

Tender Heart High School; Sec 33-B, Chandigarh

Class - VI

Date:- 29.04.24

Subject:- Mathematics

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Ch-1 Number System

INTERNATIONAL PLACE - VALUE CHART:-

Periods →	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
	Hundred millions	Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	HM	TM	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O

Exercise 1E

Q1. Rewrite each of the following numbers with proper commas, using International place value chart: Also write the number name of each, in the International system.

(i) 164,839 → One hundred sixty four thousand eight hundred thirty nine.

(ii) 579,364,021 → Five hundred seventy nine million three hundred sixty four thousand twenty one.

Q2. Write the numeral for each of the following in the International system:-

(i) Forty million four hundred four thousand sixty four-
→ 40,404,064

(ii) Sixty three million six hundred five thousand two.

→ 63,605,002

(iii) Eight million eight thousand eight.

→ 8,008,008

Q4. Write with commas and also write the number name of the numeral 695803704 in

(i) International system:→

695,803,704 → Six hundred ninety five million eight hundred three thousand seven hundred four.

(ii) Hindu - Arabic system:→

69,58,03,704 → Sixty nine crore fifty eight lakh three thousand seven hundred four.

Ch-2

Operations on Whole Numbers

Natural Numbers:→

The counting numbers are called natural numbers.

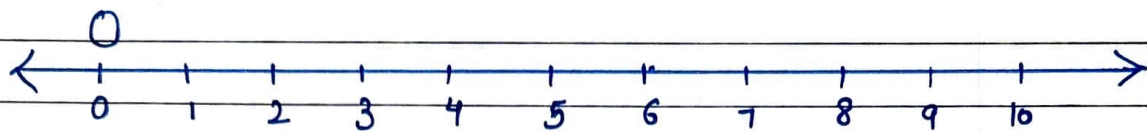
Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ... are all natural numbers.

Whole Numbers:→

All natural numbers together with zero are called whole numbers.

Thus, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, ... are called whole numbers.

Representation of whole Numbers on Number line.



'0' is the smallest whole number.

The successor of every whole number is a whole number.

Every whole number ~~ex~~ except '0' has its predecessor.

Properties on whole Numbers

properties of addition

Addition on whole numbers satisfies the following properties: →

1. Closure Property of Addition:

The sum of any two whole numbers is always a whole number.

If a and b are any two whole numbers, then $(a+b)$ is also a whole number.

2. Commutative Law of Addition:

The addition of whole numbers is commutative.

If a and b are any two whole numbers, then

$$a+b = b+a$$

3. Associative law of addition: →

The addition of whole numbers is associative.

If a , b and c are any whole numbers, then

$$(a+b) + c = a + (b+c)$$

IV Existence of Additive Identity: $\rightarrow$

If a is any whole number, then $a+0 = 0+a = a$.

Exercise 2A

1. Fill in the blanks:-

(i) $168 + 259 = \underline{259} + 168$

(ii) $\underline{0} + 317 = 317$

(iii) $(37 + 68) + \underline{56} = 37 + (\underline{68} + 56)$

(iv) $8 + 3 \times 4 = 8 + 12 = \underline{20}$

(v) $18 \times (\underline{17} + 23) = (18 \times 17) + (18 \times \underline{23})$

2. Fill in the blanks:-

(i) $237 \times 1 = \underline{237}$

(ii) $56 \times \underline{0} = 0$

(iii) $0 \div 53 = 0$

(iv) $37 \times 59 = 59 \times \underline{37}$

(v) $0 \times 138 = 0$

(vi) $73 \div 73 = \underline{1}$