6 - 8 Time	STD. : 2.00 Hrs	Матн	EMATICS	Marks	: 6
I		correct answer.		8 X 1	
1.	The difference	e between the suc	cessor and the pr	edecessor of 99999 i	S
	a) 90000	b) 1	c) 2	d) 99001	
2.	The whole nu	mber that does no			
	a) 10	100	c) 1	d) none of these	
3.		$y \ln y + 7 = 13 \text{ is}$			
		b) y = 6			172
4.	The ratio of t	he number of side:	s of a triangle to	the number of sides	of
	rectangle is			2 2 2	
		b) 3:4			
5.				dolls is Rs	
	a) 260	b) 270	c) 30	d) 93	
6.	The line segn	nent is denoted as			
	a) AB		c) AB	d) AB	
7.	177	ks WI IIII represe			
15/10	a) 5	b) 8	c) 9	d) 10	
8.	1000	etween any two ba			
	a) can be diff		b) are the		
	c) are not th		d) all of the		
II	Fill in the bla			5 X 1	
9.		years now, 7 year		s Rs in 30 da	ay:
11.		to Rs. 5 =			
12.		nt from point B to p		hv	
13.	MILES PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	ks for number 8 in			
III	Say true or			5 X 1	L
		a one digit number	r is always a one	ATT TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	_
		ed off as 100 to th	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	argic manifection	
		hree times C is '10	MICHAEL HARVETON		
17.	10 books is	to 15 books as 3 b	ooks is to 15 box	oks.	
18,	20° and 70°	are complementar	γ.		
			MT a - essib use	sing கணிதம் (EM) பக்க	de

IV Answer any seven questions from the following.

 $7 \times 2 = 14$

- 19. Write the number name of the numeral 75, 32, 105 in the Indian system.
- 20. Simplify: $24 + 2 \times 8 + 2 1$.
- 21. Find the estimated value of 5598 +689 .
- 22. If g is equal to 300, what is the value of g-1 and g+1?
- 23. A piece of wire is 12S cm long. What will be the length of the side, if it is formed as an equilateral triangle?
- 24. Find the ratio of 500g to 250g.
- 25. By proportionality law, check whether 3:2 and 30:20 are in proportion.
- 26. Find the supplementary angle of 70°.
- 27. Write two examples for primary data.
- 28. How many triangles are there in the given figure?



V . "Answer any four questions from the following.

4 X 5'= 20

- Arrange the following numbers in the descending order:
 128435, 10835, 21354, 6348, 25840.
- 30. Simplify: $20+[8X2+\{(6X3)-(10+5)\}]$
- 31. Complete the table and find the value of K for which $\frac{K}{\sqrt{3}}$ gives 5.

K	3	6	9	12	15	18
K/3	1	2				

- 32. Kumaran has Rs. 600 and wants to divide it between Vimala and Yazhini in the ratio 2: 3. Who will get more and how much?
- 33. Pari wants to buy 5 tennis balls from a sports shop. If a dozen balls cost Rs. 180, how much should Pari pay to buy 5 balls?
- 34. Thamarai is fond of reading books. The number of pages read by her on each day during the last 40 days are given below. Make a Tally Marks table.

1 3 5 6 6 3 5 4 1 6 2 5 3 4 1 6 6 5 5 1 1 2 3 2 5 2 4 1 6 2 5 5 6 5 5 3 5 2 5 1

35. Suppose you have two shorts, one is black and the other one is blue; three shirts which are in white, blue and red. You again wish to make different combinations, but you always want to make sure that the shorts and shirt that you wear are of different colours. List and check how many combinations are possible now.

VI Answer any one of the following.

 $1 \times 8 = 8$

- 36. Construct a line segment QR = 10cm, using ruler and compass.
- 37. Use a protractor to draw an angle 90°.

