

# ARBOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

## E-Learning module/file



GRADE: VI

MONTH/WEEK/DATE: March/ W-5/ 28-03-22 to 01-04-22

SUBJECT: Mathematic

NAME OF THE TEACHER: Ms.Sarita,Ms.Kameshwari,Mr.Naresh

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### Notes for the parents:

- Dear parents, we hope that this learning module for the week serves its purpose with regards to student's understanding and learning.
- The learning content for the week is attached day wise in this module to facilitate learning for your ward.
- For better clarity, kindly zoom the content.
- Please refer to the page numbers of the text book mentioned in the module for the learning content which is mentioned in the day wise planning. E-content is attached in the module as well.
- Important notes for the chapter are attached with the learning module and the student must go through those for revision of the concepts.
- By the end of the chapter, the students should be able to:
  1. Define place values in large numbers.
  2. Express a number in the Indian & International place value system.
  3. Form the greatest & the smallest numbers using a set of digits.
  4. Compare large numbers and revise the basic mathematical operations
  5. Conversion of Units and Rounding off .

### Day-wise briefing for this learning module:

Days	Topics to be covered this week
Day 1	Ch-1, Numbers, Topic: Indian & International Place Value System, Ex-1.1, Q.1 to Q3
Day 2	Ch-1, Numbers, Topic: Comparison, Number names, Expanded form, Ex-1.1, Q. 4 to Q.8
Day 3	Ch-1, Numbers, Topic: Ex-1.1, Q. 9 to Q.14
Day 4	Ch-1, Numbers, Topic: Ex-1.1, Q. 15 to Q.18
Day 5	Ch-1, Numbers, Topic: Conversion of Units & Rounding-Off, Ex-1.2, Q.1 and Q.2

Thank you.

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### CONTENT- DAY-1

#### Chapter- 1 / Numbers

#### Topic: System of Numeration

The teacher will explain the two system of numeration:- Indian & International place value charts. The teacher will also explain how to differentiate between these two place value charts with the help of examples, learning video and PPT.

In order to explain the concepts thoroughly, teacher will discuss the related problems of Exercise-1.1 of Ch-1, Numbers.

The e-content for the Exercise-1.1 of Ch-1, Numbers and related concepts given on pg no. 9 to 12 of Math Edge textbook are attached below. Please check.



### LARGE NUMBERS

You see numbers all around. The number of students in a school, the population of your city, the count of children in different age groups, the number of spectators watching the world cup cricket match, the price of items you are buying in a store, everything is described through numbers, some small and some very large.

You have been studying about numbers in earlier classes. Let us review some of the concepts you have studied earlier and also extend the discussions to even larger numbers.

### Finding Larger Numbers

You know that:

The largest 1-digit number = 9; the next number,  $9 + 1 = 10$ , is the smallest 2-digit number.

The largest 2-digit number = 99; the next number,  $99 + 1 = 100$ , is the smallest 3-digit number.

The largest 3-digit number = 999; the next number,  $999 + 1 = 1000$ , is the smallest 4-digit number.

The largest 4-digit number = 9999; the next number,  $9999 + 1 = 10000$ , is the smallest 5-digit number.

We can continue to find larger numbers in the same manner (see Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1**

The Largest Number		The Smallest Number	
5-digit number	99999	6-digit number	$99999 + 1 = 100000$
6-digit number	999999	7-digit number	$999999 + 1 = 1000000$
7-digit number	9999999	8-digit number	$9999999 + 1 = 10000000$
8-digit number	99999999	9-digit number	$99999999 + 1 = 100000000$

### Indian System of Numeration

Let us now study large numbers using Indian system of numeration.

#### Use of commas

Reading and writing of large numbers becomes easy if we use commas in a number to separate different 'periods'. The commas are placed in a number in the following manner:

*Starting from the right, the first comma is placed after the third digit, and then after every two digits.*

We thus, write the large numbers using commas as follows:

1,000	10,000	1,00,000
10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000

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### Different periods in a number

You are already familiar with the periods and the place value of digits of a 5-digit number.

For example, consider a 5-digit number 35,679. The place value chart of this number can be made as follows.

Table 1.2

Periods	Thousands		Ones		
Places	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
35,679	3	5	6	7	9
Place Value	Thirty thousand 30,000	Five thousand 5,000	Six hundred 600	Seventy 70	Nine 9

Table 1.2 shows the two periods in a five-digit number, Ones and Thousands.

**Ones:** Place value of Ones, Tens, Hundreds

**Thousands:** Place value of Thousands, Ten thousands

What if the number has 6 digits, or 7 digits or more? We will need to define more periods for the additional digits. Let us first see the special names some numbers have in the Indian system.

- The smallest 6-digit number 1,00,000 is called **one lakh**.
- The smallest 7-digit number 10,00,000 is called **ten lakh**.
- The smallest 8-digit number 1,00,00,000 is called **one crore**.
- The smallest 9-digit number 10,00,00,000 is called **ten crore**.

**Note** 1 lakh = One hundred thousand = 1,00,000  
1 crore = One hundred lakh = 1,00,00,000

We now describe the two periods other than the periods of ones and thousands that are required for numbers with 6 digits, 7 digits, 8 digits and 9 digits:

**Lakhs:** Place value of Lakhs, Ten lakhs

**Crores:** Place value of Crores, Ten crores

The place value chart of large numbers with 6 digits, 7 digits, 8 digits and 9 digits given in Table 1.3 illustrates how the periods are defined.

**Note** The commas in numbers separate the periods of Ones, Thousands, Lakhs and Crores.

Table 1.3

Periods	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Places	Ten crores	Crores	Ten lakhs	Lakhs	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2,86,412				2	8	6			
61,43,975			6	1	4	3	4	1	2
3,15,64,728		3	1	5	6	4	9	7	5
59,28,37,146	5	9	2	8	3	7	1	4	6

### Number names

The number names of numbers with 6 or more digits are given in the same manner as the number names of 5-digit numbers. When writing the number names care should be taken that "and" is used only **once** towards the end. Also, the number name should not include any commas.

