

SA-1 Revision Maths std 4<sup>th</sup> (2017-18) ①

60 Marks

VPS +  +  +  =

Total pages



**(PHOENIX) PUBLIC SCHOOL**

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

DATE :	SUBJECT : Maths	Roll No. :
STD. :	Suppl. No. :	Supervisor's Sign. /

Chapters → 1 to 7

PART-A

Q.1 MCA [90]

1) How many thousands make a lakh?

(a) Hundred (b) five (c) sixty two (d) thirty four

2) The smallest 4 digit number is \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 1111 (b) 2000 (c) 1000 (d) 1999

3) What is the value of '1' in Hindu Arabic number?

(a) 100 (b) 500 (c) 10 (d) 50

4) Which symbol is used to express 1000 in Roman symbol?

(a) L (b) M (c) D (d) C

5) The number we get after adding is called

(a) result (b) sum (c) remainder (d) divisor

(81-F-05) 29/05/00

SA Revision Month 21/11/18

□ + □ + □ + □ + □ = □

6) The result obtained on subtraction is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Difference (b) Minuend (c) Subtrahend  
(d) All of them

7) The number by which the multiplicand is multiplied is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Product (b) Multiplier (c) Multiplicand  
(d) Division

8) The result of division is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Quotient (b) Dividend (c) Divisor  
(d) Remainder

9) Number which are not exactly divisible by 2 are called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Even Numbers (b) Composite Numbers  
(c) Odd Numbers (d) Prime Numbers

10) A number which has more factors other than 1 and itself is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Prime Numbers (b) Odd Numbers  
(c) Even Numbers (d) Composite Numbers

11) Number which can be divided only by 1 and the number is called \_\_\_\_\_

$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$

- (a) Odd Number
- (b) Prime Number
- (c) Even Number
- (d) Composite Number

12) The number which is left undivided is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Dividend
- (b) Divisor
- (c) Quotient
- (d) Remainder

13)  $8 \times 15 = 15 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (a) 8
- (b) 18
- (c) 15
- (d) 20

14)  $705 \times (25 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) = (705 \times 25) + (705 \times 17)$

- (a) 25
- (b) 17
- (c) 705
- (d) 730

15)  $542 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (a) 542
- (b) 0
- (c) 542000
- (d) 5420

16)  $5633 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 0$

- (a) 5633
- (b) 1
- (c) 10
- (d) 0

17) The number from which we subtract the other number is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Subtrahend
- (b) difference
- (c) Minuend
- (d) None of them

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

18) The number which is to be subtracted is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) difference (b) Subtrahend (c) Minuend  
(d) Multiply

19) The numbers added together are called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) result (b) dividend (c) addends  
(d) divisor

20) How many symbols are used to express the Roman numerals?

- (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 7

21) The largest 6 digit number is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 199999 (b) 999999 (c) 299999  
(d) 399999

22) What is the place value of 5 in the digit 73596?

- (a) 5 (b) 50 (c) 5000 (d) 500

23) What is the short form of  $100000 + 60000 + 4000 + 0 + 30 + 2$

- (a) 164032 (b) 16432 (c) 160432  
(d) 164030

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$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$



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24)  $235 \div 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1    (b) 235    (c) 0    (d) 2351

25) \_\_\_\_\_  $\div 1 = 445$

- (a) 445    (b) 1    (c) 4451    (d) 0

26)  $0 \div 555 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 0    (b) 555    (c) 1    (d) 5555

27)  $212 \div 212 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 0    (b) 1    (c) 212    (d) 424

28)  $8 \times 2 = 16$ , so 16 is a multiple of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 2:8    (b) 16:2    (c) 16:8    (d) 8:2

29)  $6 \times 7 = 42$ , so 42 is a multiple of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 7:42    (b) 42:6    (c) 6:7    (d) 1:42

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

30/30 is a multiple of 1

- (a) True (b) False (c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of them

### PART-B

Q.1 Solve the following [20]

- (a) Add the following [5]  
(b) Subtract the following [5]  
(c) Multiply the following [5]  
(d) Divide the following [5]

Q.2 Answer the following [10]

(a) pg-57 Ex-21 pg-58 Q1 & 2

(b) pg-59 Ex-21 Q5 & Q.8.

(c) pg-64 Ex-23 Q1 to Q.7

(d) pg-64 Ex-23 Q.11

(e) pg-64 Ex-23 Q.13

Q.3 Solve the following Problems [10]

→ pg 24 Ex-6 Q1, 2, 5

→ pg-31 Ex-8 Q1, 2, 3, 8

$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$

→ pg 41 Ex-14 Q 1, 2, 5, 6

→ pg-51 Ex-19 Q-1, 2, 6, 8, 9

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