

IITJEE Foundation Practice paper

**REAL NUMBERS**

class-10th-Mathematics    Number of Questions: 96

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**1**

If ' $a$ ' is a positive rational number and ' $n$ ' is a positive integer greater than 1, then  $a^n$  is ?

- integer     rational number     natural number     whole number

**2**

'0' is a

- rational number     irrational number     natural number     none of the above

**3**

The decimal representation of the rational number  $\frac{16}{27}$  is

- $0.\overline{296}$       $0.\overline{463}$       $0.\overline{592}$       $0.\overline{573}$

**4**

If ' $p$ ' is any prime positive integer, then  $\sqrt{p}$  is a

- integer     rational number     irrational number     none of the above

**5**

$\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}$  is

- rational     irrational     integer     none of the above

6

The decimal expansion of the rational number  $\frac{14587}{1250}$  will terminate after

- one decimal place    two decimal places    three decimal places  
 four decimal places

7

Which among the fractions  $\frac{5}{13}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{7}{11}$  ends in a terminating decimal.

- $\frac{5}{13}$      $\frac{7}{20}$      $\frac{8}{11}$      $\frac{7}{11}$

8

The decimal form of  $3\frac{3}{8}$  is

- 5.73    4.262    2.415    3.375

9

If two positive integers  $a$  and  $b$  are written as  $a = x^3y^2$  and  $b = xy^3$ ;

If  $x, y$  are prime numbers, then  $\text{HCF}(a, b)$  is

- $xy$      $xy^2$      $x^3y^3$      $x^2y^2$

10

If two positive integers  $p$  and  $q$  can be expressed as  $p = ab^2$  and  $q = a^3b$ ;  $a, b$  being prime numbers, then  $\text{LCM}(p, q)$  is

- $ab$      $a^2b^2$      $a^3b^2$      $a^3b^3$

11

For any integer  $m$ , every even integer is in the form

- $m$      $m + 1$      $2m$      $2m + 1$

12

For any integer  $q$ , every odd integer is of the form

- $q$      $q + 1$      $2q$      $2q + 1$

13

The prime factorization of 1171170 is

- $11^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^3$      $13 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^2$      $13^2 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 5$      $13^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2$

14

Let  $p$  be a prime number and  $a$  be a positive integer. If  $p$  divides  $a^2$ , then

- $p$  does not divide  $a$ .     $p$  divides  $a$ .     $p$  may or may not divide  $a$ .  
 None of the above

15

The greatest number of 6 digits exactly divisible by 24, 15, 36 is

- 999720    999999    999000    999872

16

\_\_\_\_\_ states that every composite number can be uniquely expressed as a product of primes, apart from the order of factors.

- Euclid's division lemma    Euclid's division algorithm  
 Fundamental theorem of arithmetic    None of the above

17

For any two numbers  $\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  of the numbers.

- Sum    Product    Difference    Can't be determined

18

The number 0.6 in the form  $\frac{p}{q}$  ( $q \neq 0$ ) is

- $\frac{19}{35}$      $\frac{57}{99}$      $\frac{57}{95}$      $\frac{19}{30}$

19

In Euclid's division lemma, when  $a = bq + r$ , where  $a, b$  are positive integers which among the following is correct.

- $0 < r < b$      $0 \leq r < b$      $0 < r \leq b$      $0 \leq r \leq b$

20

All decimal numbers are

- irrational numbers    integers    real numbers    rational numbers

21

If  $p, q$  are any positive rational numbers where  $p \neq q$  then  $(\sqrt{p} - \sqrt{q})(\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q})$  is a

- 0     $(\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q})^2$     irrational number    rational number

22

For any positive rational number ' $a$ ' which is not a perfect square  $5\sqrt{a}$  is

- irrational number    rational number    integer    None of the above

23

$17 \times 9 \times 11 + 13 \times 7$  is a

- odd number    even number    prime number    none of the above

24

$\sqrt{20} \cdot \sqrt{45} =$

- 30    20     $6\sqrt{5}$     45

25

The least number divisible by all numbers between 1 and 10 (both inclusive) is

- 1150    1000    1020    2520

26

The decimal expansion of  $\pi$  is

- terminating    non-terminating and repeating    non-terminating and non-repeating  
 none of the above

27

The term algorithm is given by the mathematician

- Gauss    Euclid    Pythagoras    Khwarizmi

28

A rational number can be expressed as a terminating decimal if the denominator has factors

- 2, 3 or 5    2 or 3    2 or 5    3 or 5

29

If  $a, b$  are two prime numbers, then  $\text{LCM}(a, b)$  is

- $a$      $b$      $ab$     1

30

The number of prime factors in prime factorization of 5005 are

- 4    2    6    7

31

Which of the following fractions  $\frac{37}{55}$ ,  $\frac{88}{22 \cdot 3^2}$ ,  $\frac{22}{2^3 \cdot 5^4}$ ,  $\frac{17}{51}$  has terminating decimal

- $\frac{37}{55}$      $\frac{88}{2^2 \cdot 3^2}$      $\frac{22}{2^3 \cdot 5^4}$      $\frac{17}{51}$

32

Which of the following is not an irrational number.