The number names of the numbers, observed in the place value chart (Table 1.3) are given as:

- 2,86,412 : Two lakh eighty-six thousand four hundred and twelve  
61,43,975 : Sixty-one lakh forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five  
3,15,64,728 : Three crore fifteen lakh sixty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight  
59,28,37,146 : Fifty-nine crore twenty-eight lakh thirty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-six

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**Expanded form**  
The expanded form of numbers are written according to place value of the digits of numbers. Expanded form of numbers with place values as seen in Table 1.3 is:  
 $2,86,412 = 2,00,000 + 80,000 + 6,000 + 400 + 10 + 2$   
 $61,43,975 = 60,00,000 + 1,00,000 + 40,000 + 3,000 + 900 + 70 + 5$   
 $3,15,64,728 = 3,00,00,000 + 10,00,000 + 5,00,000 + 60,000 + 4,000 + 700 + 20 + 8$   
 $59,28,37,146 = 50,00,00,000 + 9,00,00,000 + 20,00,000 + 8,00,000 + 30,000 + 7,000 + 100 + 40 + 6$

**Try This!**  
1. For the following numbers, place commas at appropriate places, make the place value chart, give the number name and write the expanded form.  
a. 674309      b. 3794012      c. 76067123  
d. 403287615      e. 72354098

**International System of Numeration**  
The International system of numeration is same as the Indian system of numeration for numbers up to five digits. Thus, a five-digit number in both the systems, Indian and International is written and read in the same way.

**Use of Commas**  
In International system, the commas in a number are placed as follows:  
Starting from the right, commas are placed after every third digit.

In International system of numeration,  
• The smallest six-digit number 100,000 is called **one hundred thousand**.  
• The smallest seven-digit number 1,000,000 is called **one million**.  
• The smallest eight-digit number 10,000,000 is called **ten million**.  
• The smallest nine-digit number 100,000,000 is called **one hundred million**.

**Note** 1000 Million = 1 Billion; 1000 Billion = 1 Trillion

**Periods in International system**  
The periods in International system have been formed for easy reading and writing of numbers. Three periods of International system that we will study here are:  
**Ones Period:** Place value of Ones, Tens, Hundreds (first three digits from right)  
**Thousands Period:** Place value of Thousands, Ten thousands, Hundred thousands (4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> digits from right)  
**Millions Period:** Place value of Millions, Ten millions, Hundred millions (7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> digits from right)

**Note** The commas in numbers separate the Ones Period, Thousands Period and the Millions Period.

We will now see the place value chart of some numbers in both the systems (Table 1.4).

**Table 1.4**  
**International System of Numeration Place Value Chart**

Number	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
	Hundred millions	Ten millions	Millions	Hundred thousands	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
286412				2	8	6			
6143975			6	1	4	3	9	7	5
31564728		3	1	5	6	4	7	2	8
592837146	5	9	2	8	3	7	1	4	6

**Indian System of Numeration Place Value Chart**

Number	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
	Ten crores	Crores	Ten lakhs	Lakhs	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
286412					2	8	6		
6143975			6	1	4	3	9	7	5
31564728		3	1	5	6	4	7	2	8
592837146	5	9	2	8	3	7	1	4	6

**Exercise 1.1**

- Fill in the blanks:
  - 6 million = \_\_\_\_ lakh      b. 3 crore = \_\_\_\_ million
  - 20 crore = \_\_\_\_ million      d. 2 lakh = \_\_\_\_ thousand
- Using digits 2, 4, 6, 0, 5 write:
  - the smallest five-digit number using each digit only once.
  - the largest six-digit number using the digit '0' twice and all the other digits only once.
  - the largest seven-digit number using the digit '4' thrice and the other digits exactly once.
- Using digits 1, 3, 5, 6, 0, 8, 9 write:
  - the smallest seven-digit number using each digit exactly once.

