VII Class

FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

1. The exact divisor of a number is called a _____ of the number.

2. In 3 x 7 = 21, 21 is called a _____

3. Write all the factors of 36 _____

4. _____ is neither prime nor composite.

5. The numbers which have exactly two factors are called _____ numbers.

6. The numbers which have more than 2 factors are called _____ numbers.

7. 2, 3, 5, 7 . . . . . . are called _____ numbers.

8. 4, 6, 8, 9,10, ... are _____ numbers.

9. _____ is the smallest prime number.

10. _____ is the only even prime number.

11. _____ is the smallest composite number.

12. In 2 x 21 = 42, 2 and 21 are _____ of 42.

13. 3 and 5 are factors of 45, then _____ is also a factor of 45.

14. The smallest odd composite number is _____

15. Encircle the prime number of the fol1lowing.

    52   63   41   28   35

16. A number which is divisible by 2 is called an _____ number.

17. A number which is not divisible by 2 is called an _____ number.

18. Encircle the odd number of the following

    48   36   52   61   100

19. Write any number that have exactly 3 factors _____

20. Write 56 as a sum of two odd primes.

21. The numbers which have only '1' as their common factor are called _____

22. Two prime numbers which differ by '2' are called _____

23. The number which is not divisible by 4 is _____

    a) 512   b) 12159   c) 4096   d) 6540

24. The number which is divisible by 3 is

    a) 126   b) 2050   c) 28561   d) 4067

25. If a number is divisible by 3, then it will be divisible by 9. Also (True / false) . Support your answer _____.

26. Expressing a given number as a product of all prime factors is called _____

27. Prime factorization of 60 is _____

28. The greatest among all the common factors of 2 or more numbers is called ___

29. H.C.F. of 27 and 81 is _____

30. The H.C.F. of any two consecutive numbers is _____

31. The H.C.F. of two consecutive even numbers is 2. (True / false)

32. The smallest among all the common multiples of 2 or more numbers is called _____

33. L.C.M. of 24 and 40 is _____

34. The L.C.M. of two co-prime numbers is their _____

35. L.C.M. of 9 and 5 is _____

36. Every number is a _____ as well as a _____ of itself.

37. The product of two numbers is 3000. If the H.C.F. of these numbers is 10, then LCM= _

38. Is the product of 3 numbers always equal to the product of their HCF and LCM ? Give reason _____