DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, KASUR

Session 2021 - 2022

Class   **6**th

Subject   **Mathematics**

Term   **1**st

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TOPIC: NATURAL AND WHOLE NUMBERS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The smallest natural number is _____
   a. 0   b. 1   c. 2   d. 4
2. The smallest whole number is_____
   a. 0   b. 1   c. 2   d. 4
3. The smallest even number of three digits is_____
   a. 100   b. 102   c. 998   d. 104
4. The greatest odd number of two digits is_____
   a. 11   b. 99   c. 91   d. 89
5. The greatest 4_digit number is_____
   a. 1000   b. 1001   c. 9999   d. No one
6. The smallest 3_digit odd number is_____
   a. 100   b. 999   c. 101   d. No one
7. Position of 4 in the number 3,24,901 is
   a. Thousands   b. units   c. tens   d. hundreds
8. Position of 8 in the number 859,637 is
   a. Million   b. hundred thousand   c. lakhs   d. crore
9. 5 billion > 5 Arab. True or False?
   a. False   b. 5 Billion< 5 Arab   c. True   d. Billion=Crore
10. Sum of two 3_digit numbers is always a 3_digit number.
    a. False   b. true   c. not always true   d.none of these
11. 1 Million is equal to how many Lakhs?
    a. 1 Million= 1 Lakh   b. 1 Lakh= 10 Million   c. 1 Million= 10 Lakhs   d. No one
12. The set of natural numbers, with 0   added to it, becomes "Set of Whole Numbers"
    a. Note always true   b. false   c . true   d. none of the obove
13. If the dividend is a multiple of the divisor then the quotient is a____
    a. Whole number   b.natural number   c. prime number   d. no one
14. a + b = b + a   is called_____
    a. Commutative property   b. associative property   c. distributive property
15. (a + b)+ c = a +(b + c) is called_____
    a. Commutative property   b. associative property   c. distributive property
16. a× (b + c) = (a× b) + (a × c) is called_____
    a. commutative property   b. associative property   c. distributive property
17. If zero is added to any number the identity of the number does not change . It is called the_____
    a. Multiplicative identity   b. additive identity   distributive identity
18. Multiplication of any whole number by 1   leaves the whole number unchanged. It is called____
    a. Multiplicative identity   b. additive identity   distributive identity
19. If $5 \div 0 =$_____
    a. 0   b. 5   c. 1   d. none of these
20. The numbers used for counting objects around us are called_____
    a. Natural numbers   b. Whole nmber   s   c. Prime numbers   d. complex numbers

Class 6th   Multiple Choice Questions

Topic: Integers   Unit No.5

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. On the number line which is greater −15 or −3?
    a. −15   b. −3   c. They are equal   d. None of the above
2. −33, −22, −11, __, __ ,__ the next 2   integers in the sequence above are
    a.   +11, +22   b. −1, 0   c. +11, 0   d. 0, +11
3. The number   0   lies to the right of −25 . Which if the following statements are true?
    a.   −25 > 0   b. −(−25) > 0   c. 0 > − 25   d. None of the above
4. The value of 5 ×(−3) − (− 3) is
    a.   −12   b. −18   c. 18   d. 12
5. The product of more than two integers of unlike signs is always
    a.   a negative integer   b. a positive integer   c. a negative integer if there are odd number of negative signs
            d . none of the above
6.   The value of −8− (− 8) is
    a.   16   b. 0   c. −64   d. 64
7. Division of any number by zero is
    a.   0   b. same number   c. 1   d. undefined
8. An infinite series of numbers, both positive and negative is called
    a.   Integers   b. sets   c. algebra   d. None of the above
9. The set of integers is denoted by the capital letter
    a.   Z   b. N   c. W   d. Q
10. The additive inverse of −3 is
    a.   −3   b. +3   c. 0   d. 1
11. The number which is neither positive nor negative is
    a.   0   b. 1   c. 2   d. 3
12. Integers are also called _____
    a.   Positive numbers   b. negative numbers   c. directed numbers   d. No one
13. Multiplicative inverse of 6 is
    a.   −6   b. 6   c. 36   d. $\dfrac{1}{6}$
14. There are _____ operations that can be performed on integers:
    a.   One   b. two   c. three   d. four
15. Start at 0. Turn right and move 7 steps   and then take 3 steps to the left. At what number you are now.
    a.   7   b.3   c.4   d.0