**Solutions**



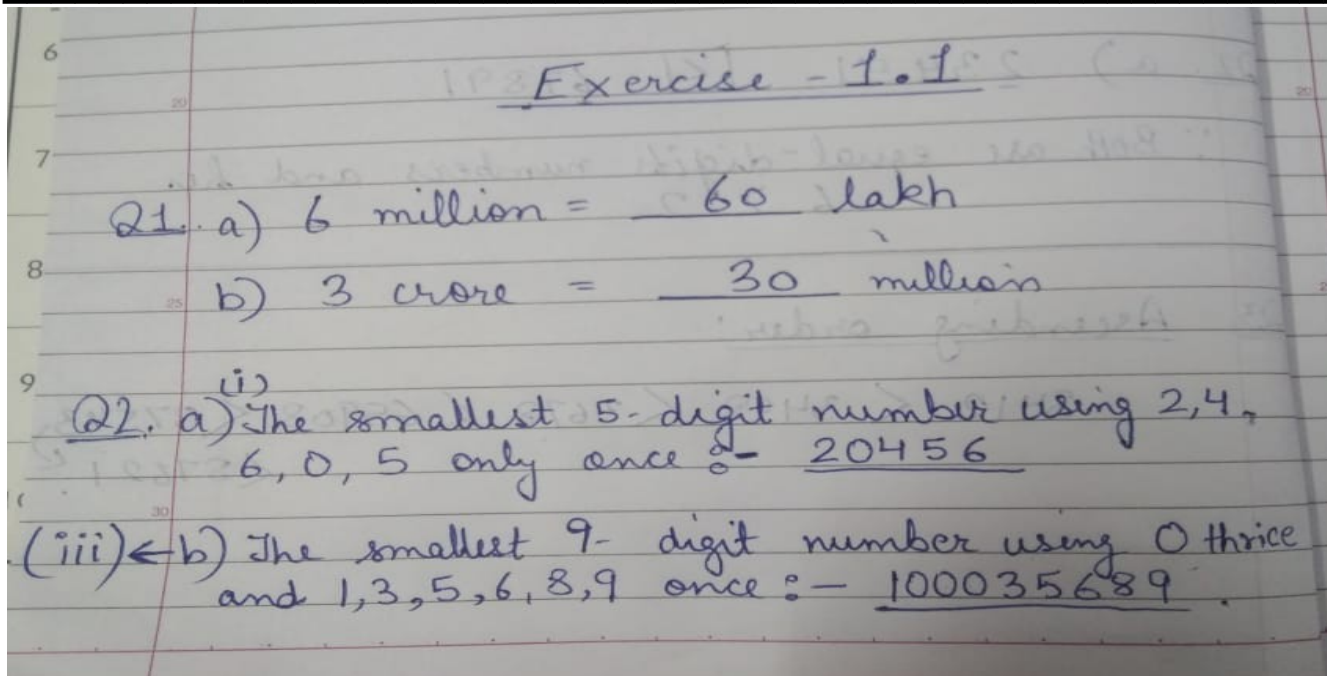


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### Note



Day2-Place Value  
Charts.pptx

### PPT link :

1. Learning Video : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M-d6J8K56Sw>

\*\*\*\*\*End of Day-1\*\*\*\*\*

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### CONTENT- DAY-2

#### Chapter-1 / Numbers

#### Topic : Comparing Numbers

The teacher will explain to the students that in order to compare large numbers, following **rules** need to be followed:

- I. Check the number of digits in each of the two numbers you are comparing. The number with less digits is smaller than the one with more digits.
- II. If both the numbers have the same number of digits, then compare the left-most digit in both the numbers. The number which has the largest left-most digit will be greater than the other number. If the left-most digits are same, then compare the next digits from left and continue until you come across unequal digits for comparison.

**In order to explain the concepts thoroughly, teacher will discuss the related problems of Exercise-1.1 of Ch-1, Numbers.**

**The e-content for the Exercise-1.1 of Ch-1, Numbers and related concepts given on pg no. 13 & 14 of Math Edge textbook are attached below. Please check.**



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**Example 9:** Using the digits 5, 2, 0, 1, 4, 9 write the following:

- the smallest 6-digit number
- the largest 6-digit number
- the smallest 7-digit number, using 5 twice and all other digits once
- the largest 7-digit number using 2 twice and all other digits once

**Solution:**

- The smallest digit of the given digits is 0. But this cannot be the first digit of a 6-digit number, as then we will have a 5-digit number. Thus, the first digit would be the next smallest digit, which is 1. The required smallest 6-digit number is: 1,02,459
- 9,54,210    c. 10,24,559    d. 95,42,210

**Example 10:** A press prints calendars. Each calendar has 12 sheets. If the press prints 45,500 calendars, how many sheets were printed in all?

**Solution:** One calendar has 12 sheets. So, number of sheets in 45,500 calendars is:

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}4\phantom{0}5\phantom{0}5\phantom{0}0\phantom{0}0 \\ \times \phantom{0}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}1\phantom{0}2 \\ \hline \phantom{0}9\phantom{0}1\phantom{0}0\phantom{0}0\phantom{0}0 \\ + \phantom{0}4\phantom{0}5\phantom{0}5\phantom{0}0\phantom{0}0\phantom{0}0 \\ \hline \phantom{0}5\phantom{0}4\phantom{0}6\phantom{0}0\phantom{0}0\phantom{0}0 \end{array}$$

Thus, 5,46,000 sheets were printed.

**Example 11:** Anu had ₹ 14,95,000 in her account. She withdrew ₹ 7,45,750 from her account. The next day she deposited ₹ 9,75,500 more into her account. Find the balance in Anu's account after the above transactions.

**Solution:** The amount in Anu's account = ₹ 14,95,000  
Amount withdrawn by Anu = ₹ 7,45,750

$$\begin{array}{r} 1495000 \\ -745750 \\ \hline 749250 \end{array}$$

Balance left in Anu's account = ₹ 7,49,250

Amount deposited by Anu = ₹ 9,75,500

$$\begin{array}{r} 749250 \\ +975500 \\ \hline 1724750 \end{array}$$

Thus, final balance in Anu's account = ₹ 17,24,750

### Try This!

- Write the numerals for the following number names:
  - Three hundred forty-five thousand two hundred and forty
  - Seventy-five lakh sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight
  - Twenty-five million six hundred seventy-four thousand three hundred and twenty-nine
  - Seven crore two lakh and twenty-seven
- Fill in the blanks:
  - 700 thousand = \_\_\_\_\_ lakh
  - 9 million = \_\_\_\_\_ lakh
  - 40 million = \_\_\_\_\_ crore
- Write the number whose expanded form is given below:
  - $4 \times 10,00,000 + 2 \times 1,00,000 + 3 \times 10,000 + 7 \times 10 + 1$
  - $6 \times 10,00,00,000 + 4 \times 1,00,00,000 + 3 \times 10,00,000 + 4 \times 1,000 + 2 \times 100 + 7 \times 10 + 2$
- How many numbers are there between 5,45,623 and 5,48,255?
- How many 7-digit numbers are there?
- Using the digits 8, 3, 0, 4, 6 write:
  - the smallest 5-digit number.
  - the largest 6-digit number using 6 twice and all other digits once.
- In an election, the successful candidate secured 5,77,500 votes and his nearest rival secured 3,48,700 votes. By what margin did the successful candidate win? If 2580 votes were declared invalid, how many people cast their votes?

### Comparing Large Numbers

When we compare two numbers, the first thing we need to check is the number of digits in each number. If the two numbers have different number of digits, then the number with more number of digits is larger than the other number.

