**ASSIGNMENTS OF CLASS X MATHS**

MCQ WORKSHEET

**CHAPTER - 1**

**REAL NUMBERS**

**1.** A **………** is a proven statement used for proving another statement.

(a) axiom (b) theorem (c) lemma (d) algorithm

**2.** The product of non-zero rational and an irrational number is

(a) always rational (b) always irrational (c) rational or irrational (d) one

**3.** The HCF of smallest composite number and the smallest prime number is

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

**4.** Given that HCF (1152, 1664) = 128 and the LCM (1152, 1664) is

(a) 14976 (b) 1664 (c) 1152 (d) none of these

**5.** The HCF of two numbers is 23 and their LCM is 1449. If one of the numbers is 161, then the

other number is

(a) 23 (b) 207 (c) 1449 (d) none of these

**6.** Which one of the following rational number is a non-terminating decimal expansion?

(a) 33/50 (b) 66/180 (c) 6/15 (d) 41/1000

**7.** A number when divided by 61 gives 27 quotient and 32 as remainder is

(a) 1679 (b) 1664 (c) 1449 (d) none of these

**8.** The product of L.C.M and H.C.F. of two numbers is equal to

(a) Sum of numbers (b) Difference of numbers (c) Product of numbers (d) Quotients of numbers

**9.** L.C.M. of two co-prime numbers is always

(a) product of numbers (b) sum of numbers (c) difference of numbers

(d) none

**10.** What is the H.C.F. of two consecutive even numbers?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 8

**11.** For some integer m, every even integer is of the form

(a) m (b) m + 1 (c) 2m (d) 2m + 1

**12.** For some integer q, every odd integer is of the form

(a) q (b) q + 1 (c) 2q (d) 2q + 1

**13.** n2 – 1 is divisible by 8, if n is

(a) an integer (b) a natural number (c) an odd integer (d) an even integer

**14.** If the HCF of 65 and 117 is expressible in the form 65m – 117, then the value of m is

(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 3

**15.** The largest number which divides 70 and 125, leaving remainders 5 and 8, respectively, is

(a) 13 (b) 65 (c) 875 (d) 1750

**16.** If two positive integers a and b are written as a = x3y2 and b = xy3  ; x, y are prime numbers, then

HCF (a, b) is

(a) xy (b) xy2 (c) x3y3 (d) x2y2

**17.** If two positive integers p and q can be expressed as p = ab2 and q = a3b; where a, b being prime

numbers, then LCM (p, q) is

(a) ab (b) a2b2 (c) a3b2 (d) a3b3

**18.** The product of a non-zero rational and an irrational number is

(a) always irrational (b) always rational (c) rational or irrational (d) one

**19.** The least number that is divisible by all the numbers from 1 to 10 (both inclusive) is

(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 504 (d) 2520

**20.** The decimal expansion of the rational number 14587/1250 will terminate after:

(a) one decimal place (b) two decimal places (c) three decimal places (d) four decimal places



