



DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, KASUR

Session 2021 - 2022

Class **5th**

Subject **Mathematics**

Term **1st**

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District Public School & College Kasur

Subject: Mathematics

Class:5th

Numbers and Arithmetic Operations

Multiple Choice Questions

Select the correct answer from the given options.

(1) Three million, seven hundred thirty-five thousand, two hundred and five is

- (a) 3 735 205 (b) 3 7035 205 (c) 3 73 52 05 (d) 37 35 250

(2) In International Place value chart TM means

- (a) ten million (b) two million (c) triple million (d) thousand million

(3) Two hundred million is a

- (a) 7-digit number (b) 8-digit number (c) 9-digit number (d) 5-digit number

(4) Which of the given number matches with the expanded form?

6 000

$000 + 56\ 000 + 700 + 20 + 5?$

- (a) 656 725 (b) 605 607 025 (c) 6 056 725 (d) 600 056 725

(5) 9786 1200 16 Written in the international system

- (a) 97 86 120 016 (b) 978 612 0016 (c) 9 786 120 016 (d) 97 86 120 016

(6) The number which is 50 000 more than 61 253 129 is

- (a) 61 203 129 (b) 61 753 129 (c) 61 303 129 (d) 61 258 129

(7) The number which is 2000 less than 39 732 400 is

- (a) 39 712 400 (b) 39 730 400 (c) 39 532 400 (d) 39 784 400

(8) If 8 765 550 is reduce by 7 000 550, the result is equal to

- (a) 1 065 000 (b) 1 705 550 (c) 1 765 000 (d) 8 000 000

(9) $67\ 824\ 729 + 324\ 216$ is equal to

- (a) 68 148 945 (b) 94 246 329 (c) 67 148 945 (d) 67 148 935

(10) If the smallest 6-digit number is subtracted from the greatest 7-digit number, the result is

- (a) 9 889 989 (b) 9 899 999 (c) 1 000 001 (d) 1 000 000

(11) $100\ 000 \div 100$ is equal to

- (a) 100 (b) 10 000 (c) 10 000 000 (d) 1000**

(12) The smallest 6-digit number multiplied by 100 gives.

- (a) Hundred thousand (b) Ten million (c) Thousand (d) Hundred million**

(13) Associative law is true for

- (a) Addition (b) Division (c) expansion (d) Subtraction**

(14) $5694 \div 13 =$

- (a) 428 (b) 438 (c) 448 (d) 408**

(15) $698\ 257 \times 24 =$

- (a) 16 858 168 (b) 16 868 168 (c) 16 758 168 (d) 16 758 178**

(16) $6 + 9 - 3 \times 2$ is equal to

- (a) 24 (b) 18 (c) 9 (d) 21**

(17) $13 + 12 \times 16 \div 4$ is equal to

- (a) 100 (b) 29 (c) 56 (d) 61**

(18) $5 \times 8 + 9 \times 6$ is equal to

- (a) 94 (b) 294 (c) 510 (d) 310**

(19) $20 \div (7 + 9 - 6) \times 2$ is equal to

- (a) 9 (b) 4 (c) 28 (d) 1**

(20) $(8 \times 42) - (28 \div 7)$ is equal to

- (a) 304 (b) 44 (c) 332 (d) 16**

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HCF and LCM

Select the correct answer from the given options.

(1) The prime factors of 195 are

- (a) 3 and 5 (b) 6 and 13 (c) 3, 5 and 13 (d) 15 and 13

(2) HCF of 75 and 45 is

- (a) 15 (b) 5 (c) 75 (d) 45

(3) LCM of 3, 5 and 7 is

- (a) 15 (b) 21 (c) 35 (d) 105

(4) LCM of two prime numbers is

- (a) Product of the numbers (b) Sum of the numbers
(c) one of the two numbers (d) equal to the HCF of numbers

(5) HCF of 28, 49 and 70 is

- (a) 21 (b) 70 (c) 7 (d) 49

(6) HCF of 56, 140 and 63 is

- (a) 1 (b) 7 (c) 5 (d) 9

(7) LCM of 12, 18, 36 and 72 is

- (a) 72 (b) 82 (c) 92 (d) 62

(8) HCF of 70, 98 and 154 is

- (a) 7 (b) 14 (c) 21 (d) 28

(9) LCM of 42, 18, 12 and 19 is

- (a) 142 (b) 252 (c) 272 (d) 352

(10) The prime factors of 125 is

- (a) 5, 6 and 8 (b) 7, 5 and 7 (c) 5, 5 and 5 (d) 3, 5 and 7

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Fractions

Select the correct answer from the given options.

