1.   The middle term of an A.P. 1, 8, 15, 22, ..., 505 is:

(A) 153   (B) 252   (C) 353   (D) 453

2.   If 18, a, b, – 3 are in A. P., then a + b =

(A) 12   (B) 15   (C) 11   (D) 16

3.   If 5 times the 5th term of an A.P. is equal to 10 times the 10th term. Then, the 15th term is:

(A) 5   (B) 10   (C) 15   (D) 0

4.   The 11th term from the end of the A.P. 3, 8, 13, ..., 253 is

(A) 203   (B) 303   (C) 153   (D) - 303

5.   The sum of all odd numbers between 0 and 100 is

(A) 250   (B) 2500   (C) 50   (D) 2550

6.   The sum of first 10 multiples of 3 is

(A) 165   (B) 160   (C) 170   (D) None of these

7.   For an A.P. if $a_{25} - a_{15} = 170$, then d =

(A) 17   (B) – 17   (C) 10   (D) 34

8.   The famous mathematician associated with finding the sum of first 100 natural numbers is

(A) Bhaskar   (B) Newton   (C) Eulid   (D) Gauss

9.   The 18th and 11th terms of an A.P. are in ratio 3:2, then ratio 21st and 7th terms is

(A) 3:1   (B) 1:3   (C) 2:3   (D) 3:2

10.   Sum of 4 terms of an A.P. is and the greatest and smallest terms are in ratio 4:1. Then the greatest term is

(A) 22   (B) 15   (C) 18   (D) 20

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