WORK SHEET
FIRST TERM
SUBJECT- Mathematics
CLASS- VI

Chapter 1 - Knowing Our Numbers

1. Estimate using general rule :

i)830 + 976 (ii) 496 – 215 (iii) 13,804 + 3,777 (iv) 61,292 - 21, 496

2. Estimate the products using general rule :

(i) 758 X 151 (ii) 4391 X 2300 (iii) 2187 X 456 (iv) 6978 X 43

3. Write the Roman Numeral for :

(i) 99 (ii) 48 (iii) 67 (iv) 81 (v) 17 (vi) 76 (viii) 54

4. Answer the following :

i) The town newspaper is published every day. One copy has 15 pages. Everyday 12, 500 copies are printed. How man total pages are printed every day?

ii) Apples are packed in boxes, each weighing 5kg 500gm. How many such boxes can be loaded in a van which cannot carry beyond 1000kg?

Chapter 2- Whole Numbers

1. Fill in the blanks :

i) 25 x 8 x 125 x 4 = _____
ii) 315 x105 = 315 x 100 + ____x 5
iii) Division by zero is _____
iv) The smallest natural number is _____.
v) The sum of 3 odd numbers is _____.
vi) _____ is the additive identity for the whole numbers.
vii) (7x8)x5 = 7x (8x 5) This statement shows that multiplication of whole numbers is _____.
viii) How many numbers are there between 102 and 211.
ix) 3 + 7 = 7 + 3 . This statement shows that addition of whole numbers is _____.

2. Determine the product by suitable rearrangements

i) 2 x125 x 50 x 8
ii) 16 x 279 x 625

3. Using distribution property, find each of the following products.

i) 213 x104
ii) 256 x1007

4. Find the value :

i) 361 + 1482 + 639 + 518
ii) 786 x 97 + 786 x 3
iii) 14 + 438 + 486 + 62
iv) 716 x 6 + 716 x 4
v) 8062 x 169 – 8062 x 69

5. A teacher purchases 42 Mathematics books and 42 English books for his class. If the cost of a Mathematics book is Rs 52 and the cost of an English book is Rs48. Find the total amount paid by the teacher to the shopkeeper.
6. If the cost of a pack of mango drink is Rs.14. Then how many packs of the drink can be purchased for Rs.76 and what is the balance ?

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Chapter 3- Playing With Numbers

1. Fill in the blanks:

a. _____ is a factor of every number.
b. The factor of a prime number is _____ and _____.
c. A number which has more than two factor is called _____.
d. The smallest perfect number is _____.
e. If a number ends with 0, it is divisible by _____.
f. The sum of all the factors of a perfect number is equal to _____ the number.
g. _____ is neither prime nor composite.
h. A number is divisible by 6, if it is divisible by both _____ and _____.
i. The smallest even numbers is _____ and the smallest odd numbers is a _____.
j. Sum of any two even numbers is _____.
k. Sum of two odd numbers is _____.
l. The only one even prime is _____.
m. The greatest two digit prime number is _____.
n. The smallest two digit prime numbers is _____.
o. The difference between two twin prime is _____.
p. A prime number has only _____ factors.
q . _____ is the unique number.
r. The smallest digit in the blank space of _____9853. So that the number so formed is divisible by 3.
s. The L.C.M of two numbers in which one is a factor of the other is _____.
t. The L.C.M of two co-prime numbers _____.
u. The smallest factor of 856 is _____.
v. The smallest multiple of 856 is _____.
w. The greatest factor of 856 is _____.
x. The perfect numbers below 100 are _____ and _____.
y. The smallest prime number is _____.
z. The smallest composite number is _____.

2. Do the following :

a. Express the smallest 5 – digit number in the form of prime factor.
b. Determine if 9130 is divisible by 110.
c. Using divisibility test check whether the following are divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11
(a) 91800 (b) 31956 (c) 81615 (d) 61042 (e)48400 (f) 99909
d. Write all the twin primes below 100.
e. Write all the prime numbers below 70.
f. Find the smallest number when divided by 28, 40 and 44 leave a remainder 8 in each case.
g. Write two prime numbers whose sum is 100.
h. Write three pairs of prime numbers whose sum is an odd number.
i. Find the smallest four digit number which is exactly divisible by 12, 16, 24 and 36.
j. Write all the composite numbers between 30 and 50.
k. The length , breadth and height of a room are 8m25cm, 6m75cm and 4m50cm respectively.
l. Determine the longest tape which can measure the three dimension of the room exactly.