If the two numbers have the same number of digits, then we begin by comparing the digit on the extreme left of both the numbers. If the two digits are different, then the number with the larger digit is the larger number. If the two digits are same then we compare the second digit from the left, and continue in this manner, till we get a larger number of the two.

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**Unit 1: NUMBER SYSTEM**

This process of comparing numbers becomes much easier if we first define the periods in a number and place commas to mark thousands, lakhs and crores.



- While comparing the numbers 237893 and 45324, we see that 237893 is a 6-digit number while 45324 is a 5-digit number. Hence,  $237893 > 45324$ .
- While comparing 237893 and 238639, when both are 6-digit numbers, we check for a larger leftmost digit,  $2 = 2$ , now check for the second digit from left,  $3 = 3$ , for the third digit we see that  $7 < 8$ , so  $237893 < 238639$ .

**Example 12:** Write the following numbers in descending order:  
56781234, 56781254, 5678123, 5678234, 56782134

**Solution:** To arrange the numbers in descending order, we will first place the commas.  
5,67,81,234; 5,67,81,254; 56,78,123; 56,78,234; 5,67,82,134

Clearly, first, second and the last number are 8-digit numbers, while the other two numbers are 7-digit numbers. We know that numbers with 8-digits are greater than the ones with 7-digits.

We start arranging the 8-digit numbers in descending order. First four digits from the extreme left are same for the three numbers. The fifth digit of each number is then compared and we find 5,67,82,134 is the largest number followed by 5,67,81,254 and then 5,67,81,234.

Now, compare the 7-digit numbers and arrange them in descending order.

Thus, the numbers in descending order are:  
5,67,82,134; 5,67,81,254; 5,67,81,234; 56,78,234; 56,78,123

**Example 13:** Write the following numbers in ascending order:  
124371, 1233571, 142331, 11327181, 1233457, 12357131

**Solution:** To arrange the numbers in ascending order, let us first place the commas.  
1,24,371; 12,33,571; 1,42,331; 1,13,27,181; 12,33,457; 1,23,57,131

We can see that 1,24,371 and 1,42,331 are 6-digit numbers, 12,33,571 and 12,33,457 are 7-digit numbers, while 1,13,27,181 and 1,23,57,131 are 8-digit numbers.

We know that numbers with 8-digits are greater than the numbers with 7-digits, that are further greater than 6-digit numbers.

We start arranging the 6-digit numbers in ascending order. First digit of the 2 numbers is same. On comparing the second digit from left we get  $1,24,371 < 1,42,331$ . Hence, 1,24,371 is the smallest number out of the given numbers.

Compare the 7-digit numbers and arrange them in ascending order,  $12,33,457 < 12,33,571$ .

Now, check for the larger out of the two 8-digit numbers,  $1,13,27,181 < 1,23,57,131$ .

Thus, the numbers in ascending order are:  
1,24,371; 1,42,331; 12,33,457; 12,33,571; 1,13,27,181; 1,23,57,131

**Try This!**

- Arrange the following in ascending order:  
63495, 63147, 63785, 636464, 637412.
- Arrange the following in descending order:  
231657, 231698, 254387, 2367123, 2156781.

**Exercise 1.1**

- Fill in the blanks:
 

a. 6 million = ____ lakh	b. 3 crore = ____ million
c. 20 crore = ____ million	d. 2 lakh = ____ thousand
- Using digits 2, 4, 6, 0, 5 write:
  - the smallest five-digit number using each digit only once.
  - the largest six-digit number using the digit '0' twice and all the other digits only once.
  - the largest seven-digit number using the digit '4' thrice and the other digits exactly once.
- Using digits 1, 3, 5, 6, 0, 8, 9 write:
  - the smallest seven-digit number using each digit exactly once.

**Note :- For your reference Maths Edge Textbook page no : 15 Exercise - 1.1 is attached below.**



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Ascending

Order,

33,457;

8-digit

than

Comparing

31.

given

Numbers,

181;

0

igit

1

ii. the largest eight-digit number using the digit 9 twice and all the other digits exactly once.

iii. the smallest nine-digit number using 0 thrice and all other digits exactly once.

3. a. Write the largest and the smallest 8-digit number and also find how many numbers lie between these two numbers.

b. Write the largest and the smallest 7-digit number and also find how many 7-digit numbers are there in all.

4. Find the product of:

a. greatest 3-digit number and smallest 5-digit number.

b. smallest 5-digit number and greatest 4-digit number.

5. Write the numerals for the given number names:

a. Two lakh and ten

b. Nine hundred thousand and ninety-nine

c. Thirty lakh and three thousand

d. Three crore twenty-seven lakh and eighteen thousand

e. Twenty-three crore forty-two lakh thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-one

f. Five million two hundred thirty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-five

g. Nine million nine thousand and nine

h. Forty-three million two hundred fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty-two

i. Sixty-six million sixty thousand and sixty-six

j. Six hundred thirty-two million four hundred fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-three.

6. Write the number names for the given numerals as indicated:

a. Indian system

i. 452890 ii. 3000330 iii. 635890321

b. International system

i. 4519706 ii. 352050 iii. 387489054

7. Write the given numbers in expanded form:

a. 56129 b. 900999

c. 5416789 d. 38193863

8. Write the face value and the place values of:

a. the two fives in 65058

b. the two nines in 8936954

c. the two sixes in 689026129

d. the two threes in 24330

9. How many numbers are there with:

a. 6-digits b. 7-digits

c. 8-digits d. 9-digits

10. a. How many numbers are there between 43 and 58?

b. How many numbers are there between 63 and 74?

