

WHOLE NUMBERS

Maths is synonymous with whole numbers. You can't think of one without the other. And an understanding of what is whole number is can sort out a number of your maths problems! EduLyte's maths Maths tutors have created this resource to enable a firmer grasp of the concept. Check it out and benefit from it!

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Q1: Which of the following is NOT a whole number?

- A: 0
 - B: -2
 - C: 5
 - D: 3
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Q2: Which of the following is NOT a whole number?

- A: 4
 - B: -4
 - C: 0
 - D: 3
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Q3: What is the successor of a whole number?

- A: The number itself
 - B: The number that follows it
 - C: One less than the number
 - D: Double the number
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Q4: Which of the following is a whole number?

- A: -2
 - B: 0
 - C: 3.5
 - D: 5
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Q5: What is the result of $128 - 12$?

- A: -116
 - B: 116
 - C: 120
 - D: 20
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Q6: Which property states that changing the grouping of numbers in an addition does not affect the sum?

- A: Commutative Property of Addition
 - B: Associative Property of Addition
 - C: Distributive Property
 - D: Identity Property of Addition
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Q7: If $a = 5$, what is $a \times 0$?

- A: 5
 - B: 0
 - C: 1
 - D: -5
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Q8: Which of the following is the identity element for multiplication?

- A: 1
 - B: 0
 - C: -1
 - D: 2
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Q9: What is the result of $15 \div 3$?

- A: 5
 - B: 10
 - C: 3
 - D: 45
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Q10: Which property states that the order in which numbers are multiplied does not affect the product?

- A: Commutative Property of Multiplication
 - B: Associative Property of Multiplication
 - C: Distributive Property
 - D: Identity Property of Multiplication
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Answers

Q1: B - -2

Q2: B - -4

Q3: B - The number that follows it

Q4: B - 0

Q5: B - 116

Q6: B - Associative Property of Addition

Q7: B - 0

Q8: A - 1

Q9: A - 5

Q10: A - Commutative Property of Multiplication