

Class 4 Mathematics Practice Test (Original Set)

Topic: Highest Common Factor (HCF) & Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

Format: Fill in the Blanks & True/False

PART A: FILL IN THE BLANKS (10 Questions)

- Q1. The full form of HCF is Highest Common _____.
- Q2. The full form of LCM is Lowest Common _____.
- Q3. The HCF of any two consecutive numbers (like 4 and 5) is always _____.
- Q4. The LCM of 2 and 4 is _____.
- Q5. The highest common factor of 6 and 9 is _____.
- Q6. The lowest common multiple of two prime numbers is their _____.
- Q7. The HCF of two numbers can never be _____ than the smaller number.
- Q8. The smallest common multiple of 3 and 4 is _____.
- Q9. If one number is a multiple of another, then the smaller number is their _____.
- Q10. To find the HCF of 10 and 20, we look for the largest number that _____ both numbers exactly.

PART B: TRUE OR FALSE (10 Questions)

- Q11. The LCM of two numbers can be smaller than both numbers. (True / False)
- Q12. The HCF of 8 and 12 is 4. (True / False)
- Q13. 1 is a common factor for every pair of numbers. (True / False)
- Q14. The LCM of 5 and 10 is 50. (True / False)

- Q15. The HCF of two different numbers is always smaller than or equal to their LCM. (True / False)
- Q16. Every common multiple of 3 and 6 is also a multiple of 6. (True / False)
- Q17. The HCF of 15 and 25 is 10. (True / False)
- Q18. You can find the LCM of a group of three numbers. (True / False)
- Q19. The lowest common multiple of 10 and 20 is 20. (True / False)
- Q20. The HCF of two even numbers is always at least 2. (True / False)

ANSWER KEY

PART A:

1. Factor | 2. Multiple | 3. 1 | 4. 4 | 5. 3
6. Product (Multiplication) | 7. Greater / Bigger | 8. 12 | 9. HCF | 10. Divides

PART B:

11. False | 12. True | 13. True | 14. False (It is 10) | 15. True
16. True | 17. False (It is 5) | 18. True | 19. True | 20. True