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Mathematics

6th Standard

Based on the New Syllabus for 2018 - 19

Term - II

Salient Features :

- Term-wise Guide as per the New Textbook for the year 2018 - 19, for Term - II
- Complete Solutions to Textbook Exercises.
- Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.



SURA PUBLICATIONS

Chennai

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Padasalai

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CHAPTER 01

NUMBERS

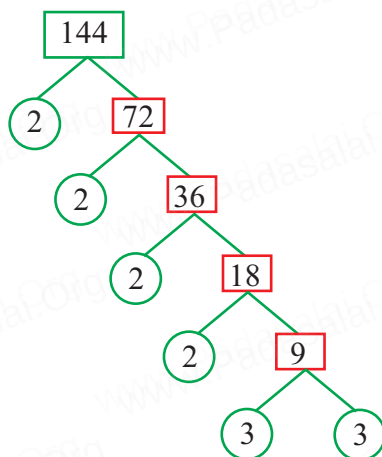


- ★ A number which cannot be divided equally into groups of two are called odd numbers. All odd numbers end with anyone of the digits 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.
- ★ A number which can be divided equally into groups of two are called even number. All even numbers end with any one of the digits 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.
- ★ Odd and even numbers come alternatively.
- ★ The sum of any two odd numbers is always an even number.
- ★ The sum of an odd number and an even number is always an odd number.
- ★ The product of any two odd numbers is always an odd number.
- ★ The product of an odd end an even number is always an even number.
- ★ The product of three odd numbers is always an odd number.
- ★ 1 is the first odd natural number and 0 is the first even whole number.
- ★ 1 is odd and its successor 2 is even and so the predecessor of 1, 0 is even
- ★ A factor is a number that divides the given number exactly (gives remainder zero).
- ★ Every factor of a number is less than or equal to that number.
- ★ Every multiple of a number is greater than or equal to that number.
- ★ Multiples of a number are endless.

1.2. PRIME AND COMPOSITE NUMBERS

- ★ A natural number greater than 1, having only two factors namely 1 and the number itself is called a prime number.
- ★ A natural number having more than 2 factors is called a composite number.
- ★ A number is a **perfect number** if the sum of its factors except that number gives the number. Eg : 6. Since sum of its factors other than 6 is $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$.
- ★ Total number of primes upto 100 is 25.
- ★ The only prime number which ends with 5 is 5.

(c) 144



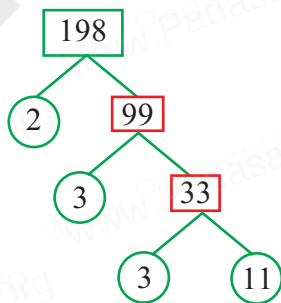
$$144 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3.$$

Also

2	144
2	72
2	36
2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

$$\therefore 144 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3.$$

(d) 198



$$198 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11$$

Also

2	198
3	99
3	33
11	11
	1

$$198 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11$$

Additional Questions

1. What is the total number of primes upto 100 ?

Ans: 25

2. Check whether (37, 39) is a twin prime ?

Ans: No, because 39 is not a prime number.

3. Check the divisibility by 11 of 684398 ?

Ans: In 684398

Sum of digits in odd places = $8 + 3 + 8 = 19$

Sum of digits in even places = $6 + 4 + 9 = 19$.

Difference = $19 - 19 = 0$.

∴ 684398 is divisible by 11.

4. Is 53249624 is divisible by 8 ? How ?

Ans: In 53249624, consider the last three digits 624, which is divisible by 8.