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Chapter 4- Basic Geometrical Ideas

1. (a) Name all the different angles shown in the figures :
   (b) Count the number of angles.
   (c)List the acute angles
   (d) List the obtuse angles
   (e) Identify the right angles and straight angles.

2. List all the points which are in the exterior and interior of the given angle

3. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral PQRS state
   a) two pairs of opposite sides.
   b) two pairs of opposite angles.
   c) four pairs of adjacent angles
   d)four pairs of adjacent sides.
   e) Draw the diagonals and name them.

4. a) Identify the triangles in the figure :
   b) Write the names of angles
   c) Write the names of line segments.

5. Draw any circle and mark
   (a) its centre
   (b) three radii
   (c) a diameter
   (d) shade a minor sector
   (e) colour a minor arc
   (f) a chord
   (g) two points in its interior
   (h) two points in its exterior
   (i) three points on the circle

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Chapter 5 - Understanding elem. shapes

1. Given below are the lengths of the sides of triangles. Classify them as equilateral, isosceles or scalene

a) 6cm, 2.4cm, 6cm	b) 7cm, 9cm, 5.5cm	c) 5.4cm, 7cm, 6.1cm
d) 7.2cm, 7.2cm, 7.2cm	e) 10.1cm, 8.6cm, 8.6cm	f) 3.5cm, 4.5cm, 5.1cm
g) 4.8cm, 4.8cm, 4.8cm	h) 6.8cm 6.8cm, 8.6cm	i) 3cm, 4cm, 5cm

2. Given below are the measures of the angles of some triangles. Classify them
As acute-angled, obtuse-angled or right-angled.

i) 60°, 90°, 30°	ii) 40°, 100°, 40°	iii) 60°, 60°, 60°
iv) 20°, 40°, 120°	v) 50°, 60°, 70°	vi) 45°, 45°, 90°

3. Write the number of sides of the following Polygons: Triangles, Pentagon, Quadrilateral, Heptagon, Hexagon, Nonagon, Octogon, Decagon.

4. Fill in:

	Number of		
Name of the Solid	Faces	Edges	Vertices
Cube			
Cuboid			
Square Pyramid			
Triangular Pyramid			
Triangular Prism			

5. Write yes or No

Quadrilateral	Opposite Sides		All Sides Equal	Opposite Angles Equal	All Angles Equal	Diagonals		
	Parallel	Equal				Equal	Perpendicular	Bisect each
Trapezium								
Parallelogram								
Rhombus								
Rectangle								
Square								

6. Name each of the following 3 – D shapes. Write number of Curved Surfaces and no of flat faces.

7. Fill in the blanks :

a. An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is _____
b. Three edges meet at a point called a _____.
c. A _____ is larger than a straight angles.
d. A Polygon with 5 sides is called a _____.
e. A triangle having all three unequal sides is called a _____.

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8. Name the types of following triangles

a) ΔLMN with $m < L = 80^0, m < M = 70^0, m < M = 30^0$.
b) ΔABC with $m < A = 90^0$.
c) ΔPQR such that $PQ = QR = PR = 8cm$
d) ΔXYZ with $AB = 8cm$ $BC = 5cm$ $CA = 5cm$
e) Triangle with lengths of sides 7cm, 8cm and 9cm.
f) ΔPQR with $m < Q = 90^0$ and PQ=QR.

9. Classify each one of the following angles as right,straight, acute, obtuse or reflex.

10. Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure

11.Name each polygon

12.

a) A cuboid has _____ faces.
b) Each face has _____ edges.
c) Each face has _____ vertices.

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Chapter 6 - Integers

1 Fill in the blanks:

a. -5 + (-11) = _____

b. 8 + (-6) = _____

c. (-26) + (-37) = _____

d. Write the greatest negative integer _____

e. Write all integers between - 30 and -20 _____

f. Find the sum of - 45 and 30

g. Which is greater : -65 or -56 ?

h. Which integer is neither positive nor negative ?

2. Draw a number line and answer the following :

a. Which number will we reach if we move 4 numbers to the right of -2 ?

b. If we are at -6 on the number line, in which direction should we move to reach -1 ?

c. Using the number line write the integer

i) 4 less than -1 ii) 6 more than -6

d. Use number line and add the following integers :

i) (-1) + (-8) ii) (-1) + (-2) + (-4) iii) -8 - (-10)

e. Fill in the blanks with >, < or =

i) 54 - (-11) _____ 57 + (-4)

ii) (-35) - (-52) _____ (-52) - (-35)

6. Find:

i) 60 - (-20) - (+10) ii) (-15) + 12 - 9 +1

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