WORKSHEET (2026-27)

Subject – MATHMATICS

Topic – Money　　　　　　　　　　**MM: 50 marks**

Class – V

Number Systems

1. Every rational number is:
   (A) a natural number　　　(B) an integer　　　(C) a real number　　　(D) a whole number

2. Between any two distinct rational numbers:
   (A) there is no rational number　　　　　　(B) there is exactly one rational number
   (C) there are infinitely many rational numbers　　(D) there are only irrational numbers

3. The decimal representation of a rational number cannot be:
   (A) terminating　　　　　　　　　　(B) non-terminating repeating
   (C) non-terminating non-repeating　　　(D) none of the above

4. The product of a non-zero rational number and an irrational number is:
   (A) always irrational　　　　　　　　(B) always rational
   (C) always an integer　　　　　　　　(D) sometimes rational, sometimes irrational

5. The value of $(256)^{0.16} \times (256)^{0.09}$ is:
   (A) 4　　　　　(B) 16　　　　　(C) 64　　　　　(D) 256.25

Polynomials

6. The degree of the zero polynomial is:
   (A) 0　　　　　(B) 1　　　　　(C) Any real number　　(D) Not defined

7. A zero of the polynomial $p(x) = 2x + 5$ is:
   (A) -2/5　　　　(B) -5/2　　　　(C) 2/5　　　　(D) 5/2

8. If $p(x) = x + 3$, then $p(x) + p(-x)$ is equal to:
   (A) 3　　　　　(B) 2x　　　　　(C) 0　　　　　(D) 6

9. The value of the polynomial $5x - 4x^2 + 3$, when $x = -1$ is:
   (A) -6　　　　　(B) 6　　　　　(C) 2　　　　　(D) -2

10. If $x + 1$ is a factor of the polynomial $2x^2 + kx$, then the value of k is:
    (A) -3　　　　　(B) 4　　　　　(C) 2　　　　　(D) -2

Coordinate Geometry

11. The point at which the two coordinate axes meet is called the:
    (A) abscissa　　　　(B) ordinate　　　　(C) origin　　　　(D) quadrant

12. The signs of the x-coordinate and y-coordinate in the third quadrant are respectively:
    (A) (+, +)　　　　(B) (-, -)　　　　(C) (-, +)　　　　(D) (+, -)

13. A point whose abscissa is positive and ordinate is negative will lie in:
    (A) I quadrant　　　(B) II quadrant　　　(C) III quadrant　　　(D) IV quadrant

14. The points (1, -1), (2, -2), (4, -5), (-3, -4):
    (A) lie in II quadrant　　　　　　　(B) lie in III quadrant
    (C) lie in IV quadrant　　　　　　　(D) do not lie in the same quadrant

15. The perpendicular distance of the point P(3, 4) from the y-axis is:
    (A) 3　　　　　(B) 4　　　　　(C) 5　　　　　(D) 7

Linear Equations in Two Variables

16. The linear equation $2x - 5y = 7$ has:
    (A) A unique solution　　　　　　　(B) Two solutions
    (C) Infinitely many solutions　　　　(D) No solution

17. The equation of the x-axis is of the form:
    (A) x = 0　　　　(B) y = 0　　　　(C) x + y = 0　　　　(D) x = y

18. Any point on the line y = x is of the form:
    (A) (a, a)   (B) (0, a)   (C) (a, 0)   (D) (a, -a)
19. x = 5, y = 2 is a solution of the linear equation:
    (A) x + 2y = 7   (B) 5x + 2y = 7   (C) x + y = 7   (D) 5x + y = 7
20. The graph of the linear equation 2x + 3y = 6 cuts the y-axis at the point:
    (A) (2, 0)   (B) (0, 3)   (C) (3, 0)   (D) (0, 2)

Introduction to Euclid's Geometry

21. A solid has:
    (A) 1 dimension   (B) 2 dimensions   (C) 3 dimensions   (D) 0 dimensions
22. A point has:
    (A) 0 dimensions   (B) 1 dimension   (C) 2 dimensions   (D) 3 dimensions
23. The boundaries of solids are:
    (A) surfaces   (B) curves   (C) lines   (D) points
24. Things which are double of the same thing are:
    (A) equal   (B) unequal
    (C) halves of the same thing   (D) double of the same thing
25. A straight line may be drawn from any one point to:
    (A) any other point   (B) parallel lines   (C) perpendicular lines (D) itself