MT 6 – ஆம் வகுப்பு கணிதம் (EM) பக்கம் – 2



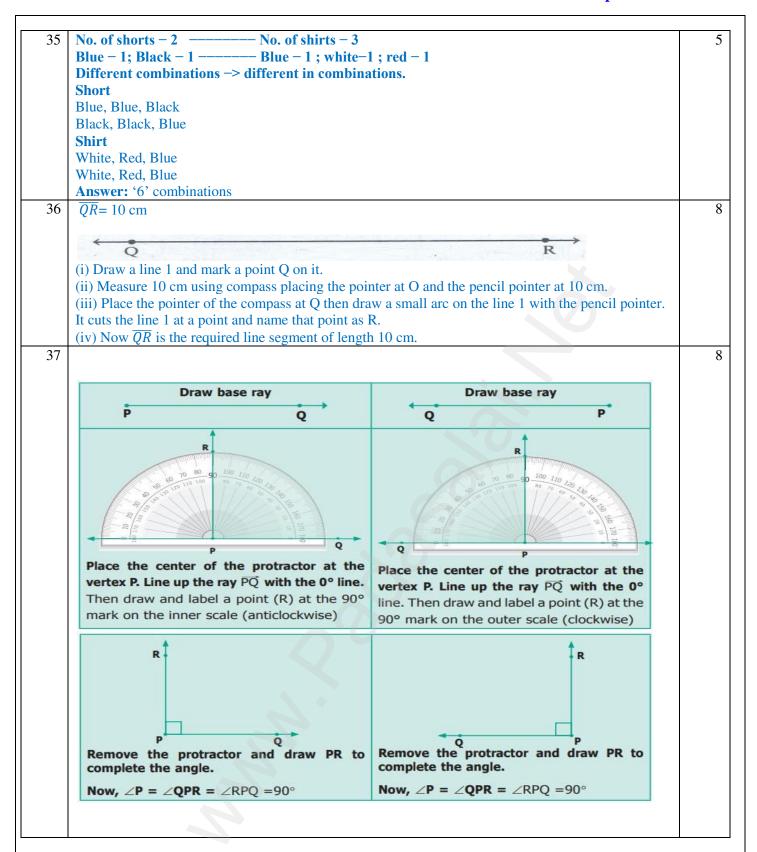
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ANSWER KEY

Q.No	Solution	Mark
1	c) 2	1
2	b) 0	1
3	b) y = 6	1
4	b) 3:4	1
5	b) 270	1
6	d) \overline{AB}	1
7	c) 9	1
8	b) are the same	1
9	360	1
10	n-7	1
		1
11	3:5	1
12	\overline{BA}	1
13	шш	1
14	False	1
15	True	1
16	False	1
17	False	1
18	True	1
19	75,32,105 = Seventy five lakh thirty two thousand one hundred and five.	2
20	$24 + 2 \times 8 \div 2 - 1$ (given question)	2
	$= 24 + 2 \times 4 - 1$ (÷ operation, completed first)	
	= 24 + 8 - 1 (× operation, completed second)	
	= 32 - 1 (+ operation, completed third)	
	= 31 (- operation, completed last)	
21	operation, compressed rately	2
	A short velocity and a first section of the section	
	Actual value Estimated value	
	8 8	
	689 5598 700 5600	
	5512 5600	
	86 0	
	5600 is nearest to 5598	
	700 is nearest to 689	
	Hence, the estimated value of $5598 \div 689$ is 8	
22	g = 300	2
	g-1=300-1=299	
	g + 1 = 300 + 1 = 301	
23	Equilateral triangle = 3 equal sides	2
	A piece wire [circumference] = 12s	_
	one side length = $12s / 3$	
	= 48	
24	$500 \text{ g to } 250 \text{ g} = 500 : 250 = 500 / 250 = 500 \div 250 / 250 \div 250 = 2/1 = 2 : 1$	2
∠+	This is the ratio in the simplest form.	
25	Here the extremes are 3 and 20 and the means are 2 and 30.	2
23		
	Product of extremes, $ad = 3 \times 20 = 60$.	
	Product of means, $bc = 2 \times 30 = 60$.	
27	Thus by proportionality law, we find $ad = bc$ and hence $3:2$ and $30:20$ are in proportion.	
26	Supplementary angle of $70^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} - 70^{\circ} = 110^{\circ}$	2

