NPET'S ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL BELGAUM

SA-I MATHEMATICS RIVISION

Class: VI A/D

I. Multiple choice questions.

1) 1 million = _____ lakh
   a) 10 b) 100 c) 1000 d) 10000

2) _____ is the smallest whole number.
   a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) -1

3) Which of the following statement is true
   a) 1 is the smallest natural number.
   b) 50 is the predecessor of 49.
   c) 1 is the smallest whole number.
   d) 599 is the successor of 600.

4) A number which has more than two factors is called _____
   a) Prime numbers c) Co-prime numbers
   b) Composite numbers d) Factor

5) Which of the following number is not a factor of 12?
   a) 4 b) 2 c) 3 d) 8

6) An angle whose measure is equal to one fourth of revolution is
   a) Right angle b) Straight angle c) Acute angle d) Obtuse angle

7) A pair of lines which do not intersect at any point are_____
   a) Parallel line b) Line c) Intersecting lines d) Rays

8) The product of three negative integers is
   a) A positive number b) A negative number
   c) Either positive or negative d) None of these

9) 1 Crore = _____ ten lakhs.
   a) 100 b) 1 c) 10 d) None of these

10) The successor of 27562 is
   a) 27562 b) 27563 c) 27564 d) 27565

11) Which of the following statement is true
   a) All natural numbers are also whole numbers.
   b) All whole numbers are also natural numbers.
   c) There is no smallest whole number.
   d) The greatest whole number is 100.

12) A number which has only two factors is called a _____
   a) Prime number b) Composite number
   c) Co-prime numbers d) Factors

13) Which of the following number is a multiple of 15?
   a) 75 b) 10 c) 39 d) 93

14) An angle whose measure is equal to half of a revolution is_____
a) 90^0 b) 180^0 c)360^0 d) None of these

15) How many lines can pass through one given point?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 4 d) Countless

16) The collection of zero, positive and negative numbers is called _____
a) Natural number b) Whole numbers c) Integers d) Prime number

17) A triangle having three unequal sides is called _____
a) Scalene triangle b) isosceles triangle
c) Equilateral triangle d) Right angle

18) The angle measure for half a revolution is _____
a) 90^0 b) 180^0 c) 360 d) none of these

19) The preceeding number of the number 1 is
a) 2 b) 1 c) 0 d) None of these

20) Which of the following number is not a multiple of 15
a) 30 b) 60 c) 75 d) 18

II. ½ Mark questions.

a) Match the items in column 1 with the items in column 2.

Column 1	**Column 2**
21) 35	a) Multiple of 8
22) 15	b) Multiple of 7
23) 16	c) Multiple of 70
24) 20	d) Factor of 30
25) 25	e) Factor of 50
26) 140	f) Factor of 20
27) 2	g) Multiple of 9
28) 18	h) Factor of 12

b) **Match the following.**

Measures of Triangle	**Type of Triangle**
29) 3 sides of equal length	a) Scalene
30) 2 sides of equal length	b) Isosceles right-angled
31) All sides are of different lengths	c) Obtuse-angled
32) 3 acute angles	d) Right-angled
33) 1 right angle	e) Equilateral
34) 1 obtuse angle	f) Acute-angled
35) 1 right angle with two sides of equal length	g) Isosceles

36) An angle whose measurement lie between 90^0 & 180^0 h) Right angle

37) An angle whose measurement is 90^0 i) Obtuse angle

IV. 2 mark questions

38) Place commas correctly and write numerals.

a) Seventy three lakh seventy five thousand three hundred seven

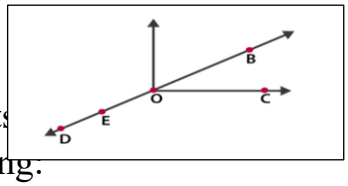
b) Twenty three thousand five hundred seventy eight

39) Write the next three natural numbers after 10,999.

40) Using divisibility test, determine which of the following numbers are divisible by 6.

a) 297144 b) 1258

41) Use the figure to name:



a) Five points b) A line

c) Four rays d) five line segments

42) Draw rough diagrams to illustrate the following.

a) Open curve b) Closed curve

43) Draw a rough sketch of a regular hexagon. Connecting any three of its vertices, draw a triangle. Identify the type of triangle you have drawn.

44) Define integers. Locate -3 on the number line

45) Insert commas suitably and write names according to Indian system of numeration.

a) 7375307 b) 23578

46) Write the three natural numbers occurring just before 10,000.

47) Find the HCF of : 18,48

48) Illustrate if possible, each one of the following with rough diagrams.

a) A closed curve that is not a polygon.

b) An open curve made up entirely of line segments.

49) Define quadrilateral. Mention its types.

50) Represent the following numbers on a number line.

a) +5 b) -10

V. 3 mark questions.

51) A merchant had Rs 78,592 with her. She placed an order for purchasing 40 radio sets at Rs 1200 each. How much money will remain with her after the purchase?

52) Define following with examples.

a) Prime numbers b) Composite numbers

53) Kirti bookstore sold books worth Rs 2,85,891 in the first week of June and books worth Rs 4,00,768 in the second week of the month. How much was the sale for the two weeks together? In which week was the sale greater and by how much?

54) Write all the factors of:

a) 24 b) 15 c) 21

d) 27 e) 12 f) 20

VI. 4 mark questions

55) Solve :

a) A book exhibition was held for four days in a school. The number of tickets sold at the counter on the first, second, third and final day was respectively 1094, 1812, 2050 and 2751. Find the total number of tickets sold on all four days. (2m)

b) Find the difference between the greatest and the least 5-digit number that can be written using the digits 6, 2, 7, 4, and 3 each only once. (2m)

56) Draw a rough figure and label it suitably in each of the following cases.

a) Point P lies on $\overline{AB}$.

b) $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{PQ}$ intersect at M.

c) Line l contains E and F but not D

d) $\overleftrightarrow{OP}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{OQ}$ meet at O.

57) Consider the following figure of line $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$. Say whether the following statements are true or false in the context of the given figure.

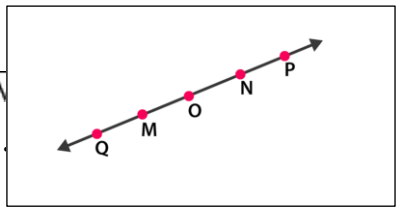
a) Q, M, O, N, P are points on the line $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$.

b) M, O, N are points on a line segment $\overline{MN}$.

c) M and N are the endpoints of the line segment $\overline{MN}$

d) O and N are the endpoints of the line segment $\overline{OP}$.

e) M is one of the endpoints of the line segment $\overline{QO}$.



f) M is the point on ray $\overrightarrow{OP}$.

g) Ray $\overrightarrow{OP}$ is different from ray $\overrightarrow{QP}$.

h) Ray $\overrightarrow{OP}$ is the same as ray $\overrightarrow{OM}$