

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI

(Academic Session: 2025-26)

Date: _____ **Class:** 5 **Div:** _____ **Roll No:** _____ **Sub:** Maths
Name: _____ **Revision Ws (Half yearly)**

Objective based worksheet

Q1. Choose the correct option and answer the following questions:

i. The prime factors of 36 are _____.

- (a) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ (b) $2 \times 3 \times 3$ **(c) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$** (d) $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1$

ii. Number _____ is neither prime nor composite.

- (a) 10 (b) 2 **(c) 1** (d) 3

iii. _____ prime numbers whose difference is 2 are called twin primes.

- (a) Two** (b) Three (c) One (d) Four

iv. The smallest even prime number is _____.

- (a) 2** (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

v. A _____ of a number is exact divisor of that number.

- (a) twin prime (b) multiple **(c) factor** (d) none

vi. Product of two numbers is =_____.

- (a) HCF (b) LCM **(c) $HCF \times LCM$** (d) $HCF + LCM$

vii. A number with more than two factors is called a _____ number.

- (a) Prime (b) natural (c) whole **(d) composite**

viii. The LCM of 3 and 4 will be-----.

- (a) 12** (b) 6 (c) 20 (d) None

ix. _____ of a number is defined as the product of the number and a counting number.

- (a) Multiple** (b) Factor (c) HCF (d) none

x. 3 is a _____ number.

- (a) Prime** (b) natural (c) whole (d) composite

xi. 2356 is divisible by _____?

- (a) 5 (b) 10 **(c) 4** (d) 6

xii. _____ is divisible by 9.

- (a) 2358** (b) 1234 (c) 1000 (d) 1094

xiii. 1 dag = _____ g.

- (a) 10** (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) none

xiv. 1 kg = _____ g.

- (a) 10 (b) 100 **(c) 1000** (d) none

xv. 1 hL = _____ L.

- (a) 10 **(b) 100** (c) 1000 (d) none

xvi. 5 km = _____ m.

- (a) 50 (b) 500 **(c) 5000** (d) none

xvii. 14 cg = _____ dag.

- (a) 0.0014 **(b) 0.014** (c) 1.4 (d) none

xviii. The horizontal and vertical lines of the bar graph are called _____.

- (a) axes **(b) axis** (c) bars (d) scale

xix. A graphical representation of information using two bars such that one bar is next to the other, to compare two data of similar categories is called _____ graph.

- (a) bar (b) pie **(c) double bar** (d) line

xx. In pie chart we use a circle to represent the data, so it is also called _____ graph/ chart.

- (a) bar **(b) circle** (c) double bar (d) line

xxi. $985463 + 0 =$ _____.

- (a) 1 (b) 0 **(c) 985463** (d) None

xxii. _____ - 1 = 990007.

- (a) 990006 **(b) 990008** (c) 980007 (d) None

xxiii. $28,54,000 - 100 =$ _____ .

(a) 28,53,900

(b) 28,52,000

(c) 28,54,000

(d) 28,55,000

xxiv. _____ rotation means one-fourth turn.

(a) 180^0

(b) 90^0

(c) 270^0

(d) 360^0

xxv. _____ rotation means half turn.

(a) **180^0**

(b) 90^0

(c) 270^0

(d) 360^0

xxvi. _____ rotation means complete turn.

(a) 180^0

(b) 90^0

(c) 270^0

(d) 360^0

xxvii. $(3256 + 1598) + 2008 =$ _____ + $(1598 + 2008)$

(a) 3256

(b) 2008

(c) 1598

(d) None

xxviii. 6 mm = _____ cm

(a) 60

(b) 600

(c) 0.6

(d) 0.06

xxix. $0.579 \text{ kg} + 6.123 \text{ kg} =$ _____ kg

(a) **6.702**

(b) 5.702

(c) 6.700

(d) None

xxx. A _____ number is a number that can be arranged in a square pattern.

(a) cube

(b) square

(c) triangular

(d) none

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

i. A number is divisible by 6, if it is divisible by both 2 and 3.

ii. A number is divisible by 5, if its last digit is 0 or 5.

iii. A number is divisible by 10, if the last digit of the number is 0.

iv. The factor of a number is less than or equal to that number.

v. The number with only 2 factors are called prime number.

vi. 1 is neither prime number nor composite number.

vii. Every number is a multiple of 1.

viii. Factors of 7 are 1 and 7.

ix. Division by zero is not defined.

x. 1 is a factor of every number.

xi. There is no greatest multiple of a number.

xii. Multiple of a number is defined as product of a number and a counting number.

xiii. 1 times any number is number itself.

xiv. Factor of a number are the divisor that divide the number exactly.

xv. A number is divisible by 2, if the digits of its ones place is 0,2,4,6 or 8.

xvi. 1 is the smallest factor of every non-zero number.

xvii. The standard unit of length in the metric system is metre.

xviii. The standard unit of mass in the metric system is gram.

xix. The standard unit of capacity in the metric system is litre.

xx. $1000\text{ g} = \underline{1}\text{ kg}$.

xxi. $1\text{ mm} = 0.001\text{ m}$.

xxii. $10\text{ daL} = \underline{1}\text{ hL}$.

xxiii. $10\text{ hg} = \underline{1}\text{ kg}$.

xxiv. The predecessor of 1054600 will be 10546599.

xxv. The successor of 250179 will be 250180.

xxvi. $983270 + \underline{0} = 983270$.

xxvii. $987043 + 0 = \underline{987043}$.

xxviii. $10101 - 10101 = \underline{0}$.

xxix. 1 added to any number gives its successor.

xxx. 1 subtracted from any number gives its predecessor .

xxxi. $583257 + 1 = \underline{583258}$

xxxii. 1 is the only square number, that is , not composite.

xxxiii. 1 and 36 is both square and triangular number.

xxxiv. A circle has infinite line of symmetry.

xxxv. The fixed point is called the point of rotation or centre of rotation.

xxxvi. When some information changes continuously over time, line graph is used to represent that information.

xxxvii. A complete rotation means 360° degree rotation.

xxxviii. 1 is neither prime nor composite number.

xxxix. 2 is an even prime number.

Q3. State whether the following statements are True or False.

i. 1 is the only square number, that is, not composite. True

ii. 36 is a triangular as well as a square number but 1 is not such a number. False

iii. All square numbers are even except 1. False

iv. 16 is a square number because 16 objects can be arranged in an array of 4×4 . True

v. Square numbers are the sum of two consecutive triangular numbers. True

vi. A number other than 1 , that has only two factors namely 1 and the number itself is called prime number. True

vii. A number other than 1 , that has more than two factors is called a composite number. True

viii. Factors of 2 are 1 and 2. True

ix. Every number is a multiple of 1. **True**

x. There is no greatest multiple of a number. **True**

xi. LCM of the numbers \times HCF of numbers = product of the two numbers. **True**

xii. 1000 g = 1 hg. **False**

xiii. 10 cL = 1 dL. **True**

xiv. 1 m 8 cm = 18 cm. **False**

xv. 455 g = 4.55 kg. **False**

xvi. 5 m = 5000 mm. **True**

xvii. 5006 mL = 5.006 L. **True**