

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**UPPER PRIMARY SECTIONS**  
**MIDTERM EXAM REVISION WORKSHEET (2024-25)**  
**CLASS: V SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SECTION: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_

**L-1 PLACE VALUE**

**1. Fill in the blanks**

- 1) Ones, tens, and hundreds places form \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- 2) The successor of 65,70,999 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) There are \_\_\_\_\_ number of zeros in one million.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ tens are there in 8,00,000.
- 5) The place value of the underlined digit in 46,72,180 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ thousands make a lakh.
- 7) The predecessor of the smallest 7-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) 86,730 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) The smallest 7-digit number formed with the digits 5,0,4,9,1,2,6 is \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) In 59,185,012 the digit 9 is in the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- 11) 52,04,491 \_\_\_\_\_ 52,04,419 (>, <, =)
- 12) Hundred thousands, ten thousands and thousands form \_\_\_\_\_ period.

**II. Write the number names for the following: -**

- 1) 12,763,050 - \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 670,184 - \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 3,48,90,000 - \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 80,54,721 - \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Write the numerals for the following: -**

- 1) Five hundred thousand – \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Ninety million eight hundred sixty-one thousand forty-two – \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Eight crore sixty-five lakh seven hundred two – \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Ten lakh one thousand thirty – \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Put commas in appropriate places according to Indian and International System of numeration and write number names.**

68470914 – \_\_\_\_\_

68470914 – \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Write the expanded notation for: -**

- 1)  $3,85,78,432 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
2)  $2,76,001 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
3)  $89,50,738 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Write the standard numeral for: -**

- 1)  $70,00,000 + 9,00,000 + 10,000 + 500 + 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
2)  $1,00,00,000 + 70,000 + 4,000 + 200 + 30 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
3)  $9,00,000 + 9,000 + 90 + 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**L-3 MULTIPLICATION, DIVISION AND THEIR APPLICATIONS**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) Multiplication is the repeated \_\_\_\_\_ of the same number.  
2) Division is the inverse operation of \_\_\_\_\_.  
3)  $60,000 \div 60 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
4) Divisor is always \_\_\_\_\_ than the remainder.  
5) \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10 = 40,200$   
6) The number by which we divide the dividend is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
7) If  $14 \times 8 = 112$ , then  $14 \times 16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
8) How many times 50 is 4,500? \_\_\_\_\_.  
9) Twice the product of 20 and 50 = \_\_\_\_\_.  
10) If the quotient is 234, the divisor is 15 and the remainder is 8; the dividend will be \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Match the following**

- a)  $40,000 \div 100 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      100  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 500 = 1,00,000$       5768  
c)  $470 \times 1 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $= 47000$       400  
d) \_\_\_\_\_  $\div 14 = 412$       200

**III. Multiply. Show the strategy you are using:**

- a)  $2 \times 9 \times 50$       b)  $7 \times 4 \times 25$       c)  $5 \times 6 \times 20$       d)  $4 \times 12 \times 25$

**IV. Find the product:**

- a)  $3645 \times 43$       b)  $386 \times 709$       c)  $807 \times 604$       d)  $3847 \times 498$

**V. Divide and check**

- a)  $6738 \div 26$       b)  $3507 \div 34$       c)  $5998 \div 47$       d)  $15142 \div 55$

**VI. Solve**

- 1) 64 trucks can carry 9280 bags of cement. How many bags of cement will 1 truck carry?
- 2) A box contains 248 oranges. Find the number of oranges in such 167 boxes.
- 3) What will the product of the greatest four-digit number and the greatest two-digit number be?

