<u>DCA CLASSES</u> CLASS VIII – MATHEMATICS – CHAPTER 06 SQUARE AND SQUARE ROOTS

Name:					Date:				
01 . Which of the following is a perfect square number?									
(a). 2061		(b). 23453	(c). 222222	(c). 222222					
02 . Which of the following would end with digit 1?									
(a), 123 ²		(b), 161 ²	(c). 82^2		(d), 77 ²				
03 The squares of which of the following would be odd numbers?									
(a), 434		(b), 2826	(c). 7779		(d), 82004				
04 Without adding find the sum $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9$									
(a). 16		(b). 9	(c). 36		(d). 25				
05 . Without doing any calculation, find the numbers which are surely perfect squares.									
(a). 441	· · ·	(b). 257	(c). 408	· · ·	(d). 153				
06. What will be the number of zeros in the square of 60?									
(a). 2		(b). 1	(c). 3		(d). 4				
07 How many natural numbers lie between 9^2 and 10^2 ?									
(a), 9		(b), 18	(c), 27		(d), 36				
08 . Without ac	ding, fir	nd the sum. $1 + 3 + 5$	+7+9+11+13		(0).00				
(a). 16	, o	(b). 25	(c), 36		(d), 49				
09 . Find the so	uare ro	ots of 729.	(0).00		(0).				
(a). 27		(b). 28	(c), 29		(d). 30				
10 What will b	e the nu	imber of zeros in the	square of 400?		(0).00				
(a). 4		(b). 3	(c). 2		(d). 1				
11 How many natural numbers lie between 11^2 and 12^2									
(a) 11	ind car ar	(h) 22	(c) 33		(d) 44				
12 Without ac	lding fir	(3).22	+ 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 1	5 + 17 + 19	(0)				
(a), 49	, un 6) m	(b), 64	(c), 81		(d), 100				
13 . Find the sa	uare roo	ots of 529.	(0). 01		(0). 200				
(a). 23		(b). 22	(c), 20		(d). 19				
14. What will b	be the n	umber of zeros in the	square of 30?		(0)				
(a). 2		(b). 4	(c). 3		(d). 1				
15 How many	natural	numbers lie between	100^2 and 101^2 ?						
(a) 100	natarar	(h) 200	(c) 300		(d) 400				
16 Without ac	lding fir	(3).200	(c): 300 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 1	5 + 17	(4). 100				
(a) 36	, ang, m	(h) 49	(c) 64		(d) 81				
17 Find the so	uare roo	ots of 484			(0): 01				
(a). 22	2 (b). 23 (c) 24				(d), 25				
18. How many natural numbers lie between 201^2 and 202^2 ?									
(a). 201		(b). 402	(c). 603		(d). 804				

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19 .	Find the square of 3	39.										
	(a). 78	(b). 1500	(c).	1521	(d). nor	e of these						
20 .	Without adding, fir	nd the sum. 1 + 3 + 5	5 + 7 + 9 + 1	1 + 13 + 15 + 1	.7 + 19 + 21 + 23	3						
	(a). 81	(b). 100	(c).	121	(d). 144							
	-											
21.	Find the square roo	ots of 1225.		~ 7								
	(a). 35	(b). 36	(C).	3/	(d). 38							
Q0 2	L. Fill in the blanks											
	(a). Numbers like 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 are known as											
	(b). All square numbers end with at unit's place.											
(c). When a square number ends in, the number whose square it is, will have either 4 or 6 in unit's place.												
	(d). Square numbers can only have number of zeros at the end.											
	(e). In general, if a natural number m can be expressed as n ² , where n is also a natural number,											
	then m is a _											
	(f). None of the square numbers end with at unit's place.											
	(g). If a number has 1 or 9 in the unit's place, then it's square ends in											
	(h)is the inverse operation of square.											
	(i). 32 is <mark>not a number</mark> .											
	(j). All sq <mark>uare numbers end with</mark> at unit's place.											
	(k). If a number has 2 or 8 in the unit's place, then it's square ends in											
	(I). 19 ² w <mark>ould ha</mark> ve digit at unit place.											
	(m). 36 ² would have digit at unit place.											
	(n). If a n <mark>umber</mark> d	ontains 3 zeros at tl	h <mark>e end, i</mark> ts s	quare have	zeros.							
	(o). If a n <mark>umber</mark> has 3 or 7 in the unit' <mark>s place,</mark> then it's square ends in											
	(p). 24 ² w <mark>ould h</mark> ave digit a <mark>t unit p</mark> lace.											
	(q). The <mark>unit dig</mark> it	of the square of 12	3 <mark>4 is</mark>									
	(r). If a n <mark>umber c</mark>	(r). If a n <mark>umber contains</mark> 5 zeros at th <mark>e end, it</mark> s square have zeros.										
	(s). If a number has 5 in the unit's plac <mark>e, then</mark> it's square ends in											
Q02	2. Find the perfect s	quare numbers bet	ween									
	(i) 30 and 40.	(ii) 100 and	120.	(iii) 60 and	70. (i	v) 120 and 130.						
Q03	3 . Find the smallest	number by which 9	408 must be	e divided so th	hat the quotient	is a perfect						
	square. Find the	square root of the q	uotient.									
Q04	I. Find the least nu	nber that must be s	ubtracted fi	rom 5607 so a	s to get a perfe	ct square. Also find						
~ ~ ~	the square root o	of the perfect square	2.									
Q05	5. 2025 plants are t	2025 plants are to be planted in a garden in such a way that each row contains as many plants										
<u></u>	as the number of	rows. Find the num	ider of rows	and the num	per of plants in	each row.						
	Find the greatest 4-digit number which is a perfect square.											
QU	. Find the smallest	square number that	l is aivisible	by each of the	e numbers 4, 9 a	anu 10.						

Q08. Find the least number that must be added to 1300 so as to get a perfect square. Also find the square root of the perfect square.

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- **Q09**. Find the smallest square number that is divisible by each of the numbers 8, 15 and 20.
- **Q10**. A gardener has 1000 plants. He wants to plant these in such a way that the number of rows and the number of columns remain same. Find the minimum number of plants he needs more for this.
- **Q11**. Students of Class VIII of a school donated Rs 2401 in all, for Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Each student donated as many rupees as the number of students in the class. Find the number of students.
- **Q12**. There are 500 children in a school. For a P.T. drill they have to stand in such a manner that the number of rows is equal to number of columns. How many children would be left out in this arrangement?

