Whole Number – 1

1. Cou	unting numbers are called natural numbers. Mark True	/ False.	
2. Wh	ole numbers are nothing but natural numbers. Mark Ti	rue / False	2.
3. 0, 1	., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, are known as natural numbers. M	ark True F	False.
4. Zer	o is the smallest whole number. Mark True / False.		
5. 999	9 is the highest whole number. Mark True / False.		
6. The	whole number which does not have predecessor is	·	
a)	99	b)	1
c)	0	d)	9
7. Nat	tural number is subset of whole number. Mark True / F	alse.	
8. Fac	e value of 8 in 486732 is		
a)	80000	b)	8000
c)	800	d)	8
9. Pla	ce value of 0 in 350672 is		
a)	10	b)	0
c)	100	d)	1000
10. 25	5 + 75 = 75 + 25 is an example of		
a)	Associative Property	b)	Commutative Property
c)	Closure Property	d)	Distributive Property
11. 24	$4(4+5) = (24 \times 4) + (24 \times 5)$ is an example of		
a)	Associative Property	b)	Commutative Property
c)	Closure Property	d)	Distributive Property
12. Th	e least natural number is		
a)	0	b)	1
c)	9	d)	10
13. Pr	edecessor of natural number 1 is		
a)	0	b)	10
c)	2	d)	Does not exist

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14.	85	÷	1	=	

a) 1

b) 0

c) 85

d) None of these

- 15. Additive identity element of 25 is _____.
- a) -25

b) 0

c) 1

d) None of these

- 16. Multiplicative identity is _____.
- a) 1

b) 0

c) Both A & B

- d) None of these
- 17. Which of the following property is not applicable to addition of whole numbers.
- a) Closure Property

b) Commutative Property

c) Associative Property

d) None of these

- 18. 565 x 183 565 x 83 = _____.
- a) 5650

b) 56500

c) 565

d) None of these

- 19. 725 x 85 + 725 x 15 = _____.
- a) 725

b) 7250

c) 72500

- d) None of these
- 20. If A and B two whole numbers, then commutative law is applicable to subtraction if and only if
- a) A = B

b) A > B

c) A < B

d) None of these