∴ 53249624 is divisible by 8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 8 \overline{) 624} \\ \underline{56} \\ 64 \\ \underline{64} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

5. Factorise 1056.

Ans:

2	1056
2	528
2	264
2	132
2	66
3	33
11	11
	1

$$1056 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$$

Objective Type Questions

10. Which of the following pairs is co-prime?

- (a) 51, 63 (b) 52, 91 (c) 71, 81 (d) 81, 99

[Ans: (c) 71, 81]

11. The greatest four digit number which is exactly divisible by 8, 9 and 12 is

- (a) 9999 (b) 9996 (c) 9696 (d) 9936

[Ans: (d) 9936]

12. The HCF of two numbers is 2 and their LCM is 154. If the difference between numbers is 8, then the sum is

- (a) 26 (b) 36 (c) 46 (d) 56

[Ans: (b) 36]

13. Which of the following cannot be the HCF of two numbers whose LCM is 120?

- (a) 60 (b) 40 (c) 80 (d) 30

[Ans: (c) 80]

Additional Questions

1. A heap of stones can be made up into groups of 21. When made up into groups of 16, 20, 25 and 45 there are 3 stones left in each case. How many stones at least can there be in the heap?

Ans: LCM of 16, 20, 25, 45 = $2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
 = 3600

2	16, 20, 25, 45
5	8, 10, 25, 45
2	8, 2, 5, 9
5	4, 1, 5, 9
2	4, 1, 1, 9
2	2, 1, 1, 9
3	1, 1, 1, 9
3	1, 1, 1, 3
	1, 1, 1, 1

∴ The heap contain $3600 + 3 = 3603$ stones atleast.

3603 stones at least can there be in the heap.

UNIT TEST

Time : 45 mins.

Marks : 40

I. Fill in the blanks.

$5 \times 1 = 5$

1. The only prime triplet that exists is _____.
2. The _____ of the factors in the product will not affect the value of the number.
3. HCF of x and $y =$ _____ if y is a multiple of x .
4. LCM is always greater than or equal to the _____ of the given number.
5. Every composite number can be expressed as a product of prime numbers in a _____ way.

II. Say True or False

$5 \times 1 = 5$

1. 2 is the only even prime number.
2. Two consecutive even prime numbers are known as twin primes.
3. Two co-prime numbers are always prime numbers.
4. The LCM of two co-prime numbers is equal to the product of the numbers.
5. For co-prime numbers LCM is 1.

III. Choose the best answer

$5 \times 1 = 5$

1. Which of the following is not co-primes?
(a) 8,10 (b) 11,12 (c) 1,3 (d) 31,33
2. The number of distinct prime factors of the largest 4-digit number is
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 11
3. The largest number which always divides the sum of any pair of consecutive odd number is
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
4. Which of the following number is divisible by 8?
(a) 293 (b) 1205 (c) 1648 (d) 2063
5. If the number $7254 * 41$ is divisible by 3 then $*$ is
(a) 9 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 2

IV. Answer any three of the following questions.

$3 \times 2 = 6$

1. Write all the factors of 24.
2. What is the smallest prime number?

CHAPTER 02 MEASUREMENTS



- ★ Yard is the distance between tip of the nose to the tip of the thumb.
- ★ The metric measures were defined in 1971 by the General Conference of Weights and Measures.
- ★ Metric units are based on the decimal system (10), which is easier to convert from one unit to another.
- ★ Universally accepted basic metric units are

⇒ Length in metre

⇒ Weight in gram

⇒ Capacity in litre

We use

Size	Metric units used
Large	Length - Kilometre Weight - Kilogram Volume - Kilolitre
Medium	Length - Metre Weight - Gram Volume - Litre
Small	Length - Centimetre Weight - Centigram Volume - Centilitre
Very Small	Length - Millimetre Weight - Milligram Volume - Millilitre

(b) Can we add the following?

(i) 6 litre + 7 kg

Ans: No, we can't add.

(ii) 3 m + 5 l

Ans: No. We can't add.

(iii) 400 ml + 300 g

Ans: No. We can't add.