Lines and Angles

26. If two lines intersect each other, then the vertically opposite angles are:
    (A) unequal   (B) equal   (C) complementary   (D) supplementary
27. The measure of an angle which is equal to its supplement is:
    (A) 45°   (B) 90°   (C) 180°   (D) 360°
28. Two angles whose sum is 90° are called:
    (A) adjacent angles   (B) supplementary angles
    (C) complementary angles   (D) vertically opposite angles
29. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the consecutive interior angles are:
    (A) equal   (B) supplementary   (C) complementary   (D) right angles
30. The sum of the interior angles of a triangle is:
    (A) 90°   (B) 180°   (C) 270°   (D) 360°

Triangles

31. In triangle ABC, where the top vertex is A, the down left vertex is B, and the down right vertex is C, if AB = AC, then:
    (A) ∠B = ∠C   (B) ∠A = ∠B   (C) ∠A = ∠C   (D) ∠B = 90°
32. Which of the following is not a criterion for the congruence of triangles?
    (A) SAS   (B) ASA   (C) SSA   (D) SSS
33. If in two triangles ABC and PQR, AB = QR, BC = PR and CA = PQ, then:
    (A) ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR   (B) ΔCBA ≅ ΔPRQ   (C) ΔBAC ≅ ΔRPQ   (D) ΔPQR ≅ ΔBCA
34. In ΔABC, BC = AB and ∠B = 80°. Then ∠A is equal to:
    (A) 80°   (B) 40°   (C) 50°   (D) 100°
35. The longest side of a right-angled triangle is the:
    (A) base   (B) perpendicular   (C) hypotenuse   (D) altitude

Quadrilaterals

36. The sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is:
    (A) 180°   (B) 270°   (C) 360°   (D) 540°
37. A diagonal of a parallelogram divides it into two:
    (A) congruent triangles   (B) similar triangles
    (C) isosceles triangles   (D) right-angled triangles

38. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other at right angles, it is a:

(A) trapezium   (B) rectangle   (C) rhombus   (D) kite

39. The line segment joining the mid-points of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and is:

(A) double of it   (B) half of it   (C) equal to it   (D) one-third of it

40. If angles A, B, C and D of the quadrilateral ABCD, taken in order, are in the ratio 3:7:6:4, then ABCD is a:

(A) rhombus   (B) parallelogram   (C) trapezium   (D) kite

Circles

41. The longest chord of a circle is its:

(A) radius   (B) diameter   (C) secant   (D) tangent

42. Equal chords of a circle subtend:

(A) unequal angles at the center   (B) equal angles at the center

(C) right angles at the center   (D) obtuse angles at the center

43. The perpendicular from the center of a circle to a chord:

(A) is parallel to the chord   (B) bisects the chord

(C) is equal to the chord   (D) is half the chord

44. Angles in the same segment of a circle are:

(A) supplementary   (B) complementary   (C) equal   (D) unequal

45. The sum of either pair of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is:

(A) $90°$ (B) $180°$ (C) $270°$ (D) $360°$

Surface Areas and Volumes

46. The total surface area of a cube of edge 'a' is:

(A) $4a^2$ (B) $6a^2$ (C) $8a^2$ (D) a^3

47. The volume of a right circular cone of base radius 'r' and height 'h' is:

(A) $\pi r^2 h$ (B) $(1/3)\pi r^2 h$ (C) $(4/3)\pi r^3$ (D) $(2/3)\pi r^2 h$

48. The surface area of a sphere of radius 'r' is:

(A) $4\pi r^2$ (B) $2\pi r^2$ (C) $3\pi r^2$ (D) $(4/3)\pi r^3$

Statistics

49. The class mark of the class interval 90 - 120 is:

(A) 90   (B) 105   (C) 115   (D) 120

50. The measure of central tendency which gives the middle-most value of the data is:

(A) mean   (B) median   (C) mode   (D) range

ANSWER KEY

1. C | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. A | 6. D | 7. B | 8. D | 9. A | 10. C
2. C | 12. B | 13. D | 14. D | 15. A | 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. D
3. C | 22. A | 23. A | 24. A | 25. A | 26. B | 27. B | 28. C | 29. B | 30. B
4. A | 32. C | 33. B | 34. C | 35. C | 36. C | 37. A | 38. C | 39. B | 40. C
5. B | 42. B | 43. B | 44. C | 45. B | 46. B | 47. B | 48. A | 49. B | 50. B