

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL No. 4 (RAWATBHATA)

Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) Test

Month - NOVEMBER & DECEMBER (2018-19)

Class : IX

- 1 A triangle and a parallelogram are on the same base and between the same parallel. The ratio of their areas is
A) 1:2 B) 1:1 C) 2:1 D) 1:3
- 2 In a $\triangle ABC$ D, E, F are the mid-points of sides BC, CA and AB respectively. If $ar(\triangle ABC) = 16\text{cm}^2$ then area of trapezium FBCE is
A) 4cm^2 B) 8cm^2 C) 12cm^2 D) 10cm^2
- 3 The area of the figure formed by joining the mid-points of the adjacent sides of a rhombus with diagonals 16cm and 12cm is
A) 28cm^2 B) 48cm^2 C) 96cm^2 D) 24cm^2
- 4 Medians of triangle ABC intersect at G. If area of triangle ABC is 27cm^2 , then area of triangle BGC is
A) 6cm^2 B) 9cm^2 C) 12cm^2 D) 18cm^2
- 5 Diagonals AC and BD of trapezium ABCD, in which $AB \parallel DC$, intersect each other at O. The triangle which is equal in area of triangle AOD is
A) Triangle AOB B) Triangle BOC C) Triangle DOC D) Triangle ADC
- 6 ABCD is a trapezium in which $AB \parallel CD$. If area of triangle ABC = 24cm^2 and $AB = 8\text{cm}$, then height of triangle ABC is
A) 3cm B) 4cm C) 6cm D) 8cm
- 7 ABCD is a rectangle with O as any point in its interior. If $ar(\triangle AOD) = 3\text{cm}^2$ and $ar(\triangle BOC) = 6\text{cm}^2$, then area of rectangle ABCD is
A) 9cm^2 B) 12cm^2 C) 15cm^2 D) 18cm^2
- 8 ABCD is a trapezium with parallel sides $AB = a$ and $DC = b$. If E and F are mid-points of non-parallel sides AD and BC respectively, then the ratio of areas of quadrilaterals ABFE and EFCD is
A) a:b B) $\frac{(a+3b)}{(3a+b)}$ C) $\frac{(3a+b)}{(a+3b)}$ D) $\frac{(2a+b)}{(3a+b)}$
- 9 If the length of a chord of a circle is 16cm and is at a distance of 15cm from the centre of the circle, then the radius of the circle is
A) 15cm B) 16cm C) 17cm D) 34cm
- 10 If O is the centre of a circle of radius r and AB is a chord of a circle at a distance $r/2$ from O then $\angle BAO =$
A) 60° B) 45° C) 30° D) 15°
- 11 ABC is a triangle with B as right angle, $AC = 5\text{cm}$ and $AB = 4\text{cm}$, A circle is drawn with A as centre and AC as radius. The length of the chord of this circle passing through C and B is
A) 3cm B) 4cm C) 5cm D) 6cm
- 12 An equilateral triangle ABC is inscribed in a circle with centre O. The measures of angle BOC is
A) 30° B) 60° C) 90° D) 120°
- 13 If two diameters of a circle intersect each other at right angles, then quadrilateral formed by joining their end points is a
A) rhombus B) rectangle C) parallelogram D) square
- 14 The chord of a circle is equal to its radius. The angle subtended by this chord at the minor arc of the

circle is

- A) 60° B) 75° C) 120° D) 150°
- 15 PQRS is a cyclic quadrilateral such that PR is a diameter of the circle. If angle QPR = 67° and angle SPR = 72° , then angle QRS =
- A) 41° B) 23° C) 67° D) 18°
- 16 The greatest chord of a circle is called its
- A) radius B) secant C) diameter D) tangent
- 17 Angle formed in a minor segment of a circle is
- A) acute B) obtuse C) Right angle D) Reflex angle
- 18 If ABC is an arc of a circle and angle ABC = 135° , Then the ratio of arc ABC to the circumference is
- A) 1:4 B) 3:4 C) 3:8 D) 1:2
- 19 In a circle of radius 17cm, two parallel chords are drawn on opposite side of a diameter, The distance between the chords is 23cm. If the length of one chord is 16cm, then the length of the other is
- A) 34cm B) 15cm C) 23cm D) 30cm
- 20 Number of circles that can be drawn through 3 non-collinear points is
- A) 1 B) 0 C) 2 D) 3
- 21 A car is accelerated on a levelled road and attains a velocity of 4 times of its initial velocity. In this process the potential energy of car
- (A) does not change (B) Becomes twice that of initial (C) Remain constant (D) Becomes 16 times that of initial
- 22 In case of negative work the angle between the force and displacement is
- (A) 0° (B) 45° (C) 90° (D) 180°
- 23 Which one of the following is not a unit of energy
- (A) Joule (B) Nm (C) kW (D) kWh
- 24 The weight of a person on a planet A is about half that on the earth. He can jump upto 0.4 m height on the surface of the earth. How high he can jump on the planet A
- (A) 0.6 m (B) 0.8 m (C) 1.2 m (D) none
- 25 What happens to the kinetic energy if the momentum of a body is doubled
- (A) Remain same (B) Becomes twice (C) Becomes 4 times (D) none
- 26 A girl having mass of 35 kg sits on a trolley of mass 5 kg, the trolley is given an initial velocity of 4 m/s by applying a force, the trolley comes to rest after travelling a distance of 16 cm. How much work is done on the trolley
- (A) 320 J (B) 300 J (C) 360 J (D) none
- 27 Which of the following correctly represents the electronic configuration of Mg atom
- A) 3,8,1 B) 2,8,2 C) 1,8,3 D) 8,2,2
- 28 Rutherford's alpha scattering experiment resulted in the discovery of
- A) electron B) proton C) neutron D) nucleus
- 29 The ion of an element has 3 positive charges. Mass number of atom is 27 and the number of

neutrons is 14. What is the number of electrons in the ion?

