



ST ALPHONSAS HIGH SCHOOL , TECHNO SECTION

ON – LINE ASSESSMENT

VI CLASS

SUB : MATHEMATICS

1. If the order of the terms are changed, then the ratio _____ []
(a)does not change (b)becomes half (c)also changes (d)none
2. Sachin : Dhoni = 5 : 8 , Dhoni : Yuvraj = 6 : 7,then
Sachin : Dhoni : Yuvraj = _____ []
(a) 15: 24: 28 (b) 15:28:24 (c)28: 15:24 (d)24:15:28
3. A scooter travelled 80 km with 2lit of petrol and 200km with 4lit of petrol ,the
ratio of the distances is _____. []
(a) 5:2 (b)2:5 (c) 1:2 (d) 2:1
- 4.The mean proportional of 12 and 192 is _____ []
(a)48 (b)16 (c)144 (d) 12
5. If a, b, c are in proportion, then c is called _____proportional. []
(a)mean (b)fourth (c)third (d)second
6. Comparison of two quantities is called _____. []
(a)ratio (b)proportion (c)mean (d)average
7. If the temperature in Delhi and Jammu in January are 8°C and -12°C.In
Which place the temperature is more? []
(a)Delhi (b)Jammu (c)both places (d)none
8. If 1⁰C indicates increase in temperature by 1⁰C,then -8⁰C indicate
_____ in temperature . []
(a)no change (b)negative (c)decrease (d)increase
9. The biggest number of $-\frac{14}{25}$, $-\frac{80}{125}$ is _____. []
(a) $-\frac{7}{5}$ (b) $-\frac{125}{80}$ (c) $-\frac{80}{125}$ (d) $-\frac{14}{25}$
10. The decimal form of $24 + \frac{5}{10}$ is _____. []
(a)2.45 (b)24.5 (c)0.245 (d)0.025

11. The additive inverse of $\frac{2}{5}$ is _____. []
 (a) $-\frac{5}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{5}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{5}$
12. The value of $(-18)(-6)$ is _____. []
 (a) 3 (b) -3 (c) -108 (d) 108
13. The product of multiplicative inverse of $\frac{25}{14}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$ is _____. []
 (a) $\frac{5}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $-\frac{5}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{2}{5}$
14. The sum of two integers is 18. If one of them is 20, then the
 Other integer is _____. []
 (a) 3 (b) -3 (c) 2 (d) -2
15. No. of integers between -3 and 3 is _____. []
 (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 4 (d) 3
16. Integers are denoted by the letter _____. []
 (a) W (b) Z (c) N (d) Q
17. For any whole number 'a', $a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$, then _____ is
 called multiplicative identity. []
 (a) a (b) -a (c) 1 (d) -1
18. _____ is called the additive inverse. []
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) 0
19. For any whole number a, $a \times 0 = 0 \times a =$ _____. []
 (a) 0 (b) a (c) 1 (d) -a
20.-3, -2, -1 are called _____ integers. []
 (a) positive (b) non negative (c) negative (d) none
21. The digit or digits which are repeated again and again in a decimal
 is called _____. []
 (a) limit (b) terminating (c) non-terminating (d) decimal
22. _____ does not have multiplicative inverse. []
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) none

23. $53.74 - 27.863 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) 25.878 (b) 25.77 (c) 25.87 (d) 25.877
24. $14 - 7.750 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) 6.50 (b) 6.250 (c) 0.625 (d) 62.5
25. $25.40 + 76.39 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) 10.179 (b) 101.79 (c) 1017.9 (d) 1.0179
26. $\frac{5678}{1000} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) 5.678 (b) 56.78 (c) 0.5678 (d) 567.8
27. 5 kg 35 gm = kg. []
 (a) 503.5 (b) 0.5035 (c) 50.35 (d) 5.035
28. $13.25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (write in fraction form) []
 (a) $13\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $13\frac{2}{4}$ (c) $13\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $13\frac{3}{4}$
29. $\frac{57}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (write in decimal form) []
 (a) 0.475 (b) 47.5 (c) 4.75 (d) 475
30. If $\frac{a}{b}$ is a rational number, then $\frac{a}{b} \times 0 = 0 \times \frac{a}{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{a}{b}$ (d) $\frac{b}{a}$
31. $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{d}{c}$ (b) $\frac{b}{a} \times \frac{c}{d}$ (c) $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{d}{c}$ (d) $\frac{b}{a} \div \frac{c}{d}$
32. $\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) $\frac{6}{5}$ (b) $\frac{11}{5}$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}$ (d) $\frac{5}{11}$
33. $4\frac{2}{5} - 2\frac{1}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. []
 (a) $\frac{5}{33}$ (b) $\frac{5}{11}$ (c) $\frac{33}{5}$ (d) $\frac{11}{5}$

34. $\frac{2}{11}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{6}{14}$, $\frac{5}{20}$ are called _____ fractions. []
 (a) like (b) improper (c) proper (d) mixed
35. $-70 \div 14 =$ _____. []
 (a) -5 (b) 5 (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{5}$
36. The product of two negative integers is a _____ integer. []
 (a) negative (b) positive (c) product (d) none
37. $-6 - (-8) =$ _____. []
 (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) 14 (d) -14
38. An integer less than -6 and less than -9 []
 (a) -4 (b) -5 (c) -8 (d) -12
39. 6m below sea level is represented as _____. []
 (a) 6m (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ m (c) -6m (d) $-\frac{1}{6}$ m
40. _____ is neither positive nor negative. []
 (a) -1 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) 10
41. The greatest negative integer is _____. []
 (a) -1000 (b) -100 (c) -1 (d) -10000
42. The predecessor of -10 is _____. []
 (a) -11 (b) -9 (c) -8 (d) -7
43. Sum of two whole numbers is a _____ number. []
 (a) natural (b) fractional (c) rational (d) whole
44. $a \div 0 =$ _____. []
 (a) 1 (b) not defined (c) 0 (d) a
45. The difference in the place values of 4 in 40,043 is _____. []
 (a) 39960 (b) 3960 (c) 93603 (d) 3996
46. A natural number is divisible by 10, if and only if the last digit is _____. []
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 5 (d) 2
47. _____ is the only common factor of co-primes. []
 (a) 0 (b) first number (c) 1 (d) 2

48. _____ is the largest factor of every number. []
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) number itself (d) 6
49. Any prime number greater 2 is a _____ number. []
(a) composite (b) even (c) prime (d) odd
50. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 are called _____. []
(a) primes (b) natural numbers (c) digits (d) numbers