EXERCISE 2.1 (Text Book Page No. 30 & 31)

1. Fill in the blanks.

(i) $250\text{ ml} + \frac{1}{2}\text{ l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ l}.$

[Ans: $\frac{3}{4}\text{ l}$]

(ii) $150\text{ kg } 200\text{ g} + 55\text{ kg } 750\text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ g}.$

[Ans: 205 kg 950 g]

(iii) $20\text{ l} - 1\text{ l } 500\text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ l } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ ml}.$

[Ans: 18 l 500 ml]

(iv) $450\text{ ml} \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ l } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ ml}.$

[Ans: 2 l 250 ml]

(v) $50\text{ Kg} \div 100\text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

[Ans: 500]

2. True or False.

(i) Pugazhenthai ate 100 g of nuts which is equal to 0.1 kg.

[Ans: True]

(ii) Meena bought 250 ml of buttermilk which is equal to 2.5 l.

[Ans: False]

(iii) Karkuzhali's bag 1 kg 250 g and Poongkodi's bag 2 kg 750 g. The total weight of their bags 4 kg.

[Ans: True]

(iv) Vanmathi bought 4 books each weighing 500 g. Total weight of 4 books is 2 kg.

[Ans: True]

(v) Gayathri bought 1 kg of birthday cake. She shared 450 g with her friends. The weight of cake remaining is 650 g.

[Ans: False]

Objective Type Questions

14. 9 m 4 cm is equal to

- (a) 94 cm (b) 904 cm (c) 9.4 cm (d) 0.94 cm

[Ans: (b) 904 cm]

15. 1006 g is equal to

- (a) 1 kg 6 g (b) 10 kg 6 g (c) 100 kg 6g (d) 1 kg 600 g

[Ans: (a) 1 kg 6 g]

16. Every day 150 l of water is sprayed in the garden, water sprayed in a week is

- (a) 700 l (b) 1000 l (c) 950 l (d) 1050 l

[Ans: (d) 1050 l]

17. Which is the greatest? 0.007 g, 70 mg, 0.07 cg

- (a) 0.07 cg (b) 0.007 g (c) 70 mg (d) all are equal

[Ans: (d) 70 mg]

18. 7 km – 4200 m is equal to _____

- (a) 3 km 800 m (b) 2 km 800 m
(c) 3 km 200 m (d) 2 km 200 m

[Ans: (b) 2 km 800 m]

Additional Questions

1. (a) What are the universally accepted basic metric units?

Ans: Universally accepted basic metric units are:

Length in metre

Weight in gram and

Capacity (Volume) in litre.

(b) A cow gives 10 litres of milk in the morning and 8 litres in the evening. Find the total milk it gives for a week in ml?

Ans: Litres of milk the cow gives in the morning = 10 l.

Litres of milk the cow gives in the evening = 8 l.

Total milk per day = 10 + 8 = 18 l.

(ii) 5 hours 35 minutes 40 seconds into seconds

Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Total seconds
5	5×60	$5 \times 60 \times 60$	18,000
	35	35×60	2,100
		40	40
		Total	20,140

$\therefore$ 5 hours 35 minutes 40 seconds = 20,140 seconds

(iii) $3 \frac{1}{2}$ hours into minutes

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ hours} &= 3 \text{ hours } 30 \text{ minutes} \\
 &= 3 \times 60 \text{ minutes} + 30 \text{ minutes} \\
 &= 180 \text{ minutes} + 30 \text{ minutes} \\
 &= 210 \text{ minutes}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ hours} = 210 \text{ minutes}$$

(iv) 5580 minutes into hours

$$\begin{aligned}
 580 \text{ minutes} &= \frac{580}{60} \text{ hours} \\
 &= 9 \text{ hours } 40 \text{ minutes}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$580 \text{ minutes} = 9 \text{ hours } 40 \text{ minutes}$$

(v) 25200 seconds into hours

$$25200 \text{ seconds} = \frac{25200}{60} \text{ minutes}$$

$$= 420 \text{ minutes}$$

$$= \frac{420}{60} \text{ hours} = 7 \text{ hours}$$

$$\therefore 25200 \text{ seconds} = 7 \text{ hours.}$$

Additional Questions

1. A bus leaves for Kanchipuram from Chennai at 4.30 p.m. It takes 1 hr 25 min. to reach there. At what time will it reach at Kanchipuram ?

