ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution

Sub: Arithmetic **Class: 7** **Date: 27.02.21**
Duration: 40 Min **Worksheet 13** **Full Marks: 15**
RATIONAL NUMBERS

Choose the correct options:

1. An integer can be:

A. Only Positive

B. Only Negative

C. Both positive and negative

D. None of the above

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

A. p/q

B. pq

C. p+q

D. p-q

3. The value of ½ x ⅗ is equal to:

A. ½

B. 3/10

C. ⅗

D. ⅖

4. The value of (½) ÷ (⅗) is equal to:

A. 3/10

B. ⅗

C. 6/5

D. ⅚

5. The value of ½ + ¼ is equal to:

A. ¾

B. 3/2

C. ⅔

D. 1

6. The value of (5/4) – (8/3) is:

A. 17/12

B. -17/12

C. 12/17

D. -12/17

7. The associative property is applicable to:

A. Addition and subtraction

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B. Multiplication and division

C. Addition and Multiplication

D. Subtraction and Division

8. The value of (-10/3) x (-15/2) x (17/19) x 0 is:

A. 0

B. 22.66

C. 20

D. 35

9. The additive identity of rational numbers is:

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. -1

10. The multiplicative identity of rational numbers is:

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. -1

11. a + b = b + a is called
A. commutative law of addition
B. associative law of addition
C. distributive law of addition
D. none of these.

12. a × b = b × a is called
A. commutative law for addition
B. commutative law for multiplication
C. associative law for addition
D. associative law for multiplication.

13. (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) is called
A. commutative law for multiplication
B. commutative law for addition
C. associative law for addition
D. associative law for multiplication.

14. a × (b × c) = (a × b) × c is called
A. associative law for addition
B. associative law for multiplication
C. commutative law for addition
D. commutative law for multiplication.

15. a(b + c) = ab + ac is called
A. commutative law
B. associative law
C. distributive law
D. none of these.