MATHEMATICS CLASS-6

DECIMALS

1.The place value of '6' in the decimal number 4608.53 is@60@600@6000@6@0100

2.In the decimal number 3527.14,3527 is called the_____@Integral part@Decimal part@Decimal and integral part@None@1000

3.In the decimal number 1238.654, the place value of '5' is@500@50@5/10@5/100@0001

4.The fractions in which the denominators are 10, 100, 1000 etc. are known as@Decimals@Whole numbers@Decimal fractions@None@0010

5.The decimal part in 6.002 is@2@0.002@0.2@0.02@0100

6.The short form of $30 + 5 + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{7}{100}$ is @ 35.407@34.047@35.47@35.74@0010

7.The decimal number 648.329 in expanded form is @60 +400 + 8 + 0.3 + 0. 2 + 0.009 @600 + 40 + 8 + $3 + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{9}{100}$ @600 + 40 + 8 + $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{9}{1000}$ @600 + 400 + 80 + $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{9}{1000}$ @0010

8.Nine hundred and seventy eight is @97.8@0.978@978@9.78@0010

9.903 + 0.5 + _____= 903.506@0.06@0.006@0.0006@0.6@0100

10."Two ones and 5 – tenths" is@25@52@0.25@2.5@0100

11.Seventeen point zero five six = @17.56@175.6@17.056@17.0056@0010

12.Place value of 8 in 63.289 and 15.892 recpectively are@ $\frac{8}{100}, \frac{8}{1000}$ @ $\frac{8}{100}, \frac{8}{10}$ @ $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{8}{1000}$ @ $\frac{8}{1000}, \frac{8}{10000}$ @0100

13.1238.629 is called the _____ form@ordinary@short@both @and @@neither 1nor 2@0010

14. $\frac{168}{1000}, \frac{1689}{10000}$ can be written respectively as@16.8, 16.89@0.168, 0.01689@0.168, 0.1689@0.168, 0.001689@0010

15. $15\frac{73}{1000}, 6\frac{3}{10000}$ can be written respectively as@ 15.73, 6.3@15.073, 6.03@15.073, 6.0003@15.073, 6.00003@0010

16.Point five eight nine and point two zero two three are respectively represented as@0.589, 0.2032@0.589, 0.2023@0.0589, 0.2032@0.00589, 0.2032@0100

17.Which of the following is false?@4.06 > 4.006@6.87< 6.807@0.98<1@7.805<7.85@0100

18.0.23, 6.27, 5.63, 9.01 are called _____ decimals.@ complex@unlike@like@Vulgar@0010

19.0.1, 0.01, 0.001 are called _____ decimals.@complex@unlike@like@vulgar@0100

20.Annexing zeros to the extreme right of the decimals point of a decimal ___its value.@changes@does not change@decreases@increases@0100

21.If 400 + 60 + 5 + 0.1 + 0.06 + 0.009 is simplified, then the answer is@ 465.619@456.619@465.169@465.961@0010

22.Which is the smallest of 18.97, 18.097, 18.079, 18.007?@ 18.97@18.079@18.097@18.007@0001

23.The largest decimal of 48.63, 48.063, 48.36, 48.603 is@ 48.63@48.603@48.063@48.36@1000

24.Which of the following are like decimals?@6.73, 12.08@50.7, 14.09@549.02,54.023@49.71, 49.7@1000

25.If $40+1+\frac{6}{10}+\frac{3}{1000}+\frac{9}{10000}$ is expressed in decimal form, then the answer is@ 41.639@41.66309@41.6039@41.006039@0010

26.0.47, 0.047, 0.0047, 0.00047 are in _____ order@descending@ascending@irregular@none@1000

27.0.00063, 0.0063, 0.063, 0.63 are in _____ order@descending@ascending@irregular@none@0100

28.The decimals 2.2, 2.02, 0.22, 0.02, 0.202, 2.002 in ascending order is@0.02 < 0.202 <0.22<2.02<2.002<2.2@0.02<0.202<2.02<0.22<2.002<2.2@0.02<0.202<0.22<2.002<2.02<2.2@ 0.02<2.02<0.22<2.002<0.202<2.2@0010

29.If A = 5.39, B = 5.039 and C = 5.9304 then which of the following is true?@C > A@B < A@B < @all of these@0001

30.If A = $14+\frac{9}{100}+\frac{8}{1000}$, B = $14+\frac{9}{10}+\frac{8}{100}+\frac{6}{1000}$, C = $14+\frac{9}{100}+\frac{8}{1000}+\frac{2}{10000}$, then the larger one is @ A@B@C@none@0100

