

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**PAGE: 4.24****Mark the correct alternative in each of the following:****1. Which one of the following is the smallest whole number?**

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 0 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

We know that the set of whole numbers is $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \dots\}$.

Hence, the smallest whole number is 0.

2. Which one of the following is the smallest even whole number?

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

We know that the natural numbers along with 0 form the collection of whole numbers.

Hence, the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ... form the collection of whole numbers.

So the number which is divisible by 2 is an even number and 2 is the smallest even number.

3. Which one of the following is the smallest odd whole number?

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 5

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the natural numbers along with 0 form the collection of whole numbers.

Hence, the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ... form the collection of whole numbers.

So the natural number which is not divisible by 2 is called an odd whole number and 1 is the smallest odd whole number.

4. How many whole numbers are between 437 and 487?

- (a) 50 (b) 49 (c) 51 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the whole numbers between 437 and 487 are 438, 439, 440, 441, ..., 484, 485 and 486.

In order to find the required number of whole numbers subtract 437 from 487 and then subtract again 1.

Hence, there are $(487 - 437) - 1$ whole numbers lying between 437 and 487.

So we get $(487 - 437) - 1 = 50 - 1 = 49$

5. The product of the successor of 999 and the predecessor of 1001 is

- (a) one lakh (b) one billion (c) one million (d) one crore

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

We know that the successor of 999 $= 999 + 1 = 1000$

So the predecessor of 1001 $= 1001 - 1 = 1000$

It can be written as

Product of them $= (\text{Successor of } 999) \times (\text{Predecessor of } 1001)$

By substituting the values

Product of them = $1000 \times 1000 = 1000000$ = one million

6. Which one of the following whole numbers does not have a predecessor?

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ... form the collection of whole numbers.

Hence, the smallest whole number is 0 which does not have a predecessor.

7. The number of whole numbers between the smallest whole number and the greatest 2-digit number is

- (a) 101 (b) 100 (c) 99 (d) 98

Solution:

The option (d) is correct answer.

We know that the smallest whole number = 0

So the greatest 2 digit whole number = 99

Whole numbers which lie between 0 and 99 are 1, 2, 3, 4,..., 97, 98.

In order to find the number of whole numbers between 0 and 99, first subtract 1 from the difference of 0 and 99.

So the number of whole numbers between 0 and 99 = $(99 - 0) - 1 = 99 - 1 = 98$

8. If n is a whole number such that $n + n = n$, then $n = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (d) is correct answer.

We know that $0 + 0 = 0$, $1 + 1 = 2$, $2 + 2 = 4$

Hence, the statement $n + n = n$ is true only when $n = 0$.

9. The predecessor of the smallest 3-digit number is

- (a) 999 (b) 99 (c) 100 (d) 101

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

We know that the smallest 3 digit number = 100

So the predecessor of 3 digit number = $100 - 1 = 99$

10. The least number of 4-digits which is exactly divisible by 9 is

- (a) 1008 (b) 1009 (c) 1026 (d) 1018

Solution:

The option (a) is correct answer.

We know that the least 4-digit number = 1000

Hence, the least 4-digits which is exactly divisible by 9 is $1000 + (9 - 1) = 1008$

11. The number which when divided by 53 gives 8 as quotient and 5 as remainder is

- (a) 424 (b) 419 (c) 429 (d) None of these

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

It is given that

Divisor = 53, Quotient = 8 and Remainder = 5.

By using the relation we get

Dividend = Divisor $\times$ Quotient + Remainder

By substituting the values

Dividend = $53 \times 8 + 5 = 424 + 5 = 429$

Hence, the required number is 429.

12. The whole number n satisfying $n + 35 = 101$ is

(a) 65 (b) 67 (c) 64 (d) 66

Solution:

The option (d) is correct answer.

It is given that

$n + 35 = 101$

By adding -35 on both sides

$n + 35 + (-35) = 101 + (-35)$

On further calculation

$n + 0 = 66$

So we get

$n = 66$

13. The $4 \times 378 \times 25$ is

(a) 37800 (b) 3780 (c) 9450 (d) 30078

Solution:

The option (a) is correct answer.

We can write it as

$4 \times 378 \times 25 = 4 \times 25 \times 378$

On further calculation

$4 \times 378 \times 25 = 100 \times 378 = 37800$

14. The value of $1735 \times 1232 - 1735 \times 232$ is

(a) 17350 (b) 173500 (c) 1735000 (d) 173505

Solution:

The option (c) is correct answer.

By using the distributive law of multiplication over subtraction

$1735 \times 1232 - 1735 \times 232 = 1735(1232 - 232)$

On further calculation

$1735 \times 1232 - 1735 \times 232 = 1735 \times 1000 = 1735000$

15. The value of 47×99 is

(a) 4635 (b) 4653 (c) 4563 (d) 6453

Solution:

The option (b) is correct answer.

It can be written as

$99 = 100 - 1$

So we get

$$47 \times 99 = 47 \times (100 - 1)$$

On further calculation

$$47 \times 99 = 47 \times 100 - 47 = 4700 - 47 = 4653$$

Hence, the value of 47×99 is 4653.