Ans: Starting time from Chennai = 4 : 30 pm.

Duration of travel = 01 hr : 25 min

Arrival at Kanchipuram = 5 : 55 pm

∴ The bus will reach Kanchipuram at 5 : 55 pm.

2. The duration of a film show is 3 hrs 15 min. It starts at 6 : 30 p.m. When will it end?

Ans: The film starts at = 6 : 30 pm.

Duration of the film show = 3 hr : 15 min

∴ The show end at = 9 : 45 p.m.

3. A train arrive Chennai Central at 11:55 am. It reached Chennai 1 hr 25 min late. What is the scheduled arrival time of the train at Chennai?

Ans: The train arrived Chennai at 11 : 55 am = 11 : 55 hrs

The train is late by = 1 hrs 25 min

∴ Scheduled Time = 10 : 30 hrs

The scheduled arrival time = 10.30 a.m

4. Raju visited a fashion show. He stayed there for 2 hr 30 min and came back to home. If he reached in the fashion show at 8 : 45 pm. When did he leave for his home?

Ans: Raju reached the fashion show at 8 : 45 p.m

He stayed there for 2 hr : 30 min

∴ He will leave the show at 10 : 75 min

= 10 hr 75 min

= 10 hrs (60 + 15) min

= 10 hrs + 1 hr 15 min

= 11 hrs 15 min

Raju will leave the show at 11 : 15 p.m

V. Answer any three of the following questions.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

1. Convert 0.678 g into kg, cg and mg.
2. A School has one hour of play time twice in a week. Find the play time of a week in seconds.
3. Total School hours of a school is 7 hours. In which lunch break 45 min, interval break 15 min in the morning and 10 min in the evening. If the school Starts at 9 a.m. At what time it closes? Find the working hours without break?
4. Ammu's date of birth is 1.2.2003, What is her age on 25.07.2018?
5. A School Starts a program of planting trees on 3.4.2000 and 1000 trees were planted upto 15.3.2001. Again 1000 trees were planted from 23.04.2001 to 18.8.2001. How many days the program is alive for planting 2000 trees?

ANSWERS

I. 1. 1971

2. milligram

3. 10,00,000

4. 29.

5. 400

II. 1. (c) 366

2. (b) 2000

3. (c) 24 : 00 hrs

4. (d) 2 am to 6 am

5. (a) 1000

III. 1. 856 g.

2. 5

3. 1000 m

4. 80 m

5. 21 kg 900 g.

CHAPTER

03

BILL, PROFIT & LOSS



BILLS

A bill has the following details

1. Name of the shop
2. Serial number of the bill
3. Date on which the bill is produced
4. The list of the items purchased
5. Cost of each item
6. Total number of items purchased
7. Amount paid for the purchase
8. Tax details

PROFIT & LOSS

- ★ Cost Price (C.P) is the price at which an item is purchased.
- ★ Selling price (S.P) is the price at which an item is sold.
- ★ Profit is the difference between S.P and C.P. ie when $S.P. > C.P.$, Profit = $S.P - C.P$
- ★ Loss is the difference between C.P and S.P, ie when $C.P > S.P.$, Loss = $C.P - S.P$
- ★ Discount = $M.P - S.P$
- ★ Selling Price $S.P = M.P - \text{Discount}$
- ★ No commodity can be sold beyond the Maximum Retail price (M.R.P)
- ★ Charges such as transportation cost, labour cost, installation charge, painting charge, repairing charge etc... has to be added to the C.P to get actual profit or loss.