11. Rewrite the given numbers at appropriate places at different periods the

a. Indian system

i. 724569

b. International system

i. 391672

12. Write the corresponding

a.  $3 \times 10000 + 5$

b.  $3 \times 1000000 +$

$+ 7 \times 10 + 4 \times$

c.  $7 \times 10000000$

$+ 8 \times 100000$

$+ 1 \times 10 + 4 \times$

d.  $2 \times 10000000$

$+ 6 \times 100000$

$+ 6 \times 10 + 5$

13. Arrange in ascending order

a. 28379, 28370

b. 54367, 54870

c. 2361897, 45

2364581, 45

d. 52373412, 7

52373418, 7

14. Arrange in descending order

a. 78492, 7840

b. 47634, 4730

c. 3645934, 2

3646363, 2

d. 39236457, 3

39229366

15. A new music video hits the first day. How many hits in two days?

16. A machine produces 1000 erasers every hour. How many erasers were produced in 24 hours?

17. In one month, a train goes to Kolkata from Delhi via Kharagpur. The train travels 1000 kilometres per hour. How far does it travel in one month?

18. A truck can carry 1000 sacks of potatoes. How many sacks of potatoes can it carry in this truck?

## Solutions



Camlin Page

Date / /

Q3.a) The largest 8-digit number = 99999999

The smallest 8-digit number = 10000000

So,  $99999999 - 10000000 = 89999999$

But, we have to find the number between these two numbers, so we will exclude 99999999

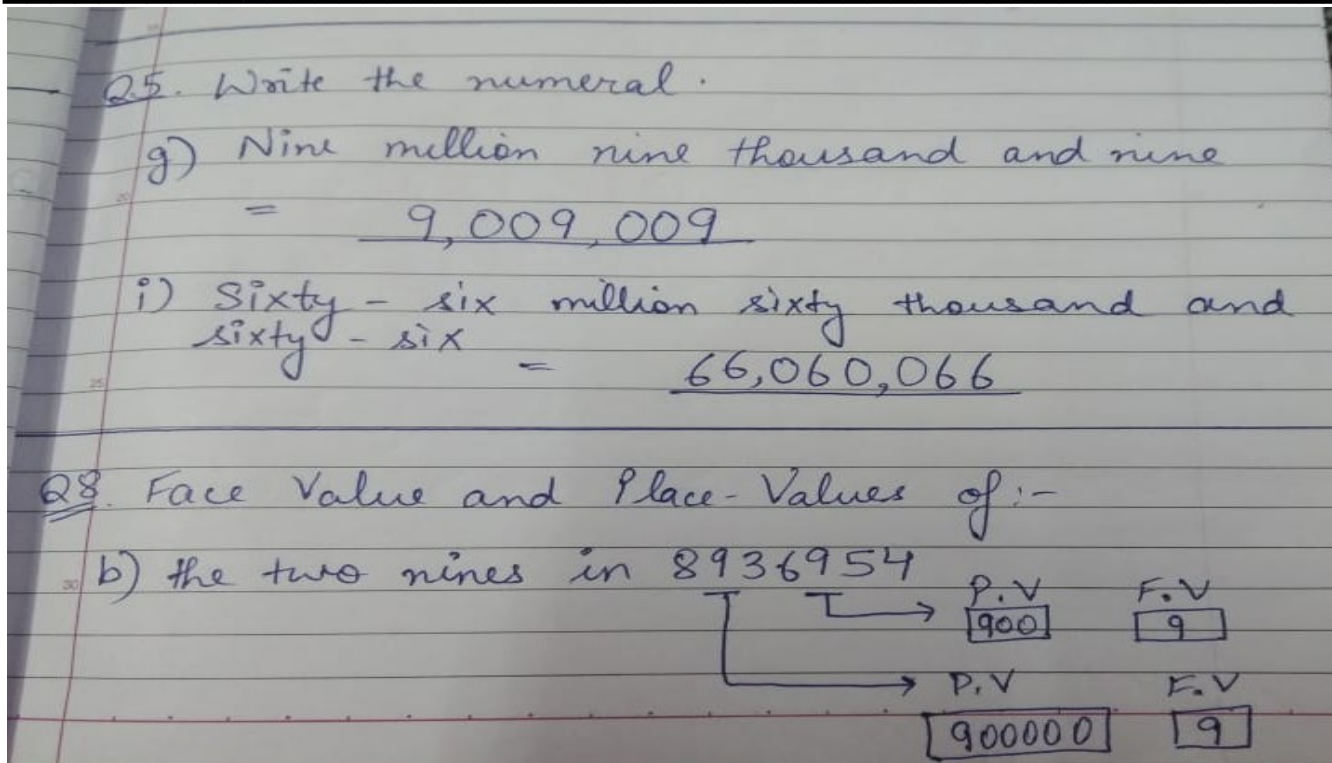
Thus, answer is  $89999999 - 1 = 89999998$

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Q.5. Write the numeral.

g) Nine million nine thousand and nine  
= 9,009,009

i) Sixty - six million sixty thousand and sixty - six  
= 66,060,066

Q.8. Face Value and Place-Values of:-

b) the two nines in 8936954

	P.V	F.V
→	900	9
→	900000	9

### Note:



Day3-Comparing  
Numbers.pptx

1. PPT link :

2. Learning Video :

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUKcKLxYq-k)

[v=yUKcKLxYq-k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUKcKLxYq-k)

