

# Worksheet 17

Fill in the blanks :

1. The smallest whole number is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Is the largest whole number possible? \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The counting numbers are also called \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
4. The natural numbers along with the number zero form the system of \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
5. The successor of a natural number or a whole number is \_\_\_\_\_ more than the number.
6. The successor of the smallest whole number is the smallest \_\_\_\_\_ number.
7. The predecessor of 1 is the smallest \_\_\_\_\_ number.
8. The smallest 3-digit whole number is \_\_\_\_\_ and the largest is \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Is every natural number a whole number? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How many whole numbers are there between 81 and 101? \_\_\_\_\_
11. The successor of 199999 is \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. Is there any whole number between 200 and 201? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Do we have the predecessor of the smallest whole number? \_\_\_\_\_
14. The next three natural numbers after 209999 are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
15. To get the predecessor of a natural number, we \_\_\_\_\_ 1 from the number.
16. How many whole numbers are there upto 50? \_\_\_\_\_
17. How many natural numbers are there upto 50? \_\_\_\_\_
18. Every natural number is a whole number but every whole number is not a natural number. Is it true? \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 18

Answer the following questions :

1. Write all 1-digit whole numbers.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The whole number which is not a natural number is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. How many 2-digit whole numbers are there? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The largest 5-digit whole number is \_\_\_\_\_. Its successor is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Give the predecessor of the smallest 4-digit whole number ending in 6.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. On the number line, 9 lies on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of 4.
7. How many whole numbers are there up to 100? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is there any natural number which does not have a successor? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How many whole numbers are there ? \_\_\_\_\_
10. The whole number which does not have a predecessor is \_\_\_\_\_
11. The largest 5-digit whole number is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the smallest 6-digit whole number.
12. Write down the three consecutive whole numbers starting from 199.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. The successor of a 2-digit whole number is always a 2-digit whole number. Is it true?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. The predecessor of a 2-digit whole number is always a 2-digit whole number. Is it true?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. 750 lies to the right of 705 on the number line. Is it true? \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 19

## 1. Fill in the blanks :

(i)  $27304 + 1534 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 27304.$

(ii)  $567 + (690 + 310) = (567 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) + 310$

(iii)  $3899 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9899 + 3899$

(iv)  $400 + (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 381) = (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 619) + 381$

(v)  $4231 + 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(vi)  $9876 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9876$

(vii)  $8273 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 8273$

(viii)  $99978 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$

(ix)  $(61 + 39) + 45 = 61 + (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 45)$

(x)  $9999 = 9999 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(xi)  $843 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 666 + 843$

(xii)  $1000 - 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

## 2. By suitable rearrangement, find the sum :

(i)  $477 + 635 + 523 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

(ii)  $62 + 697 + 38 + 303 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

(iii)  $176 + 43 + 624 + 57 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

3. Are whole numbers closed under subtraction?  $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

4. Are whole numbers commutative under addition?  $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

5. Whole numbers are associative under subtraction. Is it true?  $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

# Worksheet 20

## 1. Fill in the blanks :

(i)  $491 \times 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(ii)  $51 \times 17 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 51$

(iii)  $50 \times 3 \times 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 50 \times 3$

(iv)  $73214 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $= 73214.$

(v)  $65 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $=$  \_\_\_\_\_  $= 0 \times 65.$

(vi)  $30 \times (100 - 5) = (30 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $) - (30 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $)$

(vii)  $365 \times 15 = (300 \times 15) +$  (\_\_\_\_\_  $\times 15) + (5 \times 15)$

(viii)  $60 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 40 = 40 \times 70 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_

(ix)  $41 \times (97 + 3) =$  (\_\_\_\_\_  $\times 97) + (41 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $)$

## 2. Insert the symbol $>$ , $<$ or $=$ in the blanks :

(i)  $3 \times (50 + 7)$  \_\_\_\_\_  $(3 \times 50) + (3 \times 7)$

(ii)  $(43 \times 47)$  \_\_\_\_\_  $(53 \times 47)$

(iii)  $(61 \times 38)$  \_\_\_\_\_  $(51 \times 38)$

(iv)  $7 \times (11 + 9)$  \_\_\_\_\_  $77 + 63$

(v)  $4 \times (10 - 3)$  \_\_\_\_\_  $(4 \times 10) - (4 \times 3)$

## 3. Name the property used in the following :

(i)  $15 \times (21 \times 8) = (15 \times 21) \times 8$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(ii)  $105 \times 32 = 32 \times 105$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(iii)  $65 \times (100 + 8) = (65 \times 100) + (65 \times 8)$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(iv)  $42 \times 58$  is a whole number \_\_\_\_\_.

# Worksheet 21

Fill in the blanks :

- $35 \div 7 = 5$  gives \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = 35
- $3 \times 8 = 24$  gives  $24 \div 3 = 8$  and \_\_\_\_\_  $\div$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_
- $0 \div 147 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $65732 \div 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $3254 \div$  \_\_\_\_\_ = 1
- $9999 \div$  \_\_\_\_\_ = 9999
- $10000 \div 100 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $47 \div 10$  gives the quotient 4 and the remainder \_\_\_\_\_
- $478 \div 10$  gives the quotient \_\_\_\_\_ and the remainder \_\_\_\_\_
- $1478 \div 100$  gives the quotient \_\_\_\_\_ and the remainder \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the only whole number which when divided by itself gives the quotient equal to itself.
- $1732 \div 1 = 1732 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $134000 \div$  \_\_\_\_\_ = 1340
- $36000 \div 120 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $15000 \div 300 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $0 \div 263 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\div 632$
- Division is the inverse of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Are whole numbers closed under division? \_\_\_\_\_.
- Are whole numbers commutative under division? \_\_\_\_\_.
- Division of a whole number by \_\_\_\_\_ is not defined.

# Worksheet 22

Fill in the blanks :

- Sum of two whole numbers is again a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
- Product of two whole numbers is a whole number. We say that the collection of whole numbers is \_\_\_\_\_ under multiplication.
- Whole numbers are not closed under \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The whole number which is never used as a divisor is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Whole numbers are commutative under \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are not commutative for whole numbers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is called additive identity for whole numbers.
- Multiplicative identity for whole numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- $8 \times (5 \times 10) = (8 \times 5) \times 10$ . This shows that multiplication of whole numbers is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Using distributivity, find the product :
  - $512 \times 102 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - $425 \times 98 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- The first five numbers which can be arranged as triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Match the columns :**

Column A	Column B
(i) $7 + 8$ is a whole number	(a) Multiplicative identity
(ii) $121 \times (15 \times 9) = (121 \times 15) \times 9$	(b) Closure property for addition
(iii) 1	(c) Not defined
(iv) 0	(d) Distributivity
(v) $18 \times (50 - 6) = 18 \times 50 - 18 \times 6$	(e) Commutativity
(vi) $16 \div 0$	(f) Associativity
(vii) $107 \times 8 = 8 \times 107$	(g) Additive identity