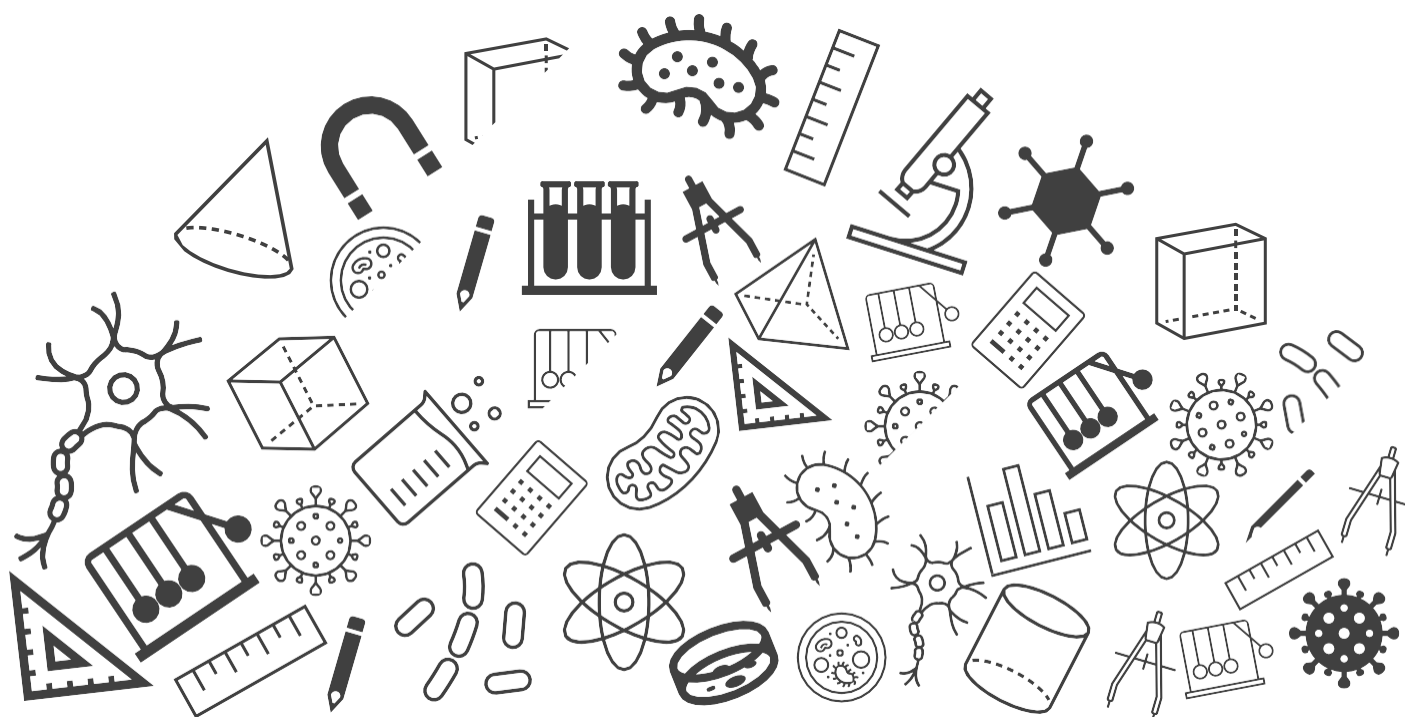




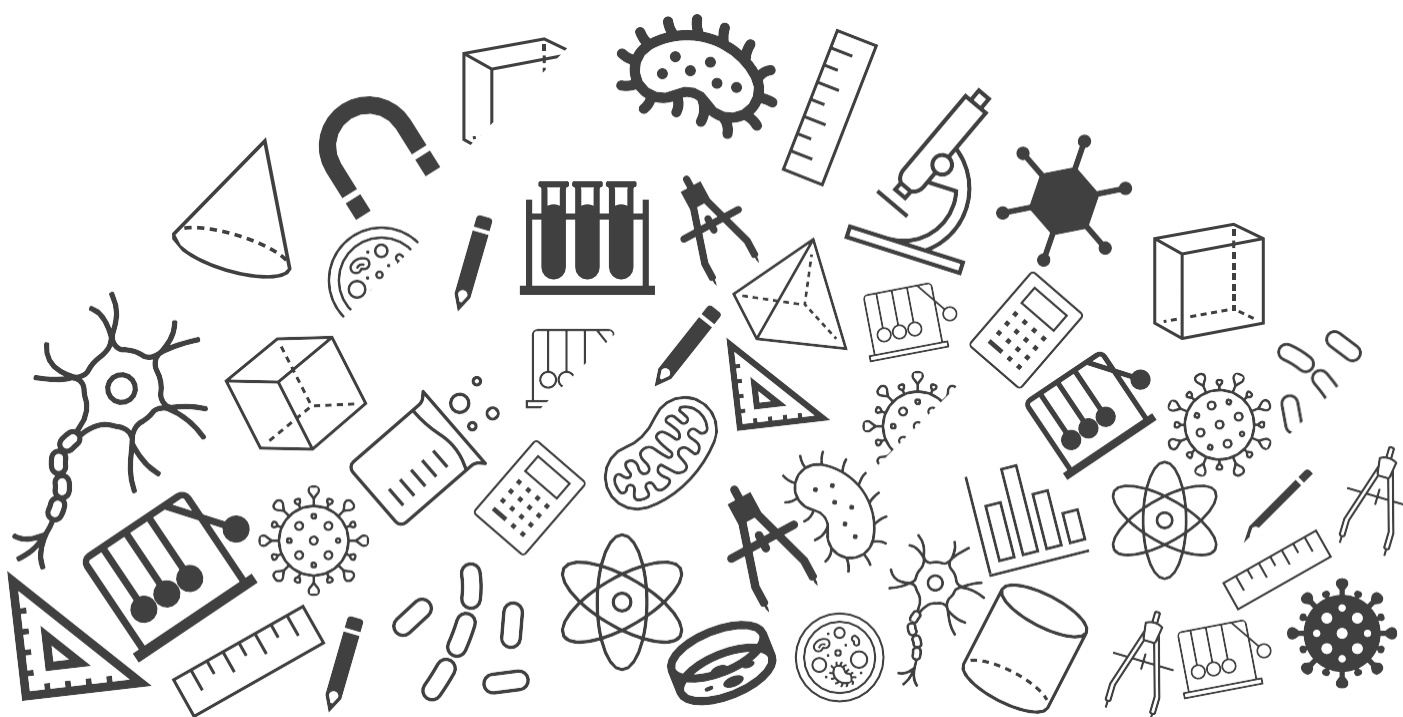
Grade 06: Maths

Exam Important Questions





Whole Numbers



Whole Numbers

1. In the following pair of numbers, state which whole number is on the left of the other number on the number line? Also write them with the appropriate sign ($>$, $<$) between them.

9830415, 10023001

[2 marks]

Solution:

On the number line, a number that lies to the left of another number is less than that number.

Example: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.....; here $3 < 4$. Similarly, $1 < 4$ and so on.

[1 mark]

Numerically 9830415 is less than 10023001

So 9830415 appears on left side of 10023001 on number line.

$\Rightarrow 9830415 < 10023001$

[1 mark]

2. Write the predecessor of 94.

[1 mark]

Solution:

The predecessor is a number that comes just before the given number.

The number that comes just before 94 is $94 - 1$, i.e., 93.

Hence, the predecessor of 94 is 93.

[1 mark]

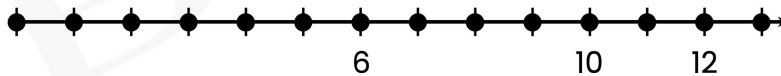
Whole Numbers

3. The number of whole numbers between 38 and 68 is _____.
[1 mark]

- ☐ A. 31
☐ B. 30
☒ C. 29
☐ D. 28

Number of whole numbers between 38 and 68
 $= 68 - 38 - 1$
 $= 29$
 [1 mark]

4. Mark 12, 10, 6 on the number line. Which of these given numbers lies in the right most position?
[2 marks]



[1.5 marks]

12 lies in the right most position.
[0.5 mark]

Whole Numbers

