Basic Maths Questions: Basic Maths questions are fundamental problems that cover core topics like arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and number theory.

These questions are created to test a student's understanding of important mathematical concepts, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, percentages, and basic equations.

[Importance of Maths in Daily Life](#)

Basic Maths questions also include simple word problems and application-based questions that help students develop problem-solving skills.

By practicing these questions, students can build a strong foundation in mathematics, which is essential for tackling more complex problems in advanced topics and exams. Regular practice of basic Maths questions can improve speed, accuracy, and confidence in solving mathematical problems.

[Math Word Problems](#)

Basic Maths Questions Overview

These Basic Maths questions have been prepared by subject experts at Physics Wallah to help students strengthen their foundational knowledge in mathematics.

The well-structured problems not only help in improving problem-solving skills but also enable students to gain confidence in handling a variety of basic math topics. With expert guidance, students can expect clear explanations and step-by-step solutions, ensuring a comprehensive approach to mastering the basics of mathematics.

[2 to 30 Tables](#)

Basic Maths Questions PDF

The Basic Maths Questions PDF is available for download below. This PDF contains a comprehensive collection of basic math problems designed to help students practice and reinforce their understanding of key mathematical concepts.

Download the file to access a range of practice problems that will assist in building confidence and preparing for exams. Simply click the link below to get started with your practice.

Basic Maths Questions PDF

Basic Maths Questions for Kids

Here are some Basic Math Questions for Children along with their solutions:

1. **Addition:**

Question: What is 28 + 15?

Solution:
8 + 5 = 13 (Write down 3 and carry over 1).
2 + 1 + 1 (carry) = 4.
Answer: 28 + 15 = 43

2. **Subtraction:**

Question: What is 72 - 28?

Solution:
2 - 8: Borrow 1, making it 12 - 8 = 4.
6 - 2 = 4.
Answer: 72 - 28 = 44

3. **Multiplication:**

Question: What is 7 × 6?

Solution:
7 × 6 = 42.
Answer: 7 × 6 = 42

4. **Division:**

Question: What is 56 ÷ 8?

Solution:
56 ÷ 8 = 7.
Answer: 56 ÷ 8 = 7

5. **Addition:**

Question: What is 53 + 27?

Solution:
3 + 7 = 10 (Write down 0 and carry over 1).
5 + 2 + 1 (carry) = 8.
Answer: 53 + 27 = 80

6. **Subtraction:**

Question: What is 96 - 47?

Solution:
6 - 7: Borrow 1, making it 16 - 7 = 9.
8 - 4 = 4.
Answer: 96 - 47 = 49

7. **Multiplication:**

Question: What is 9 × 5?

Solution:
9 × 5 = 45.
Answer: 9 × 5 = 45

8. **Division:**

Question: What is 84 ÷ 12?

Solution:
84 ÷ 12 = 7.
Answer: 84 ÷ 12 = 7

9. **Word Problem (Addition):**

Question: Tom has 35 marbles. He buys 18 more. How many marbles does he have now?

Solution:
35 + 18 = 53.
Answer: Tom has 53 marbles.

10. **Word Problem (Subtraction):**

Question: There were 60 students in the class. 22 students went home early. How many students are still in the class?

Solution:
60 - 22 = 38.
Answer: There are 38 students still in the class.

Tips and Tricks to Solve Basic Maths Questions

Here are some **tips and tricks** to help solve **basic math questions** more efficiently:

1. **Master Mental Math:**

- **Addition and Subtraction:** Practice adding or subtracting numbers in parts. For example, to add 38 + 47, break it into (30 + 40) + (8 + 7) = 70 + 15 = 85.
- **Multiplication by 10, 100, 1000:** For any number, just add the appropriate number of zeros. For example, 23 × 10 = 230, and 56 × 100 = 5600.

2. **Use the Properties of Numbers:**

- **Commutative Property (for Addition and Multiplication):** The order in which you add or multiply numbers doesn't matter. Example: 7 + 3 = 3 + 7, and 5 × 6 = 6 × 5.
- **Distributive Property:** Break down problems into smaller, easier parts. For example, to solve 26 × 5, break it into (20 × 5) + (6 × 5) = 100 + 30 = 130.

3. **Practice Multiplication Tables:**

- Knowing multiplication tables (up to 12) by heart makes multiplication much quicker. Practice with flashcards to improve speed.

4. **For Subtraction, Use "Borrowing" Effectively:**

- When subtracting, if a digit in the top number is smaller than the digit below, "borrow" from the next digit. For example, 52 - 29, borrow 1 from the tens place of 5, turning it into 4, and then 12 - 9 = 3, and 4 - 2 = 2, so the answer is 23.

5. **Estimate Before Solving:**

- Before doing a complex calculation, estimate the answer. For example, if you're multiplying 72 × 29, estimate by rounding the numbers to 70 × 30 = 2100, which helps you check the reasonableness of your final answer.

6. **Use Easy Multiples:**

- If you're multiplying by numbers like 5, 10, or 100, you can use shortcuts:
    - **Multiplying by 5:** Half the number and multiply by 10 (e.g., 36 × 5 = (36 ÷ 2) × 10 = 18 × 10 = 180).
    - **Multiplying by 10:** Just add a zero to the number (e.g., 8 × 10 = 80).

7. **Breaking Down Word Problems:**

- Read the question carefully and identify key numbers. Break the problem down step-by-step and solve one part at a time.
- For example, in a problem like "Sarah has 15 apples and buys 10 more. How many apples does she have now?" Break it down as:
    - Step 1: Sarah has 15 apples.
    - Step 2: She buys 10 more.
    - Step 3: Add them together: 15 + 10 = 25 apples.

8. **Use of Square Numbers for Squaring:**

- Squaring numbers can sometimes be simplified by remembering common squares. For example:
    - $12^2 = 144$
    - $15^2 = 225$
    - $20^2 = 400$

9. **Understand the Division Process:**

- When dividing large numbers, break them down into smaller chunks. For example, dividing 88 ÷ 4 can be simplified by splitting 88 into 80 + 8, and then divide each part:
    - 80 ÷ 4 = 20, 8 ÷ 4 = 2. So, 88 ÷ 4 = 22.

10. **Check Your Work:**

- **For Addition and Subtraction:** Check your result by reversing the operation. For example, if you add two numbers (25 + 17 = 42), subtract the second number from the result (42 - 17) to see if you get the first number back.
- **For Multiplication:** Check your work by dividing the answer by one of the numbers. If you get the other number, your multiplication is correct.
- **For Division:** Multiply the quotient by the divisor to check if you get the dividend back.

By using these tips and tricks, you can solve basic math problems more efficiently, save time during exams, and improve your math skills. Regular practice with these strategies will help build confidence in math.