- 14. Mangai bought a cell phone for ₹12,585. It fell down. She spent ₹500 on it repair. She sold it to ₹7,500. Find her profit or loss.**

Ans: Cost of the cell phone = ₹ 12,585

Spent on repairs = ₹ 500

∴ Cost price = cost of cell phone + repair charge

= 12,585 + 500 = ₹ 13,085

S.P = 7,500

Here C.P > S.P

It is loss

Loss = C.P – S.P = 13,085 – 7500 = ₹ 5,585

Loss = ₹ 5,585

Objective Type Questions

- 15. Discount is subtracted from _____ to get S.P.**

(a) M.P

(b) C.P

(c) Loss

(d) Profit

[Ans: (a) M. P]

- 16. Overhead expenses is always included in _____.**

(a) S.P

(b) C.P.

(c) Profit

(d) Loss

[Ans: (b) C.P]

- 17. There is no profit or loss when _____.**

(a) C.P = S.P.

(b) C.P. > S.P

(c) C.P. < S.P

(d) M.P = Discount

[Ans: (a) cost price = selling price]

- 18. Discount = M.P _____.**

(a) Profit

(b) S.P

(c) Loss

(d) C.P

[Ans: (b) S.P]

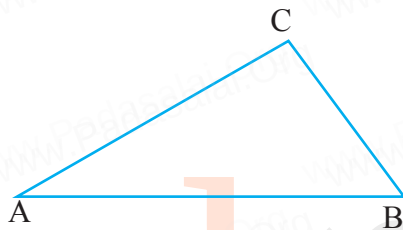
CHAPTER

04

GEOMETRY



- ★ To form a closed figure we need atleast 3 sides.
- ★ A three sided closed plane figure is called a triangle.
- ★ It can be represented as $\triangle ABC$ if the vertices are A, B and C.
- ★ The point of intersection of two sides of the triangle is called vertex .



- ★ Here $\triangle ABC$ has angles $\angle ABC$, $\angle BCA$ and $\angle CAB$.
- ★ $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$ and $\overline{CA}$ are the sides of the triangles.
- ★ A triangle has 3 sides, 3 angles and 3 vertices.

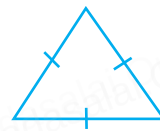
PROPERTIES OF TRIANGLES

- ★ If the measure of all angles are different then all sides are also different .
- ★ If the measure of two angles are equal, then two sides are also equal.
- ★ If the measure of three angles are equal, then three sides are also equal and each angle measures 60° .
- ★ Sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180° .
- ★ Based on the sides of a triangle it can be classified into three kinds. They are Equilateral triangle, Isosceles triangle and Scalene triangle.
- ★ If three sides of a triangle are equal in length then it is called an Equilateral triangle.
- ★ If two sides of a triangle are in equal length then it is called Isosceles Triangle.
- ★ If three sides of triangle are different in lengths, then it is called a scalene triangle.
- ★ Based on the angles of a triangle it can be classified into 3 kinds as acute angled triangle, obtuse angled triangle and right angled triangle.

Objective Type Questions

12. The given triangle is _____.

- (a) a right angled triangle (b) an equilateral triangle
(c) a scalene triangle (d) an obtuse angled triangle



[Ans: (b) an equilateral triangle]

13. If all angles of a triangle are less than a right angle, then it is called _____.

- (a) an obtuse angled triangle (b) a right angled triangle
(c) an isosceles right angled triangle (d) an acute angled triangle

[Ans: (d) an acute angled triangle]

14. If two sides of a triangle are 5cm and 9cm then the third side is _____.

- (a) 5 cm (b) 3 cm (c) 4 cm (d) 14 cm

[Ans: (a) 5cm]

15. The angles of a right angled triangle are

- (a) acute, acute, obtuse (b) acute, right, right
(c) right, obtuse, acute (d) acute, acute, right

[Ans: (d) acute, acute, right]

16. An equilateral triangle is

- (a) an obtuse angled triangle (b) a right angled triangle
(c) an acute angled triangle (d) scalene triangle