\*\*\*\*\*End of Day-2\*\*\*\*\*

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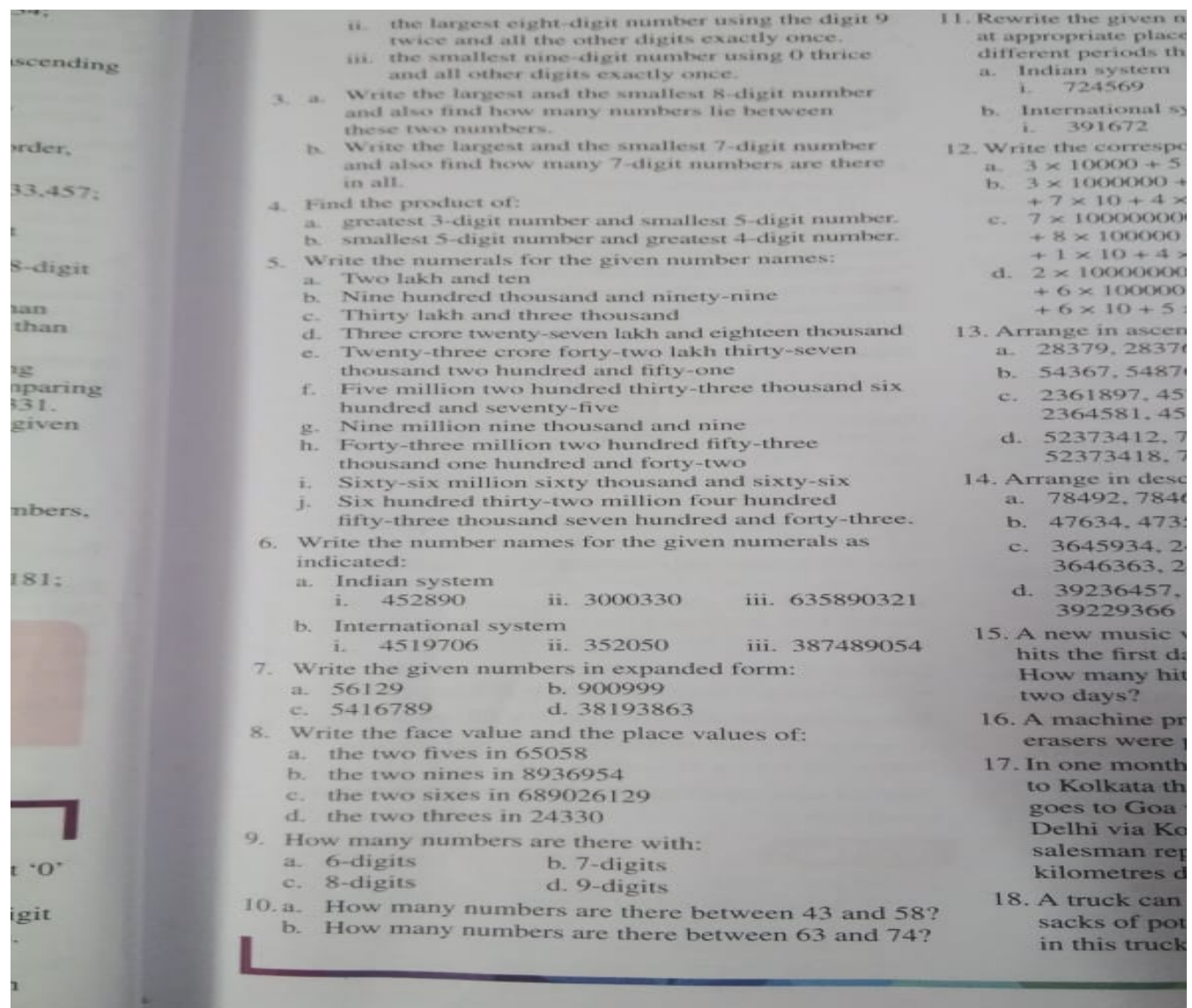
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### Chapter-1 / Numbers

#### Topic: Ex-1.1

**Note :- For your reference Maths Edge Textbook page no : 15 is attached below. Explanation of problems based on the topics discussed in previous classes will be done from Exercise - 1.1 ( Questions from 9 to 14 covered on day-4 )**



The image shows a page from a textbook with the following exercises:

- the largest eight-digit number using the digit 9 twice and all the other digits exactly once.
  - the smallest nine-digit number using 0 thrice and all other digits exactly once.
- Write the largest and the smallest 8-digit number and also find how many numbers lie between these two numbers.
  - Write the largest and the smallest 7-digit number and also find how many 7-digit numbers are there in all.
- Find the product of:
  - greatest 3-digit number and smallest 5-digit number.
  - smallest 5-digit number and greatest 4-digit number.
- Write the numerals for the given number names:
  - Two lakh and ten
  - Nine hundred thousand and ninety-nine
  - Thirty lakh and three thousand
  - Three crore twenty-seven lakh and eighteen thousand
  - Twenty-three crore forty-two lakh thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-one
  - Five million two hundred thirty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-five
  - Nine million nine thousand and nine
  - Forty-three million two hundred fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty-two
  - Sixty-six million sixty thousand and sixty-six
  - Six hundred thirty-two million four hundred fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-three.
- Write the number names for the given numerals as indicated:
  - Indian system
    - 452890
    - 3000330
    - 635890321
  - International system
    - 4519706
    - 352050
    - 387489054
- Write the given numbers in expanded form:
  - 56129
  - 900999
  - 5416789
  - 38193863
- Write the face value and the place values of:
  - the two fives in 65058
  - the two nines in 8936954
  - the two sixes in 689026129
  - the two threes in 24330
- How many numbers are there with:
  - 6-digits
  - 7-digits
  - 8-digits
  - 9-digits
- How many numbers are there between 43 and 58?
  - How many numbers are there between 63 and 74?
- Rewrite the given numbers at appropriate place in different periods:
  - Indian system
    - 724569
  - International system
    - 391672
- Write the corresponding expanded form:
  - $3 \times 10000 + 5$
  - $3 \times 1000000 + 7 \times 10 + 4$
  - $7 \times 10000000 + 8 \times 100000 + 1 \times 10 + 4$
  - $2 \times 10000000 + 6 \times 10000 + 6 \times 10 + 5$
- Arrange in ascending order:
  - 28379, 28370
  - 54367, 54870
  - 2361897, 452364581, 4552373412, 752373418, 7
- Arrange in descending order:
  - 78492, 7840
  - 47634, 4730
  - 3645934, 23646363, 239236457, 39229366
- A new music video hits the first day. How many hits in two days?
- A machine produces 1000 erasers every day. How many erasers were produced in 10 days?
- In one month, a train goes to Kolkata from Delhi via Kharagpur. The train travels 1000 kilometres per day. How many kilometres does it travel in one month?
- A truck can carry 1000 sacks of potatoes. How many sacks of potatoes can it carry in this truck?

