

S.No	Bloom levels	Question	A	B	C	D	E	Ans
1	understanding	If $a+b=b+a$ then this law is called	cancellation law	commutative law	distributive law	None of the above		B
2	understanding	Which of the following is a prime number	6	22	4	113		D
3	understanding	Lcm (35,3)=	1	2	35	105		D
4	understanding	$(241)_{10} =$	10001000	01010101	11110001	10010111		C
5	understanding	If $a+(b+c)=(a+b)+c$ then this law is called	cancellation law	commutative law	distributive law	associative law		D
6	understanding	By division algorithm if $b=aq+r$ and $b=124$, $a=5$ then	$r=0$	$r=1$	$r=4$	None		C
7	understanding	lcm (35,49)=	245	45	1715	None		A
8	understanding	gcd (35,3)=	1	2	35	105		A
9	understanding	If $a.(b+c)=a.b+a.c$ then this law is called	cancellation law	commutative law	distributive law	associative law		C
10	understanding	By division algorithm if $b=aq+r$ and $b=124$, $a=5$ then	$q=20$	$q=26$	$q=24$	$q=23$		C
11	understanding	If $\text{Gcd}(a,b)=2$, $\text{Lcm}(a,b)=10$, $a=2$ then $b=$	2	3	10	20		C
12	understanding	Lcm(12,15)=	180	60	30	100		B
13	understanding	GCD(12,15)=	1	2	3	10		C
14	understanding	If $(a+b).c=ac+bc$ then this law is called	commutative law	distributive law	associative law	cancellation law		B
15	understanding	By division algorithm if $b=aq+r$ and $b=153$, $a=2$ then	$q=75$	$q=3$	$q=-1$	$q=76$		D
16	understanding	If $\text{Gcd}(a,b)=1$, then	a and b are prime	a and b are relatively prime	a and b are catalan numbers	a and b are palindromes		B
17	understanding	if $\text{Gcd}(a,b)=G$, $\text{Lcm}(a,b)=L$ then $GL=$	a/b	$a+b$	$a-b$	ab		D

18	understanding	By division algorithm if $b=aq+r$ and $b=140$, $a=5$ then	$r=0$	$r=1$	$r=-1$	None		A
19	understanding	If $a.e=a.e.a$ then e is called	Inverse of a	Multiplicative identity	additive identity	None		B
20	understanding	If $a+e=a+e+a$ then e is called	Inverse of a	Multiplicative identity	additive identity	None		C
21	understanding	If $\gcd(a,b) = sa + tb$ s and t are called as	Bezout's coefficients	Fermat's coefficients	Euler's coefficients	Peterson's coefficients		A
22	understanding	If p is a prime then the divisors of p are	0 and p	p and $p-1$	1 and $p-1$	1 and p		D
23	understanding	The integer n is composite if and only if $a \mid n$ and -----	$1 < a < n$	$0 < a < 1$	$0 < a < n$	None		A
24	understanding	Common divisors of 24 and 36 are	8 and 12	8 and 6	4 and 8	4 and 6		D
25	understanding	if $\gcd(a_i, a_j) = 1$ whenever $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Then a_i and a_j are	Relatively prime	Pair wise relatively prime	Only primes	Not primes		B
26	understanding	The largest integer d such that $d \mid a$ and $d \mid b$ Then d is	Palindrome	LCM	gcd	None		C
27	understanding	The prime factorizations of 100 is	$2^3 \cdot 5^2$	$2^3 \cdot 5^4$	$2^4 \cdot 5^3$	$2^2 \cdot 5^2$		D
28	understanding	The prime factorizations of 999 is	$3^3 \cdot 37$	$3^3 \cdot 31$	$3^3 \cdot 3^1$	$3^3 \cdot 3^7$		A
29	understanding	$(30071)_8$ is equal to	177130	12345	18674	16789		B
30	understanding	$\gcd(35,49)=$	7	49	35	128		A