[Ans: (c) an acute angled triangle]

Additional Questions

1. Name the type of the following triangles.

- (a) $\triangle PQR$ with $m\angle Q = 90^\circ$ (b) $\triangle ABC$ with $m\angle B = 90^\circ$ and $AB = BC$

Sol: (a) One of the angles is 90°

$\therefore$ It is a right angled triangle

- (b) Since two sides are equal. It is an isosceles triangle. Also $m\angle B = 90^\circ$

$\therefore$ It is an Isosceles right angled triangle

2. Classify the triangles (scalene, isosceles, equilateral) given below.

- (a) $\triangle ABC$, $AB = BC$
(b) $\triangle PQR$, $PQ = QR = RP$
(c) $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$
(d) $\triangle EFG$, $EF = 3$ cm, $FG = 4$ cm and $GE = 3$ cm

Challenge Problems

7. Is a triangle possible with the angles 90° , 90° and 0° , Why?

Ans: No, a right angled triangle cannot have more than one right angle.

8. Which of the following statements is true. Why?

(a) Every equilateral triangle is an isosceles triangle.

(b) Every isosceles triangle is an equilateral triangle.

Sol: (a) It is true

In an equilateral triangle all the three sides are equal.

∴ It can be an isosceles triangle also, which has two sides equal.

(b) But every isosceles triangle need not be an equilateral triangle.

9. If one angle of an isosceles triangle is 70° , then find the possibilities for the other two angles.

Sol: (i) Given one angle = 70°

Also it is an isosceles triangle.

∴ Another one angle also can be 70° . Sum of these two angles = $70^\circ + 70^\circ = 140^\circ$

We know that sum of three angles in a triangle = 180° .

∴ Third angle = $180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$

∴ One possibility is 70° , 70° and 40°

(ii) Also if one angle is 70°

Sum of other two angles = $180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$

Both are equal

∴ They are $\frac{110}{2} = 55^\circ$.

∴ Other possibility is 70° , 55° and 55° .

10. Which of the following can be the sides of an isosceles triangle?

(a) 6 cm, 3 cm, 3 cm

(b) 5 cm, 2 cm, 2 cm

(c) 6 cm, 6 cm, 7 cm

(d) 4 cm, 4 cm, 8 cm

Sol: In a triangle sum of any two sides greater than the third side

∴ (a) (b) and (d) cannot form a triangle

∴ (c) can be the sides of an isosceles triangle.

CHAPTER 05 INFORMATION PROCESSING



- ★ A tree diagram is a way of representing a sequence of events and help to process the information logically and sequentially. These tree diagrams are particularly useful in probability.
- ★ Computers use tree diagrams to represent arithmetical expressions or algebraic expressions in their memory.

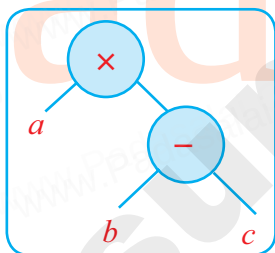


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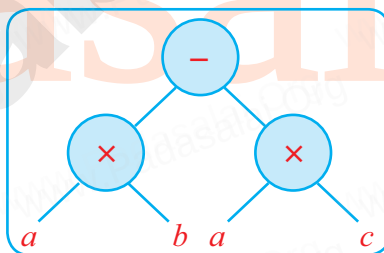
(Text Book Page No. 82)

1. Check whether the Tree diagrams are equal or not.

(i)

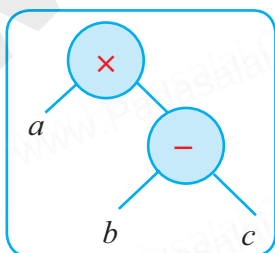


and

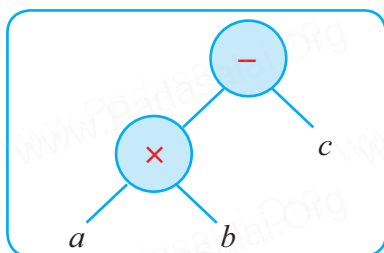


Ans: Their algebraic expressions are $a \times (b - c)$ and $(a \times b) - (a \times c)$
 [$\therefore$ distributive property of multiplication over subtraction] $\therefore$ They are equal