31.The fractions $\frac{3}{5},\frac{4}{7},\frac{8}{9}$ and $\frac{9}{11}$ in their descending order is @ $\frac{8}{9}>\frac{9}{11}>\frac{3}{5}>\frac{4}{7}$@ $\frac{9}{11}>\frac{3}{5}>\frac{4}{7}>\frac{8}{9}$@ $\frac{3}{5}>\frac{9}{11}>\frac{8}{9}>\frac{4}{7}$@ $\frac{8}{9}>\frac{4}{7}>\frac{9}{11}>\frac{3}{5}$@1000

32.If $4\times10^3+5\times10^2+6\times10+8\times\frac{1}{10}+9\times\frac{1}{100}+\frac{8}{1000}$ is simplified, then the answer is@ 4560.898@456.898@45600.898@4560.8098@1000

33.The fractions $\frac{5}{8},\frac{7}{12},\frac{13}{16},\frac{16}{29}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in ascending order is @ $\frac{16}{28}<\frac{7}{10}<\frac{5}{8}<\frac{3}{4}<\frac{13}{16}$ @ $\frac{16}{29}<\frac{7}{12}<\frac{5}{8}<\frac{3}{4}<\frac{13}{16}$ @ $\frac{16}{29}<\frac{5}{8}<\frac{7}{12}<\frac{13}{16}<\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{12}<\frac{5}{12}<\frac{16}{29}<\frac{3}{4}<\frac{13}{16}$ @0100

34.If 13.48, 0.189, 9.7, 8.23 are converted into like decimals, then 9.7 becomes@ 9.7000@9.700@9.70@9.7000@0100

35.If 2/3 is expressed as nonterminating decimal, then the answer is@ $0.\overline{6}$ @ $0.\overline{67}$ @ $0.\overline{68}$ @ $0.\overline{69}$ @1000

36.If 5/18 is expressed as terminating decimal, then the answer is@1.879@1.878@1.876@1.875@0001

37.A rational number is a number of the form a/b where ‘a’ and ‘b’ are__, & _@ whole numbers, @intergers, b = 0@whole numbers, b = 0@intergers,@0001

38.Every rational number can be expressed as@A nonterminating decimal@a terminating decimal @non terminating but repeating@both A and B@0001

39.0.487636363..... can be represented as@ $0.\overline{48763}$@ $0.4\overline{8763}$@ $0.4876\overline{3}$@ $0.48763\overline{3}$@0001

40.Non terminating repeating decimals are called _____ decimals.@ recurring@periodic@both 1 & 2@none@0010

41. -33/80 in decimal form is@ 0.4125@-0.4225@-0.4125@@0010

42. 24/7 is a _____ decimal@ terminating @non - terminating@whole number@none@0100

43. If A = 5/10 and B = 13/4, then the decimal forms @ 0.05; 3.25@0.5; 3.025@0.5; 3.25@0.55; 0.325@0010

44.The period in $8.34\overline{7215}$ is@ 3@6@5@4@0001

45. $4\frac{3}{25}$ in decimal form is@ 4.15@4.25@4.12@4.18@0010

46.If 146/25 is expressed as terminating decimal, then the answer is@ 5.82@5.84@5.86@5.88@0100

47. If 15277/2000 is expressed as decimal, then the answer is@ 7.6285@7.6485@7.6385@7.6185@0010

48.If 100019/25000 is expressed as decimal, then the answer is@ 4.0076@4.076@4.000076@4.00076@0001

49. If 2/3 of 48 is simplified, then the answer is@ 36@32@30@38@0100

50.4/5 of Re. 1 is@ 60p@90p@80p@75p@0010

51. 7/9 of 36 km is@ 26 km@27 km@28 km@29 km@0010

52. 5/3 of 2 hours equals@ 200 hrs@200 mts@200 seconds@300 mts@0100

53.If $\frac{5}{13}$ of $19\frac{1}{2}$ is simplified, then the answer is@ $7\frac{1}{3}$@ $7\frac{1}{4}$@ $7\frac{1}{2}$@ $7\frac{1}{4}$@0010

54.If $1\frac{2}{7}$ of $\frac{28}{63}$ is simplified, then the answer is@4/7@7/4@9/4@4/9@1000

55. $1\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}$ equals@4/9@9/4@ $2\frac{1}{4}$@both 2 & 3@0100

56.If 2/5 of 1 metre is added to 3 metres, then the total length is@3.4 m@3.6 m@3.5 m@3.2 m@1000

57.If 2/3 of 6km is subtracted from 23km, then the answer is @17km@18km@19km@20km@ 0010