27						
	Examples (Primary d				2	
	1)List of absentees in to	ne class. habits of students conductor	ed by a pen manufactur	ing company		
		ollected by students for st		ing company.		
28	A, B, C, D are four tria				2	
	Combining A & D, B & D and D & C do not form any triangles. Combining A, B & D; A, C & D and B, D & C also do not form any triangles.					
	Combining A, B & D; Combining A, B, C & 1		iso do not form any tria	ngles.		
	Total number of triang					
	/					
	_ A					
	R	D C				
		V -				
		(a)				
20	D	425 25040 21254 10025	(249			
29 30	$20 + [8 \times 2 + {\overline{6 \times 3}}]$	435, 25840, 21354, 10835 10 ÷ 5}] (given question			5	
20	$= 20 + [8 \times 2 + \{18 - 1\}]$					
	$= 20 + [8 \times 2 + \{18 - 2\}]$ (÷ completed second)					
	$= 20 + [8 \times 2 + 16]$	({ } complete				
	= 20 + [16 + 16] = 20 + 32	(x completed	completed fifth)			
	=52	(+ completed				
31		(· compressor			5	
	k 3	6	9 12	15	18	
	$\frac{k}{3}$ 1	. 2	3 4	5	6	
	3			0:71		
	3			1967		
32	Divide the whole mon	ney into $2 + 3 = 5$ equal		1967	5 parts and 5	
32	Divide the whole mon Yazhini gets 3 parts ou	t of 5 parts.		1967	5 parts and 5	
32	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts ou Amount Vimala gets =	t of 5 parts. $\stackrel{?}{=} 600 \times 2/5 = \stackrel{?}{=} 240$		1967	5 parts and 5	
32	Divide the whole mon Yazhini gets 3 parts ou Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets =	t of 5 parts. $\stackrel{?}{=} 600 \times 2/5 = \stackrel{?}{=} 240$	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	•	
32	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts ou Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we	t of 5 parts. $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}$	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	•	
	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts ou Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls =	t of 5 parts. $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}$	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	•	
	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts ou Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ₹ Cost of 12 balls = ₹	t of 5 parts. $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}$	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	•	
	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts ou Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls =	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 = ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, we can solve this as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	•	
	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts out Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 = ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, which is as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15 5 = ₹ 75	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	•	
	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts out Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ⇒ Cost of 12 balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12 Cost of 5 balls = 5 × 15	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 = ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, w can solve this as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15 5 = ₹ 75 ₹ 75 for 5 balls.	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	•	
33	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts out Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ⇒ Cost of 12 balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12 Cost of 5 balls = 5 × 15 Hence, Pari has to pay	t of 5 parts. $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}$	parts then, Vimala get which is ₹ 120 more that	s 2 parts out of	5	
33	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts out Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ⇒ Cost of 12 balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12 Cost of 5 balls = 5 × 15 Hence, Pari has to pay The Tally marks table in	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 = ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, w can solve this as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15 5 = ₹ 75 ₹ 75 for 5 balls.	parts then, Vimala get	s 2 parts out of	5	
33	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts out Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ₹ Cost of 12 balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12 Cost of 5 balls = 5 × 15 Hence, Pari has to pay The Tally marks table in Number of	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 = ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, w can solve this as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15 5 = ₹ 75 ₹ 75 for 5 balls. Is given below.	parts then, Vimala get which is ₹ 120 more that	s 2 parts out of	5	
33	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts out Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ⇒ Cost of 12 balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12 Cost of 5 balls = 5 × 15 Hence, Pari has to pay The Tally marks table is Number of pages	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, w can solve this as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15 5 = ₹ 75 ₹ 75 for 5 balls. Is given below. Tally Marks	parts then, Vimala get which is ₹ 120 more that Frequency 7	s 2 parts out of	5	
33	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts out Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ⇒ Cost of 12 balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12 Cost of 5 balls = 5 × 15 Hence, Pari has to pay The Tally marks table is Number of pages	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, w can solve this as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15 5 = ₹ 75 ₹ 75 for 5 balls. s given below. Tally Marks	parts then, Vimala get which is ₹ 120 more that Frequency 7 6	s 2 parts out of	5	
33	Divide the whole more Yazhini gets 3 parts ou Amount Vimala gets = Amount Yazhini gets = Vimala received ₹ 240 By unitary method, we Cost of a dozen balls = ⇒ Cost of 12 balls = ₹ Cost of 1 ball = 180/12 Cost of 5 balls = 5 × 15 Hence, Pari has to pay The Tally marks table is Number of pages 1 2 3	t of 5 parts. ₹ 600 × 2/5 = ₹ 240 ₹ 600 × 3/5 = ₹ 360 and Yazhini gets ₹ 360, w can solve this as follows: ₹ 180 180 = ₹ 15 5 = ₹ 75 ₹ 75 for 5 balls. s given below. Tally Marks	parts then, Vimala get which is ₹ 120 more that Frequency 7 6 5	s 2 parts out of	5	
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