1. Which of the following gives a 6-digit sum?
   A. 99,750 + 500
   B. 9,999 + 9,999
   C. 10,000 + 9,000
   D. 45,500 + 500 (A)

*Explanation :* 99,750 + 500 = 1,00,250, which is a 6-digit number.

2. Which statement is correct for "4-digit + 4-digit to give a 6-digit sum"?
   A. Always possible
   B. Sometimes possible
   C. Never possible
   D. Only with zero (C)

*Explanation:* The greatest 4-digit number is 9,999. Even 9,999 + 9,999 = 19,998, which is only a 5-digit number.

3. Which of the following is a correct example of 5-digit + 5-digit giving a 6-digit sum?
   A. 45,130 + 45,520 = 90,650
   B. 50,000 + 60,000 = 1,10,000
   C. 10,000 + 10,000 = 20,000
   D. 40,000 + 40,000 = 80,000 (B)

*Explanation:* 1,10,000 has 6 digits.

4. Which statement is correct for "5-digit + 5-digit to give 18,500"?
   A. Always possible
   B. Sometimes possible
   C. Never possible
   D. Possible only once (C)

*Explanation:* The smallest 5-digit number is 10,000. So the smallest possible sum is 20,000, not 18,500.

5. Which of the following gives a difference less than 56,503?
   A. 95,000 − 40,000 = 55,000
   B. 99,999 − 10,000 = 89,999
   C. 80,000 − 20,000 = 60,000
   D. 70,000 − 10,000 = 60,000 (A)

*Explanation :* 55,000 is less than 56,503.

6. Which of the following gives a 4-digit difference?
   A. 45,500 − 45,000 = 500
   B. 10,000 − 900 = 9,100
   C. 99,999 − 10,000 = 89,999
   D. 10,000 − 99 = 9,901 (B)

*Explanation :* 9,100 is a 4-digit number.

7. Which of the following gives a 3-digit difference?
   A. 10,000 − 1,000 = 9,000
   B. 45,500 − 45,000 = 500
   C. 10,000 − 900 = 9,100
   D. 50,000 − 40,000 = 10,000 (B)

*Explanation :* 500 has 3 digits.

8. "5-digit number + 5-digit number gives a 5-digit number" is
   A. Always true
   B. Sometimes true
   C. Never true
   D. True only for equal numbers (B)

*Explanation :* Some sums stay 5-digit, like 10,000 + 10,000 = 20,000, but some become 6-digit, like 90,000 + 20,000 = 1,10,000.

9. "4-digit number + 2-digit number gives a 6-digit number" is
   A. Always true
   B. Sometimes true
   C. Never true
   D. True only with 99 (C)

*Explanation :* The greatest possible sum is 9,999 + 99 = 10,098, which is only a 5-digit number.

10. "5-digit number − 2-digit number gives a 3-digit number" is
    A. Always true
    B. Sometimes true
    C. Never true
    D. True only with 99 (C)

*Explanation :* Even the smallest case, 10,000 − 99 = 9,901, is still a 4-digit number, not a 3-digit number.