Topic: Ratio and Proportion   Class 6th   Unit No. 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In a zoo there are   4 lions and 2 tigers. The ratio of lions to tigers is:
    a. 4 : 6   b. 2 : 4   c. 2 : 1   d. 1 : 2

2. 5 : 7 = x : 2
    a. $\frac{10}{7}$ b. 7   c. 10   d. 5

3. 24 : 36 : 48 in its simplest form will be:
    a. 12 : 18 : 24   b. 4 : 6 : 8   c. 6 : 9 : 12   d. 2 : 3 : 4

4. An increase in one quantity leads to a similar increase in the other quantity is called:
    a. Direct Proportion   b. Inverse Proportion   c. Ratio   d. Percentage

5. An increase in one quantity leads to a similar decrease in the other quantity is called:
    a. Direct Proportion   b. Inverse Proportion   c. Ratio   d. Percentage

6. When two ratios are equivalent, it constitutes a :
    a. Ratio   b. Proportion   c. Percentage

7. The cross product rule states that in a proportion is:
    a. The product of the extremes= The product of the means
    b. The product of the extremes = The product of the ratios
    c. The product of the ratio = The product of means
    d. Ratios = Proportion

8.   When both the terms of a ratio are multiplied or divided by the same number , we get an:
    a.   Equivalent ratio   b. Equal ratio   c. Different ratio

9. Of the two terms forming a ratio, the first one is called:
    a. Antecedent   b. consequent   c. magnitude

10. Of the two terms forming a ratio, the second one is called:
    a. Antecedent   b. consequent   c. magnitude

11. A relation which one quantity bears to another quantity of the same kind with regard to their magnitudes is called:
    a. Proportion   b. Ratio   c. percentage   d. fraction

12. Three quantities of the same kind are said to constitute a ---------- when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the second to the third
    a. Continued proportion   b. Inverse proportion   c. Direct proportion

13. In the proportion 4 : 5 : : 12 : 15 , the terms 4 and 15 are called the -------
    a. Extremes   b. Means   c. Ratio

14. In the proportion 4 : 5 : : 12 : 15 , the terms 5 and 12 are called the -------
    a. Extremes   b. Means   c. Ratio

District Public School and College, Kasur.   MCQ's (Maths)

Topic: Introduction to Algebra   **Class :6th**   **Unit No. 8**

1. x +3 = 5 ;   3 + y = 5 ;   a − 1 = 1 ;   2 ×2 = b ,   Which statement is true for the values of x , y ,   a and b ?
   a.   x = y = a = 2   b. x = y = a = b = 2   c. x = y = a = b = 2   d. x and y = 2

2. For a whole number, a × 3 = 215, which of the following satisfy the equation ?
   a. a = 70   b. a = 71   c. a = 71.66   d. No one

3. Evaluate $\dfrac{3ab - 2ac}{3ab}$, if a=1 , b = 2 , c = 0
   a. 1   b. 6   c. 0   d. 2

Simplify 2x + y − (x + y)

   a. x + 2y   b. x   c. 3x + 2y   d. y

4. A sentence that is either true or false is known as a
   a. Statement   b. sentence   c. expression   d. None

5. A set of words or symbols that conveys some meaning is called :
   a. Statement   b. sentence   c. expression   d. None

6. The symbol or number appearing before the variable used in algebraic term is called its ----------
   a. Variable   b. coefficient   c. expression   d. constant

7. A symbol that represents a quantity the value of which is not known is called--------
   a. Variable   b. coefficient   c. expression   d. constant

8. The combination of numerals and variables, connected by one or more signs of fundamental operations (+ , − , × or ÷) is known as :
   a. An open statement   b. an algebraic expression   c. A sentence   d. A term

9. The numbers or letters separated by operators in an algebraic expression are called :
   a. Coefficients   b. constants   c. variables   d. terms

10. A term that has a fixed value and appears separately from a variable is called:
    a. A coefficient   b. a constant   c. a sentence   d. an expression

11. Differing terms are called:
    a. Like terms   b. Unlike terms   c. wrong terms   d. correct terms

12. If two terms differ only in their numerical or literal coefficients, or do not differ at all, they are called:
    a. Like terms   b. Unlike terms   c. wrong terms   d. correct terms

13. The process of substituting numbers for variables in an algebraic expression to obtain the answer is called:
    a. Simplification   b. Evaluation   c. Grouping symbols   d. No one

14. It is not immediately known whether the statement is true or false because not all the information is available in :
    a. An open statement   b. A closed statement   c. A wrong statement   d. A correct statement

