



MATHS

SAMPLE BOOK



MATHS



I'm the
Intelli Kid

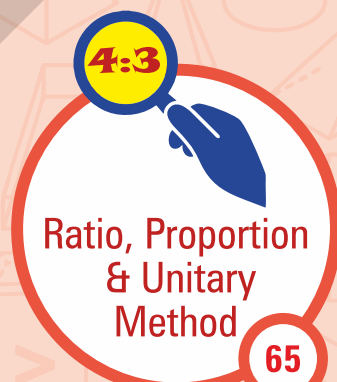
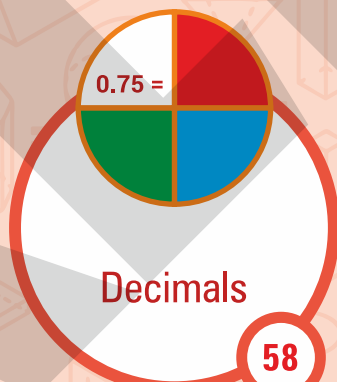
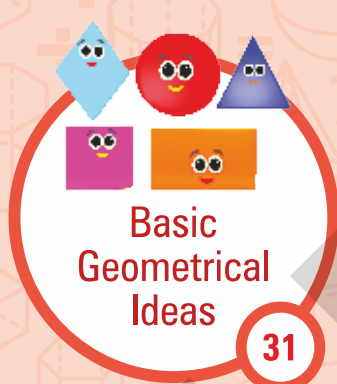
and
I'm becoming the
Best Version
of myself with





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GRADE-6





I AM PROGRESSING

(Tick mark the columns after achieving the Learning Milestones)



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 Integers				
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SAMPLE THEORY

CHAPTER 1

KNOWING OUR NUMBERS

INTRODUCTION

We count things using numbers. Without numbers, it would be difficult for us to count or compare the set of items. We always start counting from 1.

The representation of numbers using digits or figures is known as notation, and the representation of numbers in words is known as numeration.

Two Methods of Numeration

1. Indian System of Numeration

2. International System of Numeration

PLACE VALUE & FACE VALUE

The **Place Value** represents the value of each digit in a number according to its place in the Number. The **Face Value** of a digit in a number is the digit itself.

PLACE VALUE CHART

The place value chart is used to identify the value of each digit in a number according to its position. It plays an important role to read, write or represent a number.

NUMBER NAME

Just like everything in the world, numbers too have number names. In math, numbers have names in words.

To read or write a number name, always start with the higher period. Higher periods are always read or written first.

PLACEMENT OF COMMAS

In both the Indian and International Systems of Numeration, we place commas from right to left. Only the difference is:

- (i) In the Indian System of Numerations, first, we place a comma after three digits and then place a comma after every two digits.
- (ii) In the International System of Numerations, we place a comma after every three digits.

INDIAN PLACE VALUE CHART

The below-given place value chart is divided into many rows, in which the first two rows show the Periods and Places.

(i) The ones, tens and hundreds places are grouped in the first period, i.e., the one's period.

(ii) The thousands and ten thousand places are grouped in the second period, i.e., the thousand's period.

(iii) The lakhs and ten lakhs places are grouped in the third period, i.e., the lakh's period.

(iv) The crores and ten crores places are grouped in the fourth period, i.e., the crore's period.

Let's understand the numeral 178654321 according to the Indian Place Value Chart.

INDIAN PLACE VALUE CHART									
PERIODS	ONES		THOUSANDS		LAKHS		CRORES		
PLACES	One	Ten	One	Ten	One	Ten	One	Ten	One
NUMBERS	1	7	8	6	5	4	3	2	1
FACE VALUE	1	7	8	6	5	4	3	2	1
PLACE VALUE	1000000	7000000	800000	6000000	50000	4000000	300	20	1
EXPANDED FORM	1000000 + 7000000 + 800000 + 6000000 + 50000 + 4000000 + 300 + 20 + 1								
IN WORDS	Seventeen crore eighty six lakh fifty four thousand three hundred twenty one								
SHORT FORM	17,86,54,321								

INTERNATIONAL PLACE VALUE CHART

The below-given place value chart is divided into many rows, in which the first two rows show the Periods and Places.

(i) The ones, tens and hundreds places are grouped in the first period, i.e., the one's period.

(ii) The thousands, ten thousand and hundred thousand places are grouped in the second period, i.e., the thousand's period.