**L - 4 FACTORS**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the factor of every number.
- 2) The greatest factor of a number is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the only even prime number.
- 4) 23 is a \_\_\_\_\_ number because it has only \_\_\_\_\_ factors.
- 5) The factor of a number is \_\_\_\_\_ than or equal to the number.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ has only one factor.
- 7) Numbers which have only two factors are called \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
- 8) The factors of a number are limited \_\_\_\_\_ (True / False)
- 9) All numbers that are divisible by 3 are also divisible by 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (True / False)
- 10) If a number is divisible by 2 and 3, then it is also divisible by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) Numbers which have more than 2 factors are called \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
- 12) The HCF of 2 prime numbers will always be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) The greatest prime number between 1 and 100 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) Write the prime numbers between 30 and 50. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15) Circle the prime numbers: 53, 57, 67, 71, 85, 97

**II. Complete the following table by putting a tick or a cross.**

Number	Divisible by						
	2	3	4	5	6	9	10
136							
45							
920							
2394							

**III. Do the following:**

- 1) Find all the factors of: a) 34 b) 40 c) 28 d) 55
- 2) Find the factor pairs of: a) 61 b) 32
- 3) Find the common factors of:  
a) 15 and 24 b) 25 and 20 c) 18 and 27 d) 56 and 64

**IV. Prime factorise the following using division method:**

- a) 36 b) 42 c) 91 d) 44

**V. Find the HCF of the following in long division method:**

- a) 16 and 24 b) 14 and 56 c) 36 and 28 d) 42 and 60

**L - 5 MULTIPLES**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) Every number is a multiple of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Every multiple of a number is \_\_\_\_\_ than or equal to the number itself.
- 3) The multiples of a number are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Write the first 4 multiples of 13 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The first 4 multiples of 15 are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The next two multiples of 30 are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) The LCM of two or more numbers is the \_\_\_\_\_ number that can be divided by those numbers without leaving a remainder.
- 8) The LCM of 4 and 8 is \_\_\_\_\_.

**II) By listing the multiples, find the first 3 common multiples of:**

- a) 3 and 6 b) 4 and 8

**III. Find the LCM of the following by Division method:**

- a) 16, 12, 28 b) 12, 48 c) 20, 25, 50 d) 18, 27, 54

**PROFIT AND LOSS**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ = selling price – cost price.
- 2) Overhead charges are always added to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is another word for profit.

- 4) When the cost price is more than the selling price, the difference is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Cost price = selling price + \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Selling price = Cost price + \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) If C.P is Rs. 7654 and loss is Rs. 435 then S.P is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) If S.P = Rs. 870 Profit = Rs. 192 then the cost price is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) The seller makes a profit when the \_\_\_\_\_ is more than the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ = cost price – selling price.

## II. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) S.P – Profit = \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Cost price      b) Loss      c) Overhead charges
- 2) S.P = Rs. 355, C.P = Rs. 460 then find gain or loss  
 a) Profit Rs. 105      b) Loss Rs 105      c) Profit Rs 115
- 3) If S.P < C.P then there will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Profit      b) Loss      c) None of these
- 4) If S.P > C.P then there will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Gain      b) Loss      c) None of these
- 5) If Cost Price is Rs.125 and Selling Price is Rs. 205, then what is the profit?  
 a) Rs.125      b) Rs. 80      c) Rs. 85
- 6) If you know S.P and profit, C.P = \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) C.P- S.P      b) S.P - Profit      c) S.P + Profit

## III) Statement problems:

- a) A used dining set is sold for Rs.9,470. It had been bought for Rs.12,400. Find the profit or loss?
- b) A furniture mart buys an old sofa set for Rs.6,460. They spend Rs.1,990 to put new covers and sell it for Rs.9,000. What is the profit or loss?
- c) A factory makes car wheels. If it sells each wheel at Rs.5,925 at a profit of Rs.398, what is the cost price of the wheel?
- d) A cupboard costs Rs.5,250. If it is sold at a loss of Rs.1,010, what is the selling price?

**IV. Write formula and answer on the correct box and complete the table**

Cost Price (C.P)	Selling Price (S.P)	Overhead Charges	Profit	Loss
	₹7,650	—		₹1,235
₹11,320		—	₹2,740	
₹2,964	₹1075	—		
₹14,830	₹16,100	₹3,200		