- $2 - \sqrt{3}$      $2 + \sqrt{3}$      $3 + \sqrt{2}$      $4 + \sqrt{9}$

**33**

The HCF of 1771, 5313 is

- 23    161    253    1771

**34**

The prime factorization of 32760 is

- $2^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$      $2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$      $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$      $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$

**35**

$\pi$  is an

- rational number    irrational number    integer    none of the above

**36**

The product of a non-zero rational number and irrational number is

- integer    rational number    irrational number    none of the above

**37**

Two integers  $a$  and  $b$  are said to be co-prime if

- $\text{LCM}(a, b) = 1$      $\text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$      $\text{LCM}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$   
 None of the above

**38**

HCF of 100 and 190 is

- 19    2    5    10

**39**

Find the HCF of 105 and 120.

- 21    15    7    3

**40**

The prime factorization of  $6^n$  does not have \_\_\_\_\_ as a factor.

- 2    3    5    Can't be determined

**41**

LCM of 96 and 404 is

- 9696    4    404    96

**42**

$5 - 2\sqrt{3}$  is

- rational number    integer    irrational number    none of the above

**43**

The LCM and HCF of two numbers respectively is 23460 and 2. If one of the numbers is 92, then the other number is

- 450    347    255    510

**44**

The decimal expansion of the rational number  $\frac{43}{2^4 \cdot 5^3}$  will terminate after \_\_\_\_\_ places of decimals.

- four    two    three    will not terminate

**45**

571 is a

- composite number    prime number    even number    none of the above

**46**

$5^{2n-1}$  ( $n$  is a positive integer) is always divisible by

- 5    7    24    26

**47**

The sum of two numbers is 54, their LCM is 120, HCF is 6. Then the sum of their reciprocals is

- $\frac{5}{120}$      $\frac{4}{30}$      $\frac{3}{40}$      $\frac{9}{40}$

**48**

HCF of 320 and 128 is

- 32    64    128    2

**49**

LCM of 900 and 270 is

- 900    90    2700    300

**50**

HCF of 8, 9, 25 is

- 2    1    3    5

**51**

LCM of 8, 28, 175 is

- 140    700    1    1400

**52**

HCF of 46, 69 is

- 23    13    2    3

**53**

LCM of 65, 57 is

- 65    1    3705    57

**54**

Three strings of different lengths 240 cm, 318 cm and 426 cm are to be cut into equal lengths. The greatest possible length of each piece is

- 20 cm    6 cm    71 cm    53 cm



**55**

Two light houses flash their lights every 20 seconds and 30 seconds respectively. Given that they flashed together at 8 pm, find when they flash together again?

- 8:01pm    8:02pm    8:03pm    8:05pm

**56**

John wants to cut identical squares as big as he can from a paper 168 cm by 196 cm. The length of each square will be

- 168 cm    196 cm    28 cm    84 cm

**57**

A group of students can be further separated into groups of 7,11,19. Find the smallest possible total number of students?

- 1    77    133    1463

**58**

Greater number of 4 digits which is divisible by each one of 12, 18, 21 and 28 is

- 9999    9828    9747    9800

**59**

LCM of 1020 and 444 is

- 452880    279276    10248    37740

**60**

The ratio of LCM and HCF of 90 and 144 is

- 1:18    1:40    40:1    720:1

**61**

The HCF of two numbers is 6 and their sum gives 102 then the numbers are:

- (i) 54, 48
- (ii) 32, 70
- (iii) 19, 83
- (iv) 74, 28

(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)

**62**

The HCF of 1000 and 1125 is

125  150  140  100

**63**

LCM of 625, 650 is

1250  8125  15000  16250

**64**

HCF of 60, 84, 108 is

36  12  60  108

**65**

HCF of 0.36, 0.48, 0.72 and 2.4 is

0.26  0.08  0.12  0.84

**66**

The least positive integer which is a perfect square and also divisible by each of 6, 12, 18 and 24 is

36  84  72  144

**67**

The HCF, LCM of two numbers is 27, 405 respectively and one of the numbers is 81, then the other number is?