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SAMPLE EXERCISE



EXERCISE

GRADE-6 Knowing Our Numbers



Directions: Solve the following multiple choice questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

- A man has ₹ 20 million, and a woman has ₹ 2 crores. Find which one of the following is correct for the money they have ?**
(1) 2 crores = 20 million
(2) 2 crores > 20 million
(3) 20 million > 2 crores
(4) None of these
- Find the difference between the greatest & the smallest number formed by using the digits 2, 4, 6, 9 at only once.**
(1) 2,469
(2) 9,642
(3) 7,173
(4) 12,111
- Which of the following 4-digit smallest numbers is formed by using the digits 5, 3, 7, 9 if you have to use the smallest odd prime number two times ?**
(1) 3,579
(2) 3,355
(3) 3,357
(4) 3,359
- Which of the following represents the smallest 3-digit number formed by using the digits 4, 2, 0 at only once ?**
(1) 042
(2) 024
(3) 240
(4) 204
- If we interchange the unit-digit and thousand-digit of the smallest 4-digit number, then the value of the formed number is _____.**
(1) 1000
(2) 100
(3) 10
(4) 1
- Which of the following represents the numeration of 3 million 25 thousand 4 hundred and sixty-five in the Indian System of Numeration ?**
(1) 30,25,465
(2) 3,025,465
(3) 3,250,465
(4) 32,50,465
- In which of the following Systems of Numeration we can take the value as 367 thousand ?**
(1) Indian System of Numeration
(2) International System of Numeration
(3) Both (1) & (2)
(4) All of these
- Find the product of the highest factor of the digit at the tens place and the digit at the thousands place of the number 24,392.**
(1) 12
(2) 4
(3) 3
(4) 36
- If a man purchases 1750 g of Guava in ₹ 35, find the weight (in kg) of Guavas purchased in ₹ 65.**
(1) 2 kg
(2) 4 kg
(3) 3.25 kg
(4) 3.75 kg
- Find the difference between the numbers in the ratio of 11:14 and the sum of the numbers is equal to 879100.**
(1) 1,05,492
(2) 3,86,804
(3) 4,92,296
(4) 1,50,492

11. Find the product of CDV and KCV.
- (1) 10,875 (2) 9,875 (3) 12,875 (4) None of these
12. Find the average marks (approximated value by rounding off) obtained by 3 kids in a mathematics exam of 100 marks. If Henry scored 87 marks, Jenny scored 92 marks, and Harvey scored 92.
- (1) 90 (2) 87 (3) 96 (4) 91
13. How many 'ten' are there in 23 lakhs and 47 thousands?
- (1) 2,34,70,000 (2) 2,30,47,000 (3) 2,33,71,000 (4) 2,33,47,000
14. Identify the type of a number formed when you subtract 55 from the number formed by interchanging its digits with each other?
- (1) Even (2) Odd (3) Prime (4) A multiple of 5
15. In a room, there are 3 people: Jessica, Scott, Steve. If Jessica has ₹ 3 million, Scott has ₹ 21,34,000, and the total money in the room is ₹ 80,86,000. Find the amount of money owned by Steve.
- (1) ₹ 28,86,000 (2) ₹ 55,86,000 (3) ₹ 46,86,000 (4) ₹ 1,21,24,000
16. Which of the following is a false statement?
- (1) If you subtract 1 from the smallest 3-digit number, you'll get the greatest 6-digit number.
 (2) 238 is the same as CCXXXVIII in Roman Numerals.
 (3) The difference between CXC and CXC is 4.
 (4) The sum of 55 and 7 is equal to 1000.
17. A man sells an article at ₹ 92.50. If it was marked as ₹ 100, then, find the discount availed by the customer in 'paise'. (Marked Price = Selling Price + Discount)
- (1) 7.2 (2) 720 (3) 72 (4) 7200
18. Arrange the students of Grade 6 of Saint Public School in ascending order as per their weight. The following table shows the weights of 5 students:
- (1) Lucas < Lora < Luke < Lyle < Leo
 (2) Lucas > Lora > Luke > Lyle > Leo
 (3) Lora < Lucas < Luke < Lyle < Leo
 (4) Lora > Lucas > Luke > Lyle > Leo
- | Student's Name | Weight |
|----------------|-----------|
| Lucas | 37 kg |
| Lora | 40 kg 2 g |
| Lyle | 45 kg 5 g |
| Leo | 41 kg |
| Luke | 39 kg 2 g |
19. Forty Seven Million Thirty Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Seven is the same as _____.
- (1) 47,38,927 (2) 47,038,927 (3) 47,380,927 (4) 47,308,927
20. Which of the following is the difference between the largest and the second largest number formed by using the digits 4, 5, 2, 8 exactly for one time?
- (1) 180 (2) 18 (3) 45 (4) 7371
21. If we have 388 F's, how many more F's are required to make a ten thousand?
- (1) 912 (2) 961 (3) 1,290 (4) 389