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(Affiliated to CBSE up to +2 Level)

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RATIONAL NUMBERS (REVISION)

1. An integer can be:

A. Only Positive

B. Only Negative

C. Both positive and negative

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: An integer can be both positive and negative as well as zero.

2. A rational number can be represented in the form of:

A. p/q

B. pq

C. p+q

D. p-q

Answer: A

Explanation: A rational number can be represented in the form p/q where p and q are integers and q is not equal to zero.

3. The value of $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{5}$ is equal to:

A. ½

B. 3/10

C. 3/5

D. ²/₅

Answer: B

Explanation: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 5} = \frac{3}{10}$

4. The value of $(\frac{1}{2}) \div (\frac{3}{5})$ is equal to:

A. 3/10

B. 3/5

C.6/5

D. 5/6

Answer: D

Explanation: $(\frac{1}{2}) \div (\frac{3}{5}) = (\frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{5}{3}) = (1 \times 5)/(2 \times 3) = \frac{5}{6}$

5. The value of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ is equal to:

A. 3/4

B.3/2

C. ²/₃

D. 1

Answer: A

Explanation: ½ + ¼

Making the denominator equal:

 $2/4 + \frac{1}{4} = (2+1)/4 = \frac{3}{4}$

A. 17/12	B17/12	C. 12/17	D12/17
Answer: B			
Explanation: 5/4	- 8/3		
Making the deno	minator equal:		
[(5/4) x (3/3)] - 15/12 - 32/12	[(8/3) x (4/4)]		
= (15-32)/12 = -3	17/12		
7. The associativ	ve property is applica	able to:	
A. Addition and subtraction		B. Multiplication and division	
C. Addition and Multiplication		D. Subtraction and Division	
Answer: C			
Explanation: As j	per associative prope	rty:	
A+B=B+A			
A.B = B.A			
Where A and B a	re two integers.		
8. The value of (-10/3) x (-15/2) x (1	7/19) x 0 is:	
A. 0	B. 22.66	C. 20	D. 35
Answer: A			
Explanation: Any	number multiplied b	y zero is equal to	zero.
9. The additive i	dentity of rational n	umbers is:	
A. 0	B. 1	C. 2	D1
Answer: A			
Explanation: Any	number added to ze	ro is equal to the n	number itself.
Ex: $5+0 = 5$			
10. The multipli	cative identity of rat	ional numbers is:	:
A. 0	B. 1	C. 2	D1
Answer: B			
Explanation: Any	number multiplied b	y 1 is equal to the	number itself
Ex: 5 x 1 = 5			