

RATIONAL NUMBERS 8TH CBSE

NAME:

CLASS:

DATE:

<p>Question 1.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is false ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are closed under addition</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are closed under addition</p> <p>(c) Integers are closed under addition</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are not closed under addition.</p>	<p>Question 2.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is false ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are closed under subtraction</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are not closed under subtraction</p> <p>(c) Integers are closed under subtraction</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are closed under subtraction.</p>
<p>Question 3.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are closed under multiplication</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are not closed under multiplication</p> <p>(c) Integers are not closed under multiplication</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are not closed under multiplication.</p>	<p>Question 4.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are closed under division</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are not closed under division</p> <p>(c) Integers are closed under division</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are closed under division.</p>

<p>Question 5.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is false ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are commutative for addition</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are commutative for addition</p> <p>(c) Integers are not commutative for addition</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are commutative for addition.</p>	<p>Question 6.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are commutative for subtraction</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are commutative for subtraction</p> <p>(c) Integers are commutative for subtraction</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are not commutative for subtraction.</p>
<p>Question 7.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is false ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are commutative for multiplication</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are commutative for multiplication</p> <p>(c) Integers are not commutative for multiplication</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are commutative for multiplication.</p>	<p>Question 8.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are commutative for division</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are not commutative for division</p> <p>(c) Integers are commutative for division</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are commutative for division.</p>

<p>Question 9.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are associative for addition</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are not associative for addition</p> <p>(c) Integers are not associative for addition</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are not associative for addition.</p>	<p>Question 10.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are associative for subtraction</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are not associative for subtraction</p> <p>(c) Integers are associative for subtraction</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are associative for subtraction.</p>
<p>Question 11.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are not associative for multiplication</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are not associative for multiplication</p> <p>(c) Integers are associative for multiplication</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are not associative for multiplication.</p>	<p>Question 12.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is true ?</p> <p>(a) Natural numbers are associative for division</p> <p>(b) Whole numbers are associative for division</p> <p>(c) Integers are associative for division</p> <p>(d) Rational numbers are not associative for division.</p>

<p>Question 13.</p> <p>0 is not</p> <p>(a) a natural number (b) a whole number (c) an integer (d) a rational number.</p>	<p>Question 14.</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$ is 2</p> <p>(a) a natural number (b) a whole number (c) an integer (d) a rational number.</p>
<p>Question 15.</p> <p>$a + b = b + a$ is called</p> <p>(a) Commutative law of addition (b) associative law of addition (c) distributive law of addition (d) none of these.</p>	<p>Question 16.</p> <p>$a \times b = b \times a$ is called</p> <p>(a) Commutative law for addition (b) commutative law for multiplication (c) associative law for addition (d) associative law for multiplication.</p>
<p>Question 17.</p> <p>$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ is called</p> <p>(a) Commutative law for multiplication (b) commutative law for addition (c) associative law for addition (d) associative law for multiplication.</p>	<p>Question 18.</p> <p>$a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$ is called</p> <p>(a) Associative law for addition (b) associative law for multiplication (c) commutative law for addition (d) commutative law for multiplication.</p>

<p>Question 19.</p> <p>$a(b + c) = ab + ac$ is called</p> <p>(a) Commutative law (b) associative law (c) distributive law (d) none of these.</p>	<p>Question 20.</p> <p>The additive identity for rational numbers is</p> <p>(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) none of these.</p>
<p>Question 21.</p> <p>The multiplicative identity for rational numbers is</p> <p>(a) -1 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) none of these.</p>	<p>Question 22.</p> <p>The additive inverse of $\frac{2}{3}$ is</p> <p>(a) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (d) 1</p>
<p>Question 23.</p> <p>The additive inverse of $-\frac{3}{4}$ is</p> <p>(a) $-\frac{3}{4}$ (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>Question 24.</p> <p>The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{1}{2}$ is</p> <p>(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 2 (d) 0</p>