5. The product of the successor and the predecessor of 99 is _____.
[1 mark]

- ☒ A. 9800
☐ B. 9900
☐ C. 1099
☐ D. 9700

Predecessor of 99 = $99 - 1 = 98$

[0.5 mark]

Successor of 99 = $99 + 1 = 100$

[0.5 mark]

Product = $98 \times 100 = 9800$

[1 mark]

6. How many whole numbers are there between 32 and 53?
[1 mark]

- ☐ A. 21
☒ B. 20
☐ C. 22
☐ D. 30

Number of whole numbers between 32 and 53

= $53 - 32 - 1 = 20$

[1 mark]

Whole Numbers

7. Determine whether the following statement is true or false with relevant justification: If a and b are whole numbers and $a < b$, then $a + 1 < b + 1$
[2 marks]

The above statement is true.
[0.5 mark]

Reason: It is given that $a < b$, i.e., on the number line a lies to the left of b .
Now if we add 1 to a , then we basically move one step towards the right of a .
Similarly, if we add 1 to b , we basically move one step towards the right of b .
So, $a+1$ also lies to the left of $b+1$.
Hence, $a + 1 < b + 1$
[1.5 marks]

8. Find the sum of predecessor and successor of the smallest five digit number formed from the digits 1, 4, 0, 2, 5 (each digit used only once).
[3 marks]

Solution:
The smallest five digit number formed from the digits 1, 4, 0, 2, 5 where each digit used only once is 10245.
[1 mark]

Predecessor of 10245 = $10245 - 1 = 10244$
[0.5 mark]

Successor of 10245 = $10245 + 1 = 10246$
[0.5 mark]

Sum of predecessor and successor of 10245
= $10244 + 10246 = 20490$
[1 mark]