**Note : Solutions for selected questions from the above Exercise 1.1 are attached below for your understanding.**



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Q9. How many numbers are there with :-

c) 8-digits :- The largest 7-digit number is 99,99,999 and the largest 8-digit number is 99,99,99,999.

So, total number of 8-digit numerals are :-

$$99,99,99,999 - 99,99,999$$

$$= \underline{9,00,00,000} \text{ or } \underline{9 \text{ crore}}$$

Q11. Insert Commas :-

a) Indian System :- (iii) 56,12,09,367 218

b) International System :- (ii) 54,184,58

---

Q12. Write the numeral :-

c)  $7 \times 10,00,00,000 + 6 \times 1,00,00,000 + 2 \times 10,00,000 + 8 \times 1,00,000 + 5 \times 10,000 + 3 \times 1,000 + 2 \times 100 + 1 \times 10 + 4 \times 1$

$$= 70,00,00,000 + 6,00,00,000 + 20,00,000 + 8,00,000 + 50,000 + 3,000 + 200 + 10 + 4$$

$$= \boxed{76,28,53,214}$$

\*\*\*\*\*End of Day-3\*\*\*\*\*



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### CONTENT- DAY-4

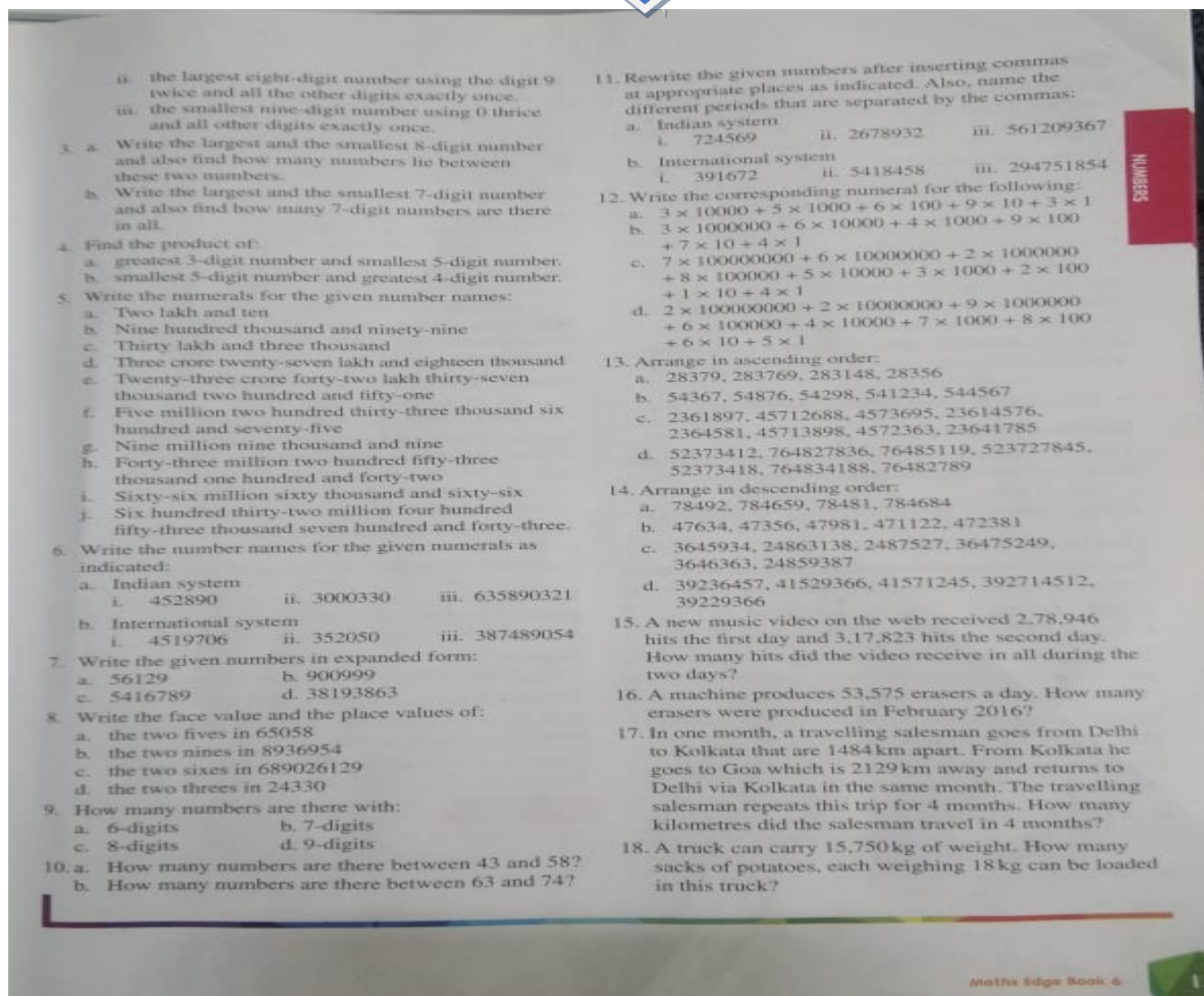
#### Chapter- 1 / Numbers

#### Exercise-1.1 [ Word Problems ]

The teacher will reiterate the concepts learnt in previous class and explain how to comprehend the word problems based on large numbers with the help of board and PPT.