- 135    189    27    81

**68**

The smallest number which when increased by 5 is divisible by 9, 21, 25 and 30 is

- 3150    3145    5235    4355

**69**

The HCF of two numbers is 11 and the LCM is 693. If one number is 99, then the other number is

- 196    66    77    250

**70**

Two numbers are in the ratio 2:3. If their LCM is 48. Then their HCF is?

- 6    40    16    8

**71**

Greatest number of five digits which is divisible by 15, 25, 40 and 75 is

- 99500    99600    99555    99780

**72**

LCM(60, 84, 108) is

- $2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$      $2^2 \cdot 3$      $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$      $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$

**73**

The prime factorization of 540 is

- $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2$      $2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$      $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$      $2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5$

74

HCF of  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{3}$  is

- $\frac{1}{10}$      $\frac{1}{30}$      $\frac{1}{15}$      $\frac{1}{6}$

75

LCM of 0.63, 1.05, 2.1 is

- 6.30    0.21    2.10    0.63

76

Prime factorization of 38220 is

- $2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$      $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$      $2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$      $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13$

77

LCM of  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{9}$  is

- $\frac{3}{20}$      $\frac{20}{3}$      $\frac{10}{6}$      $\frac{3}{10}$

78

Reducing  $\frac{336}{240}$  to its lowest terms we get

- $\frac{7}{5}$      $\frac{5}{7}$      $\frac{3}{7}$      $\frac{5}{3}$

79

The HCF of 592 and 252 expressed as a linear combination is

- $(-12) \times 592 + 26 \times 252$      $(-18) \times 592 + 23 \times 252$      $10 \times 592 - 20 \times 252$   
  $(-20) \times 592 + 47 \times 252$

80

If the HCF of 408 and 1032 is expressible in the form of  $1032x - 408(5)$  then the value of  $x$  is

- 2    4    3    5

**81**

The largest number that divides 626, 3127 and 15628 and leaves remainders of 1, 2, 3 respectively is

- 125    25    625    3125

**82**

LCM of 306, 657 is

- 9    22338    657    1241

**83**

A mason has to fit a bathroom with square marble tiles of the largest possible size. The size of the bathroom is 10ft by 8ft.

What is the size in inches the tile required that needs to be cut?

How many such tiles are required?

- 24 inches, 20 tiles    20 inches, 24 tiles    15 inches, 30 tiles    20 inches, 25 tiles

**84**

The prime factorization of 45470971 is

- $7^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 19$      $7 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 19$      $7^2 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 17 \cdot 19^2$      $7^2 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 19$

**85**

The HCF of 657 and 963 is expressible in the form of  $657x + 963(-15)$  then  $x$  is

- 9    22    24    15

**86**

The largest possible integer that divides 398, 436 and 542 leaving 7, 11, 15 respectively is

- 23    25    17    31

**87**

The HCF of 210 and 55 is expressible in the form of  $210x + (-19)55$  then the value of  $x$  is

- 11    -5    5    -13

88

The decimal expansion of  $\frac{13}{3125}$  terminates after \_\_\_\_\_ decimal points.

- two    three    four    five

89

The ratio of HCF and LCM of 510 and 92 is

- 2:11730    1:11730    11730:1    1:23460

90

The prime factorization of greatest 4-digit number is

- $3^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 101$      $3 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 23$      $3^2 \cdot 11^2$      $3 \cdot 11 \cdot 101$

91

HCF of 70, 84, 336, 1260 is

- 6    28    14    21

92

Two numbers are co-prime if and only if the common factor ( H.C.F) between them is

- 2    3    1    4

93

If H.C.F (306, 657) = 9, then find L.C.M (306, 657)

- 2238    22338    2038    238

94

$0.\overline{76} = ?$ , in terms of  $\frac{p}{q}$

- $\frac{69}{900}$      $\frac{69}{90}$      $\frac{67}{90}$      $\frac{76}{90}$

95

Express  $3.\overline{125}$  in  $\frac{p}{q}$  form

- $\frac{3125}{100}$      $\frac{3095}{99}$      $\frac{3094}{990}$      $\frac{3940}{990}$

96

Product of  $7 + 4\sqrt{3}$  and  $7 - 4\sqrt{3}$  is \_\_\_ number.

- rational    irrational    terminating decimal    Non-terminating decimal

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