (c) $3+\sqrt{2}$ (d) $9-3\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{6}$

enquiries@lltes.com
+91 997 164 9026

12. The arrangement of $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}$ in ascending order is

(a) $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}$ (c) $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}$ (d) $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}$

13. If m and n are two natural numbers and $m^n = 32$, then n^{mn} is

(a) 5^2 (b) 5^3 (c) 5^{10} (d) 5^{12}

14. If $\sqrt{10} = 3.162$, then the value of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ is

(a) 0.3162 (b) 3.162 (c) 31.62 (d) 316.2

15. If $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^6 \times \left(\frac{16}{9}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{x+2}$, then the value of x is

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) -2 (d) 6

enquiries@lltes.com
+91 997 164 9026