



# NOIDA PUBLIC SCHOOL

A-78, Sector-23, Noida

Affiliation No.2130200

Session : 2023 - 2024

## WORKSHEET-1

### CLASS - VIII (MATHEMATICS) CHAPTER-1: RATIONAL NUMBERS



Q.1:- Find ten rational numbers between  $\frac{-2}{5}$  and  $\frac{-3}{4}$ .

Q.2:- Represent  $\frac{-2}{7}$ ,  $\frac{-5}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ ,  $\frac{9}{7}$  and  $\frac{-9}{7}$  on the number line.

Q.3:- Find ten rational numbers between  $\frac{3}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Q.4:- Find the product of additive inverse and multiplicative inverse of  $\frac{-1}{3}$ .

Q.5:- The product of two rational numbers is -7. If one of the number is -5, find the other?

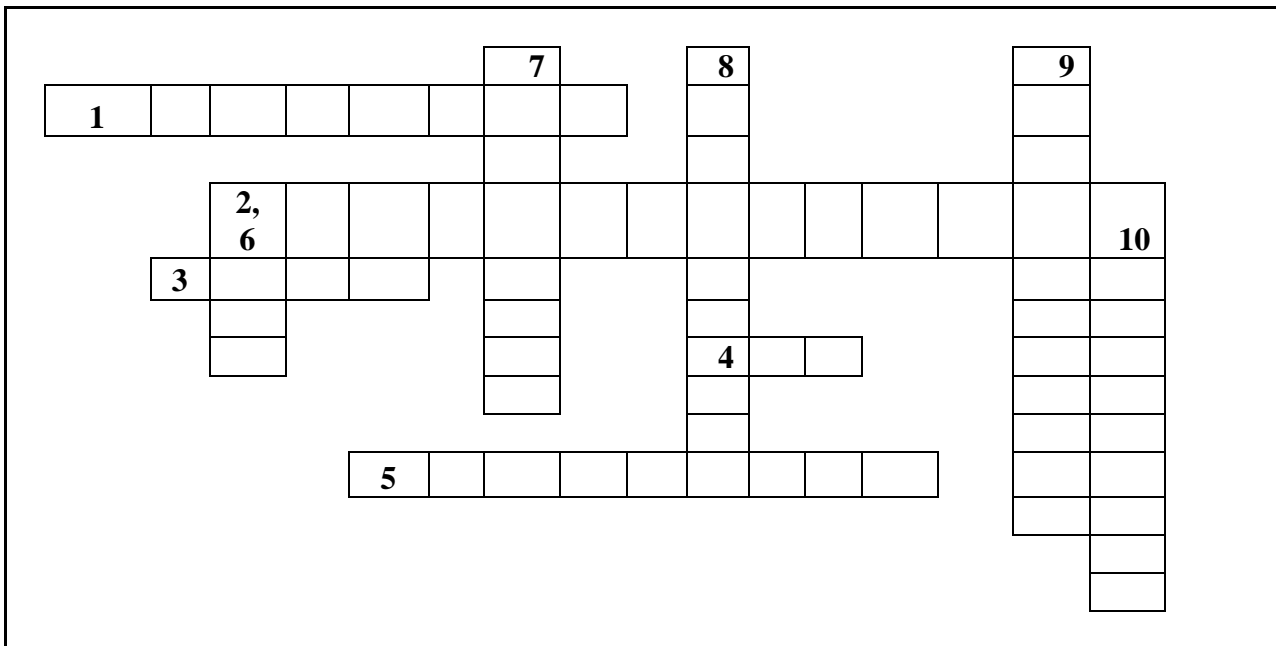
Q.6:- From a rope 40 m long, pieces of equal size are cut. If the length of one piece is  $\frac{10}{3}$  m, find the number of such pieces.

Q.7:- Find the sum of additive inverse and multiplicative inverse of 7.

Q.8:- Find the product of additive inverse and multiplicative inverse of  $\frac{-1}{3}$ .

Q.9:- The product of two rational numbers is -7. If one of the number is -5, find the other?

Q.10:- Complete the cross word puzzle using the clues given below :



#### Across :-

- Rational numbers are not closed under \_\_\_\_\_.
- In rational numbers \_\_\_\_\_ can distribute over addition and subtraction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is its own negative.
- Multiplicative identity for rational numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Between any two rational numbers there are \_\_\_\_\_ rational numbers.

#### Down :-

- \_\_\_\_\_ of two rational numbers always lie between those two rational numbers.
- Additive inverse of a negative rational number is always \_\_\_\_\_.
- Multiplicative inverse is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- For three rational numbers a, b and c.

10. Every rational number can be represented on \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.11:-** The associative property is applicable to:

(i) Addition and subtraction

(ii) Multiplication and division

(iii) Addition and Multiplication

(iv) Subtraction and Division

**Q.12:-** A number of the form  $\frac{p}{q}$  is said to be a rational number, if

(a) p, q are integers

(b) p, q are integers and  $q \neq 0$

(c) p, q are integers and  $p \neq 0$

(d) p, q are integers and  $p \neq 0$ , also  $q \neq 0$

**Q.13:-** Zero (0) is.

(a) the identity for addition of rational numbers

(b) the identity for subtraction of rational numbers

(c) the identity for multiplication of rational numbers

(d) the identity for division of rational numbers