

Knowing Our Numbers and Whole Numbers

Mathematics · Class 6 · Topic-wise Practice Worksheet

TIME 45 minutes	QUESTIONS 18	TOTAL MARKS 24	MAX. SCORE ___ / 24
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Name: _____ Class/Sec: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **18 questions** in this worksheet. All questions are compulsory.
- Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D). Exactly **one** option is correct.
- Questions 1–15 carry **1 mark** each. Questions 16–18 (Achievers Section) carry **3 marks** each.
- There is no negative marking. Use of a calculator is **not** allowed.
- Rough work may be done in the space at the side of each page.

Section A — Mathematical Reasoning

Q1–Q8 · 1 mark each

- The smallest whole number is _____.
 (A) -1 (B) 1
 (C) 0 (D) There is none
- Using the digits 6, 2, 8 and 0 **once each**, the greatest four-digit number that can be formed is _____.
 (A) 6,820 (B) 8,602
 (C) 8,260 (D) 8,620
- The Roman numeral CDXLIV stands for _____.
 (A) 444 (B) 446
 (C) 544 (D) 644
- Which property is shown by $7 + 12 = 12 + 7$?
 (A) Commutative property of addition (B) Associative property of addition
 (C) Distributive property (D) Closure property
- The additive identity for whole numbers is _____.
 (A) -1 (B) 1
 (C) 0 (D) 10
- Estimate $7,896 - 3,124$ by rounding each number to the nearest hundred.
 (A) 4,700 (B) 5,000
 (C) 4,900 (D) 4,800
- Which of the following is **not** true for whole numbers?
 (A) The difference of two whole numbers is always a whole number (B) The product of two whole numbers is a whole number
 (C) The sum of two whole numbers is a whole number (D) Every whole number has a successor

8. Using the distributive property, $45 \times 99 + 45 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(A) 45

(B) 450

(C) 4,500

(D) 4,545

Section B — Everyday Mathematics and Reasoning

Q9–Q15 · 1 mark each

9. A shopkeeper sold 2,478 kg of rice in one month and 3,596 kg the next. Rounded to the nearest hundred kilograms, how much did he sell in the two months together?

(A) 6,000 kg

(B) 6,200 kg

(C) 6,074 kg

(D) 6,100 kg

10. A machine fills 1,250 bottles an hour. How many bottles will it fill in 3 days if it runs for 8 hours a day?

(A) 30,000

(B) 20,000

(C) 10,000

(D) 37,500

11. The table shows the distance covered by four cyclists. Who covered the **greatest** distance?

Cyclist	P	Q	R	S
Distance (m)	12,450	1,24,500	12,405	1,20,450

Table 11.1

(A) P

(B) Q

(C) R

(D) S

12. Find the value of $297 \times 17 + 297 \times 3$ using a suitable property.

(A) 594

(B) 5,049

(C) 5,940

(D) 6,000

13. A rope 1,530 cm long is cut into pieces of 45 cm each. How many pieces are obtained?

(A) 32

(B) 34

(C) 36

(D) 38

14. The population of a city is 45,67,890. What is the place value of the digit 6?

(A) 6,000

(B) 60,00,000

(C) 6,00,000

(D) 60,000

15. By how much is the greatest six-digit number greater than the smallest six-digit number?

(A) 8,99,999

(B) 9,00,000

(C) 9,99,998

(D) 8,99,998

Achievers Section

Q16–Q18 · 3 marks each

16. Consider the following statements.

(i) Every natural number is a whole number.

(ii) Every whole number is a natural number.

(iii) Division by zero is not defined.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

(A) (i) and (ii) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (ii) and (iii) only

(D) All three

- 18.** The product of two whole numbers is 0. Which of the following must be true?

Answer Key

1	C	2	D	3	A	4	A	5	C
6	D	7	A	8	C	9	D	10	A
11	B	12	C	13	B	14	D	15	A
16	B	17	B	18	B				

Solutions

1. Answer: (C) 0

Whole numbers are 0, 1, 2, 3, ... so the smallest is **0**. Natural numbers, by contrast, start at 1.

2. Answer: (D) 8,620

Arrange the digits from largest to smallest: 8, 6, 2, 0.

This gives **8,620**.

3. Answer: (A) 444

Break it into parts: CD = $500 - 100 = 400$, XL = $50 - 10 = 40$, IV = $5 - 1 = 4$.

$400 + 40 + 4 = \mathbf{444}$.

4. Answer: (A) Commutative property of addition

Swapping the order of two numbers without changing the result is the **commutative property of addition**. The associative property is about regrouping, as in $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$.

5. Answer: (C) 0

Adding **0** leaves a number unchanged, since $a + 0 = a$. (The multiplicative identity is 1.)

6. Answer: (D) 4,800

7,896 rounds to 7,900 and 3,124 rounds to 3,100.

$7,900 - 3,100 = \mathbf{4,800}$. (The exact answer, 4,772, is close to this.)

7. Answer: (A) The difference of two whole numbers is always a whole number

Whole numbers are **not closed under subtraction**: $3 - 7 = -4$, which is not a whole number. The other three statements are all true.

8. Answer: (C) 4,500

Take 45 common:

$45 \times (99 + 1) = 45 \times 100 = \mathbf{4,500}$.

9. Answer: (D) 6,100 kg

Exact total = $2,478 + 3,596 = 6,074$ kg.

Rounding 6,074 to the nearest hundred: the tens digit is 7, so we round up to **6,100 kg**.

10. Answer: (A) 30,000

Bottles in one day = $1,250 \times 8 = 10,000$.

In 3 days = $10,000 \times 3 = \mathbf{30,000}$ bottles.

11. Answer: (B) Q

Count the digits first: Q and S have six digits, P and R only five. Comparing Q and S from the left, their lakhs digits are both 1, but the ten thousands are 2 for both, then the thousands are 4 for Q and 0 for S. So **Q**, at 1,24,500 m, is the greatest.

12. Answer: (C) 5,940

Take 297 common (distributive property):

$297 \times (17 + 3) = 297 \times 20 = \mathbf{5,940}$.

13. Answer: (B) 34

$1,530 \div 45$.

$45 \times 30 = 1,350$ and $1,530 - 1,350 = 180$, and $45 \times 4 = 180$.

So the answer is $30 + 4 = \mathbf{34}$ pieces.

14. Answer: (D) 60,000

Reading from the right: 0 ones, 9 tens, 8 hundreds, 7 thousands, **6 ten thousands**, 5 lakhs and 4 ten lakhs.

So the place value of 6 is $6 \times 10,000 = \mathbf{60,000}$.

15. Answer: (A) 8,99,999

Greatest six-digit number = 9,99,999.

Smallest six-digit number = 1,00,000.

Difference = $9,99,999 - 1,00,000 = \mathbf{8,99,999}$.

16. Answer: (B) (i) and (iii) only

Statement (i) is true — the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, ... are all whole numbers. Statement (ii) is false; 0 is a whole number but not a natural number. Statement (iii) is true. Hence **(i) and (iii)**.

17. Answer: (B) 50 glasses, nothing left

Convert to millilitres: 12 l 500 ml = 12,500 ml.

Number of glasses = $12,500 \div 250 = \mathbf{50}$, with no remainder.

So 50 glasses can be filled and nothing is left over.

18. Answer: (B) At least one of the numbers is 0

If $a \times b = 0$ then **at least one of the numbers must be 0**. They need not both be 0 — for example $7 \times 0 = 0$ — and their sum need not be 0 either, since $7 + 0 = 7$.