- A) 10 B) 13 C) 14 D) 15
- 30 Elements with valency 1 are
- A) Always metals B) Always non-metals C) Always metalloids D) Either metals or non metals
- 31 The first model of an atom was given by
- A) Neils Bohr B) J.J.Thomson C) Rutherford D) E Goldstein
- 32 e/m ratio of an electron is abouttimes that of proton.
- A) 2000 B) 1000 C) 200 D) 100
- 33 The number of electrons in L shell of phosphorus is not equal to that in the
- A) L shell of Neon B) M shell of potassium C) M shell of chromium D) M shell of argon
- 34 Which of the following is not caused by virus?
- A) Measles B) Polio C) Whooping cough D) Rabies
- 35 Which of the following is not an infectious disease?
- A) AIDS B) Arthritis C) Typhoid D) Malaria
- 36 BCG is used against
- A) Typhoid B) Rabies C) Tuberculosis D) Hepatitis
- 37 'Germ theory of diseases' was proposed by
- A) Edward Jenner B) Robert Koch C) Ronald Ross D) Alexander Flemming
- 38 Select a vector borne disease ;
- A) Dengue B) Chicken pox C) Tuberculosis D) Syphilis
- 39 One of the following is a deficiency disease
- A) Diabetes mellitus B) Arthritis C) Hay fever D) Plague
- 40 A vaccine mimics
- A) Antibody B) Antigen C) Interferons D) Histamine
- 41 Germany fought the first world war against
- A) England B) France C) Russia D) All the above
- 42 When was the Enabling Act passed in Germany?
- A) On 12th March 1933 B) On 3rd March 1933 C) On 3rd March 1903 D) On 14th March 1932
- 43 On 30 January 1933 who offered the Chancellorship to Hitler ?
- A) Soviet Red Army B) King Kaiser William II C) President Hindenburg D) Hjalmar Schacht
- 44 Who was Hjalmar Schacht?
- A) Economist B) Chancellor C) German Soldier D) None of the above
- 45 When did the Second World War end?
- A) 11th June 1945 B) 9th May 1945 C) 9th May 1944 D) 9th June 1945
- 46 Who were considered as inferior and undesirable by Nazi Germany?

- A) Jews B) Gypsies and blacks C) Russians and Poles D) All the above
- 47 Our country India is one of the twelve countries of the world.
- A) Densely populated B) Economically developed C) Mega bio-diversity D) None of the above
- 48 India stands on Place in the world in plant diversity.
- A) Fifth B) Fourth C) Sixth D) Tenth
- 49 A large Ecosystem on the land having distinct type of vegetation and animal life is called
- A) Fauna B) A bio-reserve C) Biosphere D) Biome
- 50 When was the Wild Life Protection Act implemented in India?
- A) In 1968 B) In 1966 C) In 1972 D) In 1979
- 51 How many biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna?
- A) Fifteen B) Sixteen C) Seventeen D) Fourteen
- 52 When was the programme of Biosphere Reserve initiated by UNESCO?
- A) In 1976 B) In 1975 C) In 1971 D) In 1977
- 53 Where is Jim Corbett National Park located in India?
- A) Madhya Pradesh B) Uttarakhand C) Haryana D) Himachal Pradesh
- 54 Which was the most devastating famine that occurred in India in 1943?
- A) The famine of Bengal B) The famine of Punjab C) The famine of Tamil Nadu D) The famine of Andhra Pradesh
- 55 What does FCI stands for ?
- A) Fare Corporation of India B) Food Commission of India C) Food Company of India D) Food Corporation of India
- 56 Which revolution was adopted in July 1968?
- A) Food security Revolution B) Wheat Revolution C) Green Revolution D) Agricultural Revolution
- 57 Which of them is not the kind of ration cards?
- A) Antyodaya B) BPL C) ADS D) APL
- 58 When was the Food Corporation Act passed?
- A) 1962 B) 1964 C) 1968 D) 1960
- 59 When was National Food for Work Programme launched?
- A) On November 11, 2006 B) On April 24, 2006 C) On November 14, 2004 D) On April 19, 2004
- 60 Why do poor people suffer from chronic hunger
- A) Very low income B) Unavailability of Food C) High price of food D) None of the above

Answer Key

1	A	2	C	3	B	4	B	5	B	6	C	7	D	8	C	9	C	10	C
11	D	12	D	13	D	14	D	15	A	16	C	17	B	18	A	19	D	20	A
21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30	
A		D		C		B		C		A		B		D		A		D	
31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40	
B		A		C		C		B		C		B		A		A		B	
41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50	
D		B		C		A		B		D		C		D		D		C	
51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60	
D		C		B		A		D		B		C		B		A		A	