(ii)



and



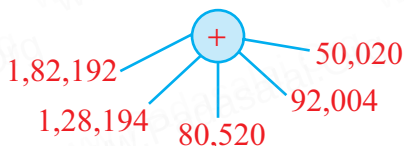
Ans: Their algebraic expressions are $a \times (b - c)$ and $(a \times b) - c$
 Both are **not** equal [By BODMAS rule]

Additional Questions:

1. Draw tree diagrams for the following questions:

- The number of books sold in a book fair are as follows. First day 1,82,192; Second day 1,28,194, Third day 80,520 fourth day 92,004 and the fifth day 50,020. Find the total number of book sold.
- A water purification project cost 1,82,71,000. The machinery were bought for ₹ 69,12,000. What is the amount needed to complete the project
- The number of flowers needed to arrange in a flower pot is 62. Find the number of flowers needed to arrange in 55 pots?
- If the total scholarship money sanctioned for 50 students are ₹ 62, 000. Find the amount that each student can get?

Ans: (i)



Books sold on

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ day} = 1, 82, 192 +$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ day} = 1, 28, 194$$

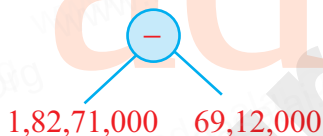
$$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ day} = 80, 520$$

$$4^{\text{th}} \text{ day} = 92, 004$$

$$5^{\text{th}} \text{ day} = 50, 020$$

$$\text{Total} = \underline{\underline{5, 32, 930}}$$

(ii)

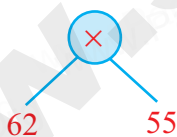


$$\text{cost of the Project} = 1, 82, 71, 000$$

$$\text{Available} = \underline{\underline{69, 12, 000}}$$

$$\text{Money Needed} = \underline{\underline{1, 13, 59, 000}}$$

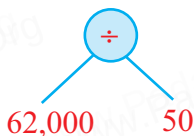
(iii)



$$\text{Flower for 1 Pot} = 62$$

$$\text{Flower for 55 pots} = 62 \times 55 = 3, 410$$

(iv)

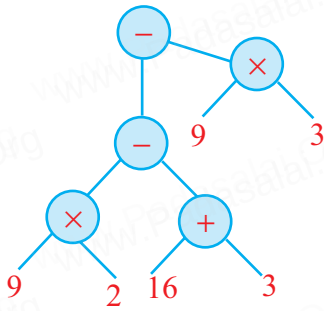


$$\text{Sanctioned money} = 62,000$$

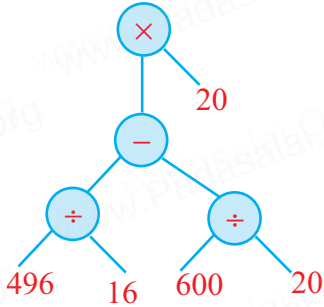
$$\text{Number of students} = 50$$

$$\therefore \text{Money that each student get} = \frac{62,000}{50} = 1,240$$

5.

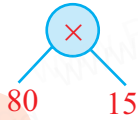


IV. 1.



[Ans: ₹ 20]

2.



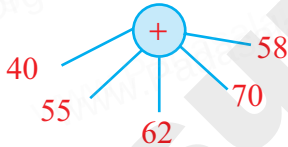
[Ans: ₹ 1200]

3.



[Ans: 6]

4.



[Ans: Total Marks = 285]

5. $[6 \times (4 \div 2)] - \{[(80 \div 40) \times 2] \div 4\}$