District Public School and College, Kasur.   MCQ's (Maths)

Topic: Angles   Class:6th   Unit No. 12

1. Which of the following is not an acute angle?
   a. 30^0 b. 78^0 c. 90^0 d. 65^0

2. Which of the following is an obtuse angle?
   a. 130^0 b. 240^0 c. 198^0 d. 180^0

3. Interior angle of a triangle add up to
   a. 300^0 b. 360^0 c. 90^0 d. 180^0

4. Two right angles form a straight angle.
   a. True   b. Not true   c. True only when they are adjacent to each other   d. True when they overlap each other

5. Two obtuse angles are always supplementary.
   a. False   b. True   c. Sometimes   d. True if they are adjacent to each other

6. The starting point of the rays is called the --------- of the angle:
   a. Vertex   b. Arm   c. Side   d. Angle

7. The two rays of an angle are known as its--------
   a. Vertex   b. Arms   c. Sides   d. None

8. An angle of 90^0 is called:
   a. Right angle   b. Acute angle   c. Obtuse angle   d. Reflex angle

9. An angle more the 180^0 but less than 360^0 is called:
   a. Right angle   b. Acute angle   c. Obtuse angle   d. Reflex angle

10. Two angles having a common vertex and a common arm are called---------
    a. Complementary angles b. Supplementary angles   c. vertically opposite angles
                                            d. adjacent angles

11. Two angles if they are adjacent and their sum is 90^0 are called:
    a. Complementary angles b. Supplementary angles   c. Vertically opposite angles

12. Two angles if they are adjacent and their sum is 180^0 are called:
    a. Complementary angles b. Supplementary angles   c. Vertically opposite angles

13. When two straight lines intersect, the pair of angles with a common vertex lying on opposite sides of the vertex form a pair of ---------
    a. Complementary angles b. Supplementary angles   c. Vertically opposite angles

14. An angle having the measurement of 360^0 is called:
    a. A complete angle   b. A right angle   c. A straight angle   d. A reflex angle

15. The vertical opposite angles are always:
    a. Equal   b. Different   c.Both a and b   d. None

Definitions

NATURAL NUMBER :

The numbers used for counting objects around us are called natural or counting numbers.

WHOLE NUMBER :

The numbers consisting of zero(0) and all the natural numbers are called whole numbers.

INTEGER :

Integers are an infinite series of numbers, both positive and negative.

RATIO :

A ratio is a relation which one quantity bears to another quantity of the same kind with regard to their magnitudes.

or

A comparison between two same quantities is called ratio.

PROPORTION :

The sign of equality between two ratios is called proportion.

ANTECEDENT :

In a ratio, first element is called antecedent.

CONSEQUENT :

In a ratio, second element is called consequent.

VARIABLE:

A variable is a symbol that represents a quantity the value of which is not known.

CONSTANT:

A term that has a fixed value and appears separately from a variable is called a constant.

TERM:

The numbers or letters separated by operators in an algebraic expression are called terms.

CO-EFFICIENT:

The symbol or number appearing before the variable used in algebraic term is called its coefficient.

LIKE TERMS:

If two terms differ only in their numerical or literal coefficients, or do not differ at all, they are called like terms.

UNLIKE TERMS:

Differing terms are called unlike terms.

EVALUATION:

The process of substituting numbers for variables in an algebraic expression to obtain the answer is called evaluation.

Angle:

An angle is formed by two different rays or line segments starting from the same point.

Or

An angle refers to the space (in degrees) between two intersecting lines or surfaces at, or close to, the point where they meet.

Right angle:

A right angle is of 90^0. The arms of a right angle are perpendicular to each other.

Acute angle:

An angle less than 90^0 is called an acute angle.

Obtuse angle:

An angle more than 90^0 but less than 180^0 is called obtuse angle.

Reflex angle:

A reflex angle is more than 180^0 but less than360^0.

Complete angle:

An angle of 360^0 is called a complete angle.

Adjacent angles:

Two angles having a common vertex and a common arm are called adjacent angles.

Complementary angles:

Two angles if they are adjacent and their sum is 90^0 are called complementary angles.

Supplementary angles:

Two angles if they are adjacent and their sum is 180^0 are called supplementary angles.

Vertically opposite angles:

When two straight lines intersect, the pair of angles with a common vertex lying on opposite sides of the vertex form a pair of vertically opposite angles.

Linear pair:

Two angles form a linear pair if they are both supplementary and adjacent.