

**SESSION : 7**  
**CLASS : IV**  
**SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER : 10**  
**CHAPTER NAME : FACTORS AND MULTIPLES**  
**SUBTOPIC : DOUBT CLEARING AND CLASS TEST**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# LEARNING OBJECTIVE

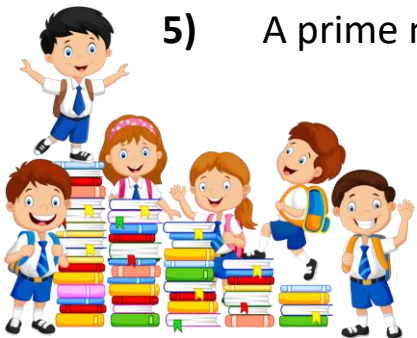
- Enable the students to recall the whole chapter by using this class test.



## A. Fill in the blanks.

(5×1=5)

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a factor of every number.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first even prime number.
- 3) The smallest multiple of a number is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Every number is a multiple of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A prime number is a number which has only \_\_\_\_\_ number of factors.



# CLASS TEST

FULL MARK - 15

## B. Do as Directed.

(2×2=4)

- 6) List all the prime numbers in between 25 to 40.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 7) Make a factor tree for 36.



# CLASS TEST

FULL MARK - 15

C. Solve the following questions.

(2×3=6)

- 8) Find the HCF of 45 and 125.
- 9) Find the LCM of 40,50 and 60.



**CLASS TEST**

**FULL MARK - 15**



**ANSWER**





## A. Fill in the blanks.

(5×1=5)

- 1) 1 is a factor of every number.
- 2) 2 is the first even prime number.
- 3) The smallest multiple of a number is the Number itself.
- 4) Every number is a multiple of 1.
- 5) A prime number is a number which has only 2 number of factors.



# CLASS TEST

FULL MARK - 15

## B. Do as Directed.

(2×2=4)

6) List all the prime numbers in between 25 to 40.

29

31

37





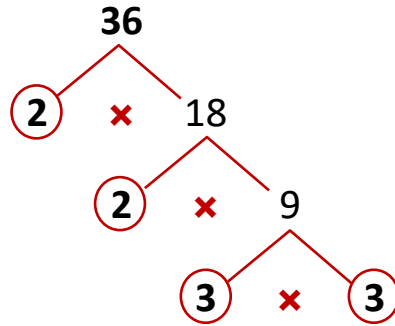
# CLASS TEST

FULL MARK - 15

## B. Do as Directed.

(2×2=4)

7) Make the factor tree for 36.



# CLASS TEST

FULL MARK - 15

C. Solve the following questions.

(2×3=6)

8) Find the HCF of 45 and 125.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad | \quad 45 \\ \hline 3 \quad | \quad 15 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad | \quad 125 \\ \hline 5 \quad | \quad 25 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 45 &= 3 \times 3 \times 5 \\ 125 &= 5 \times 5 \times 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 5$$



## C. Solve The Following Questions.

(3×2=6)

9) Find the LCM of 40,50 and 60.

<b>2</b>	40, 50, 60
<b>2</b>	20, 25, 30
<b>5</b>	10, 25, 15
	<b>2, 5, 3</b>

So, LCM of 40, 50 and 60 is

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 600.$$



# LEARNING OUTCOME:

Students are able to recall the whole chapter by the help of this class test.

**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**