2 Whole Numbers

WORKSHEET

WHOLE NUMBERS

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer in each of the following.

1. The smallest natural number is

   a. 1. ☐ b. 0. ☐

   c. 2. ☐ d. 3. ☐

2. The whole number that has no predecessor is

   a. 1. ☐ b. 0. ☐

   c. 2. ☐ d. 9. ☐

3. The product of the predecessor and the successor of the smallest even natural number is

   a. 1. ☐ b. 2. ☐

   c. 3. ☐ d. 4. ☐

4. $64 \times 25 = 25 \times 64$ is an example of

   a. closure property. ☐ b. commutative property. ☐

   c. distributive property. ☐ d. associative property. ☐

5. $256791 \times 96 + 256791 \times 4 =$

   a. 25679100. ☐ b. 25679000. ☐

   c. 25671900. ☐ d. 25697100. ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The successor of the smallest whole number is _____

2. 34521 + _____ = 34521.

3. _____ is called the multiplicative identity.

4. Numbers 3, 6 and 10 are called _____ numbers.

5. $9 \times 5 + 9 \times$ _____ $= 9 \times (5 + 3)$.

C. Find.

1. Find the sum by the suitable rearrangement.

   $437 + 3746 + 563 + 1254$

2. Find the product by using the suitable property: 1891×99.

3. Find the whole number a, when

   a. $a - 19 = 51$ b. $a + 1432 = 7320$

4. Observe the following pattern and write the next two steps.

   $1 + 3 = 2 \times 2 = 4$

   $1 + 3 + 5 = 3 \times 3 = 9$

   $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 4 \times 4 = 16$

5. Divide 79 by 5 and check the result by division algorithm.

D. Solve the following.

1. Represent the whole numbers 4, 9 and 16 by squares.

2. Find the product of the largest 4-digit number and the largest 2-digit number by using suitable property.

E. Evaluate the following using the number line.

1. $5 + 4$ 2. $8 - 7$ 3. 3×4 4. $9 \div 3$