Class 6 Mathematics – Set I Solutions

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Section–A

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. 10cm
5. True
6. 0
7. 200 Lakhs
8. 1 Million
9. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
10. Factors of 120: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 40, 60, 120
11. Predecessor
12. Y+10=X
13. 10
14. False
15. Both the Integers get added as (-) + (-) = (+)

Section - B

16. 9985

17. One Crore twenty fore lakh seventy four thousand eight hundred and fifty

18. The number on the left would be smaller as the number line increases to the right

19. This means that even if we change the order of numbers in addition expression, the result remains same.

20. A whole number that can be divided evenly by numbers other than 1 or itself

21. 4524 and 7488

22. A portion of a line which starts at a point and goes off in a particular direction to infinity.

23. A line segment is a part of a line that is bounded by two distinct end points, and contains every point on the line between its endpoints

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24. X+6= -12

    X=-12-6

    X=-18

25. -7 + 8 -21+(87) = 67

26. A chessboard is inherently 9 vertical and 9 horizontal (thin) lines which intersect each other to form white and black blocks enclosed in between them (8 * 8 = 64 blocks).

Section - C

27. P/16=3

    P= 16*3

    P=48

28.

Square	Prism
A plane figure with four equal straight sides and four right angles.	A solid geometric figure whose two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilinear figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
There is only one form of square	There can be different kind of Prism example- Right Angled , Left angled etc
A=a square	Surface Area = 2 × Base Area + Base Perimeter × Length

29.

Largest Number = 8543

Smallest Number = 3458

Difference = 8543- 3458= 5085

30.

As basketball is a sphere as –

The points on the basketball are all the same distance from a fixed point.

The contours and plane sections of the basketball is circle.

The basketball has constant width and constant girth.

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31. An octagon is a geometrical shape that contains eight sides and eight angles. Octagons must have straight sides that connect; they cannot be curved or disconnected.
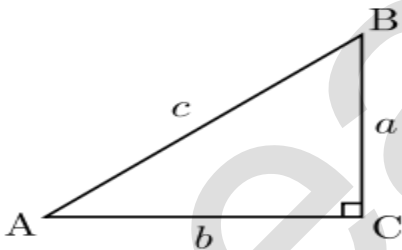
32.

Largest Number of 3 Digit = 999
Smallest Number of 3 digit = 100.
Difference = 999-100= 899

33.

X*122=3
X= 3/122
X= 0.24 (APPROX)

34.

This is a right angled triangle.
The sum of all the sides is 180 Degree.
Thus , 2/3 would be, 180*2/3= 120

35.

Total Amount of sheet = 25 Meters
I shoe is made in = 3.1 Meters
Thus, Number of shoes made in 25 meters= 25/3.1
Answer = 8.06 (Approx.)

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36.

    1 month Production= 151
    Chocolates to be produced = 1478
    Moths required = 1478/151
    Answer = 9.78 Months

37.

    The is based on the Vedic numbering system in which numbers over 9,999 are written in two-digit groups (or a mix of two- and three-digit groups) rather than the three-digit groups used in most other parts of the world. In Pakistan, this system is used in Urdu and other regional language media, but not in English-language media.

    Indian Value System is which starts with

    Units, tens, hundred, thousand, ten thousand, Lakh , ten lakh , Crore and so on

Section–D

38.

    The acute angle is the small angle which is less than 90°. If you choose the larger angle you. will have a Reflex Angleinstead: The smaller angle is an Acute Angle, but the largerangle is a Reflex Angle.

    The obtuse angle is the smaller angle. It is more than 90° and less than 180°. The smaller angle is an Obtuse Angle, but the larger angle is a Reflex Angle.

39.

    3 O'Clock- 90 Degree
    7 O'Clock- 210 Degree
    9 O'Clock- 90 Degree
    12 at the Midnight - 360 Degree

40.

    Let's take all lost figures as – and all gain figures as +
    -50 -15+90-30+100= 95
    Thus he won Rs .95 in the end

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41.

In number theory, two integers a and b are said to be relatively prime, mutually prime, or coprime (also spelled co-prime) if the only positive integer that divides both of them is 1. That is, the only common positive factor of the two numbers is 1. This is equivalent to their greatest common divisor being 1.

14 and 15 are coprime, being commonly divisible by only 1, but 14 and21 are not, because they are both divisible by 7. The numbers 1 and −1 are the only integers coprime to every integer, and they are the only integers to be coprime with0.

42.

A semi –Circle is a half of a circle or of its circumference.
An arc (symbol: ⌒) is a closed segment of a differentiable curve.

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