58. $\frac{2}{9}$ of $15+\frac{3}{4}=$ @ 12/49@ 49/12@46/15 @47/12@0100

59.If $1\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{24}{25}$ is simplified, then the result is @ $2\frac{2}{12}$@ $2\frac{3}{12}$ @ $2\frac{1}{12}$ @ $2\frac{4}{12}$@0010

60.If $\frac{1}{3}$ of $4\frac{2}{3} \div 2\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2}]$ is simplified, then the result is@1@ 2@ 0@ – 1@1000

61.If x = $1\frac{2}{5}$ of $3\frac{1}{3}$ and y = $\frac{24}{42}$ of x, then x ÷ y is @7/4@ 7/3@7/2@7/8@0010

62.If Ramesh spends 3/8th of the day in library, 1/3rdrdof the day at school, then the number of hours he was left with in a day is@ 8 hours @ 9 hours@7 hours@ 6 hours@0010

63. $5\frac{1}{2}$ of $\left(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3}{5}\right)+\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{11}$ @ $1\frac{6}{15}$@ $1\frac{5}{15}$ @ $1\frac{8}{15}$ @ $1\frac{7}{15}$@0001

64.3– tenths =@0.3@0.03@0.003@0.0003@1000

65. Two tens and 2-tenths =@20.2@2.02@202 @none of these.@1000

66.One hundred and 1 – one = @101 @1.01@10.1 @0.101.@1000

67.Twelve point one =@12.1@12.01@1.21@0.121.@1000

68. 2/10 = @0.2@0.02@0.002@0.0002@1000

69. 12/10 =@0.12 @1.2@1.02@1.002@0100

70. 22/10 = @0.22 @2.2 @2.02@2.002@0100

71. $1 + \frac{1}{10}$ = @0.11 @1.1 @1.01@1.001@0100

72. 5/2 = @0.5@0.2 @2.5 @0.25@0010

73. 3/5 =@0.6@0.006@0.0006 @0.06@1000

74. $2\ \frac{1}{10}$ =@2.1@2.01@2.001@2.0002@1000

75. 16/5 = @0.32 @3.2 @3.02@3.002@0100

76. 0.4 = @15 @25@35 @45@0100

77. 1.5 =@12@52 @32 @72@0010

78. 3.2 =@165 @85@325 @245@1000

79. 1.0 =@11@12@24@39@1000

80. 1 mm= @0.1 cm@0.01 cm@0.001 cm@0.0001 cm.@1000

81. 10mm =@1.0 cm@0.1cm @0.01 cm@0.001 cm.@1000

82. 2 cm 2 mm =@2.2 cm@0.22 cm@2.1 cm@1.2 cm.@1000

83. 111 mm =@11.1 cm @1.11cm @0.111 cm @0.0111 cm.@1000

84. Between which two whole numbers on the number line does the number 0.5 lie?@0 and 1@1 and 2@2 and 3@– 1 and 0.@1000

85. Between which two whole numbers on the number line does the number 3.3 lie?@0 and 1@1 and 2 @2 and 3 @3 and 4.@0001

86. Between which two whole numbers on the number line does the number 5.3 lie?@1 and 2 @2 and 3@3 and 4 @5 and 6@0001

87.0.02 =@1/25@1/50@1/100@1/10@0100

88. 1.44 =@36/25@72/25@36/50@72/100@1000

89. 10 + 2 + 1/10 + 2/100 =@12.12 @12.21 @11.11@21.12@1000

90. 111 + 1/100 =@111.01@111.1@111.001@111.0001@1000

91. 2/10+3/100+4/1000 =@0.234@2.34@23.4@234@1000

92. 12 + 2/10 +4/1000 =@12.204@12.204@12.402 @12.240@1000

93. 0.005 = @1/2@1/20@1/200@1/2000@0010

94. 0.625 =@1/8@2/8@3/8@5/8@0001

95. 10 paise =@0.1 rupee @0.01 rupee @0.001 rupee@0.0001 rupee.@1000

96. 8cm =@0.8 m @0.08 m @0.008 m @0.0008 m.@0100

97. 40 mm= @4 cm @8 cm @0.4 cm @0.04 cm.@1000

98. 5m =@0.5 km@0.05 km @0.005 km @0.0005 km.@0010

99. 55 m= @0.055 km @0.35 km @0.0055 km@5.5 km.@1000

100. 5g = @0.005 kg@0.05 kg@0.5 kg @none of these.@1000

101. 5 kg 5 g = @5.005 kg @5.05 kg@5.5 kg @0.55 kg.@1000