

THE INDIAN HEIGHTS SCHOOL**CLASS -VIII****SUBJECT- Mathematics****WORKSHEET- L-6-Cube Roots****NAME-****DATE- 11.9.13**

Q1 Is 8000 a perfect cube? Yes / No _____

Q2 Write the cubes of first five natural numbers .____ ,____

Q3 What is the smallest number by which 4 should be multiplied to make it a perfect cube.

Q4 Find the cube root of $\frac{27}{64}$.

Q5 Find the cube root of .008.

Q6 Find the cube root of 27000

Q7 Encircle the perfect cubes in the following 27, 64, 125,

98, 100, -8000, -9000

Q8 Simplify $(10)^2 - 4^3$ Q9 Find the value of $\sqrt[3]{.001} \times 10$ **Section B****Multiple Choice questions**

Q10 The cube root of .000512 is

(A) 0.5 (B) 0.08 (C) 0.008 (D) 8

Q11 $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{.000064}} = ?$

(A) 0.02 (B) 0.2 (C) 2 (D) .04

Q12 The largest number which is perfect cube is

(A) 9999 (B) 9261 (C) 8000 (D) 9899

Q13 By what the least number should 675 be multiplied so as to obtain a number which is a perfect cube?

(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8

Q14 By what the least number should 4000 be divided so as to obtain a number which is a perfect cube?

(A) 8 (B) 4 (C) 12 (D) 6

Q15 The cube root of $(-6^3 \times -7^3)$ is

- (A) 8 (B) 4 (C) 42 (D) 6

Q16 $\sqrt[3]{(-125 \times 64)}$ is equal to

- (A) 10 (B) -20 (C) 20 (D) 40

Q17 $\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1331}{125}}$ is

- (A) $-2\frac{1}{5}$ (B) $-1\frac{4}{5}$ (C) $1\frac{4}{5}$ (D) $2\frac{2}{5}$

Q18 The cube root of an odd number is always an

- (A) an even number (B) a prime number
(C) an odd number (D) sometimes even and sometimes odd number

Q19 $\frac{\sqrt[3]{0.512}}{x} = \sqrt[3]{1000}$ then the value of x is

- (A) 0.8 (B) 0.08 (C) 0.008 (D) 80