(1) $\frac{3}{13} + \frac{9}{91}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{12}{19}$ (b) $\frac{12}{13}$ (c) $\frac{90}{13}$ (d) $\frac{30}{91}$

(2) $\frac{26}{57} - \frac{4}{19}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{14}{19}$ (b) $\frac{22}{19}$ (c) $\frac{14}{57}$ (d) $\frac{22}{57}$

(3) $\frac{8}{15} + \frac{7}{5} + \frac{1}{30}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{16}{30}$ (b) $\frac{59}{30}$ (c) $\frac{16}{5}$ (d) $\frac{29}{15}$

(4) $\frac{7}{3} - \frac{9}{5} - \frac{2}{15}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{6}{15}$ (b) $\frac{6}{5}$ (c) $\frac{6}{45}$ (d) 0

(5) $\frac{7}{3} - \frac{11}{10} - \frac{1}{6}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{1}{30}$ (b) $\frac{31}{30}$ (c) $\frac{49}{30}$ (d) $\frac{61}{60}$

(6) Three times one-ninth is

- (a) 27 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{27}$ (d) 3

(7) Product of $\frac{13}{5}$, $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{3}{65}$ is

- (a) $\frac{1}{15}$ (b) $\frac{3}{15}$ (c) $\frac{5}{15}$ (d) $\frac{1}{45}$

(8) $\frac{5}{6} \times (\frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{2})$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{20}{3}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

(9) $\frac{25}{7} \times \frac{58}{15} \times \frac{7}{12}$ is equal to

- (a) 6 (b) $\frac{20}{21}$ (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) $\frac{20}{3}$

(10) $\frac{7}{5} \times 10$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{7}{2}$ (b) 14 (c) 70 (d) $\frac{7}{50}$

(11) $\frac{8}{5} \div \frac{19}{5}$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{8}{19}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{16}{23}$

(12) $11 \div \frac{22}{5}$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{5}{2}$ (c) $\frac{242}{5}$ (d) 110

(13) $\frac{31}{7} \div \frac{62}{7}$ is equal to

(a) 2 (b) 1250 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{16}{7}$

(14) $15 \div \frac{25}{35}$ is the same as

(a) $\frac{1}{21}$ (b) $\frac{7}{75}$ (c) $\frac{75}{7}$ (d) 21

(15) $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{9}$ is the same as

(a) 3 (b) $\frac{1}{27}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 27

(16) $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{8}$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{96}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{3}{32}$

(17) $\frac{3}{10} + (\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{2}{3})$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{6}{10}$ (b) $\frac{9}{10}$ (c) $\frac{21}{22}$ (d) $\frac{17}{39}$

(18) $(\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{9}) \div (\frac{8}{15} + \frac{1}{15})$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{25}{27}$ (b) $\frac{81}{75}$ (c) $\frac{45}{135}$ (d) $\frac{7}{27}$

(19) $(\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{8}) \div \frac{15}{6} \times \frac{3}{4}$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{25}{12}$ (d) $\frac{3}{16}$

(20) $\frac{5}{21} \times \frac{7}{5} + \frac{5}{9} \div \frac{5}{3}$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{4}{21}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{50}{14}$

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Definitions

HCF: The greatest number in the group of common factors of two or more numbers is known as the highest common factor, usually written as HCF. e.g. HCF of 56, 140 and 63 is 7.

LCM: The least number in the group of common multiples of two or more numbers is the lowest common multiple usually written as LCM. e.g. LCM of 12, 18, 36 and 72 is 72.

Fraction: A numerical quantity that is not a whole number (e.g. $1/2$, 0.5).

Proper Fraction: A fraction where the numerator (the top number) is less than the denominator (the bottom number). e.g. $1/4$ (one quarter) and $5/6$ (five sixths) are proper fractions.

Improper Fraction: A fraction where the numerator (the top number) is greater than or equal to the denominator (the bottom number). e.g. $5/3$ (five thirds) and $9/8$ (nine eighths) are improper fractions.

By: Sir Shahzaib Safdar