In order to explain the concepts thoroughly, teacher will discuss the related problems of Exercise-1.1 of Ch-1, Numbers.

The e-content for the Exercise-1.1 of Ch-1, Numbers given on pg no. 15 of Math Edge textbook is attached below. Please check.

ii. the largest eight-digit number using the digit 9 twice and all the other digits exactly once.  
iii. the smallest nine-digit number using 0 thrice and all other digits exactly once.

3. a. Write the largest and the smallest 8-digit number and also find how many numbers lie between these two numbers.  
b. Write the largest and the smallest 7-digit number and also find how many 7-digit numbers are there in all.

4. Find the product of:  
a. greatest 3-digit number and smallest 5-digit number.  
b. smallest 5-digit number and greatest 4-digit number.

5. Write the numerals for the given number names:  
a. Two lakh and ten  
b. Nine hundred thousand and ninety-nine  
c. Thirty lakh and three thousand  
d. Three crore twenty-seven lakh and eighteen thousand  
e. Twenty-three crore forty-two lakh thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-one  
f. Five million two hundred thirty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-five  
g. Nine million nine thousand and nine  
h. Forty-three million two hundred fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty-two  
i. Sixty-six million sixty thousand and sixty-six  
j. Six hundred thirty-two million four hundred fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-three.

6. Write the number names for the given numerals as indicated:  
a. Indian system  
i. 452890 ii. 3000330 iii. 635890321  
b. International system  
i. 4519706 ii. 352050 iii. 387489054

7. Write the given numbers in expanded form:  
a. 56129 b. 900999  
c. 5416789 d. 38193863

8. Write the face value and the place values of:  
a. the two fives in 65058  
b. the two nines in 8936954  
c. the two sixes in 689026129  
d. the two threes in 24330

9. How many numbers are there with:  
a. 6-digits b. 7-digits  
c. 8-digits d. 9-digits

10. a. How many numbers are there between 43 and 58?  
b. How many numbers are there between 63 and 74?

11. Rewrite the given numbers after inserting commas at appropriate places as indicated. Also, name the different periods that are separated by the commas:  
a. Indian system i. 724569 ii. 2678932 iii. 561209367  
b. International system i. 391672 ii. 5418458 iii. 294751854

12. Write the corresponding numeral for the following:  
a.  $3 \times 10000 + 5 \times 1000 + 6 \times 100 + 9 \times 10 + 3 \times 1$   
b.  $3 \times 1000000 + 6 \times 10000 + 4 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 7 \times 10 + 4 \times 1$   
c.  $7 \times 100000000 + 6 \times 10000000 + 2 \times 1000000 + 8 \times 100000 + 5 \times 10000 + 3 \times 1000 + 2 \times 100 + 1 \times 10 + 4 \times 1$   
d.  $2 \times 100000000 + 2 \times 10000000 + 9 \times 1000000 + 6 \times 100000 + 4 \times 10000 + 7 \times 1000 + 8 \times 100 + 6 \times 10 + 5 \times 1$

13. Arrange in ascending order:  
a. 28379, 283769, 283148, 28356  
b. 54367, 54876, 54298, 541234, 544567  
c. 2361897, 45712688, 4573695, 23614576, 2364581, 45713898, 4572363, 23641785  
d. 52373412, 764827836, 76485119, 523727845, 52373418, 764834188, 76482789

14. Arrange in descending order:  
a. 78492, 784659, 78481, 784684  
b. 47634, 47356, 47981, 471122, 472381  
c. 3645934, 24863138, 2487527, 36475249, 3646363, 24859387  
d. 39236457, 41529366, 41571245, 392714512, 39229366

15. A new music video on the web received 2,78,946 hits the first day and 3,17,823 hits the second day. How many hits did the video receive in all during the two days?

16. A machine produces 53,575 erasers a day. How many erasers were produced in February 2016?

17. In one month, a travelling salesman goes from Delhi to Kolkata that are 1484 km apart. From Kolkata he goes to Goa which is 2129 km away and returns to Delhi via Kolkata in the same month. The travelling salesman repeats this trip for 4 months. How many kilometres did the salesman travel in 4 months?

18. A truck can carry 15,750 kg of weight. How many sacks of potatoes, each weighing 18 kg can be loaded in this truck?

Maths Edge Book 6 15

# ARBOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

## E-Learning module/file



GRADE: VI

MONTH/WEEK/DATE: March/ W-5/ 28-03-22 to 01-04-22

SUBJECT: Mathematic

NAME OF THE TEACHER: Ms.Sarita,Ms.Kameshwari,Mr.Naresh

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### **Exercise-1.1 ( Q.15 to Q.18)/ Solutions:-**



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Q.15. Hits on the first day = 2,78,946  
Hits on the second day = + 3,17,823  
∴ Total hits on both the days = 5,96,769  
So, the music video got 5,96,769 hits on both the days.

Q.16. Erasers produced in one day = 53,575  
∴ Erasers produced in February = 53,575  
[∵ Feb' 16 is a leap year]  

$$\begin{array}{r} 53,575 \\ \times 29 \\ \hline 482175 \\ + 107150 \times \\ \hline 15,53,675 \end{array}$$

Therefore, 15,53,675 erasers were produced in the month of February '16.

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Q.17

Delhi  $\xrightarrow{1484 \text{ Km}}$  Kolkata  $\xrightarrow{2129 \text{ Km}}$  Goa  
 $\xleftarrow{1484 \text{ Km}}$   $\xleftarrow{2129 \text{ Km}}$   
 (Goes) (returns)

Total distance travelled from Delhi to Goa in 1 month =  $1484 \text{ Km} + 2129 \text{ Km}$   
 $= 3613 \text{ Km}$

The salesman travelled same distance to return to Delhi from Goa.

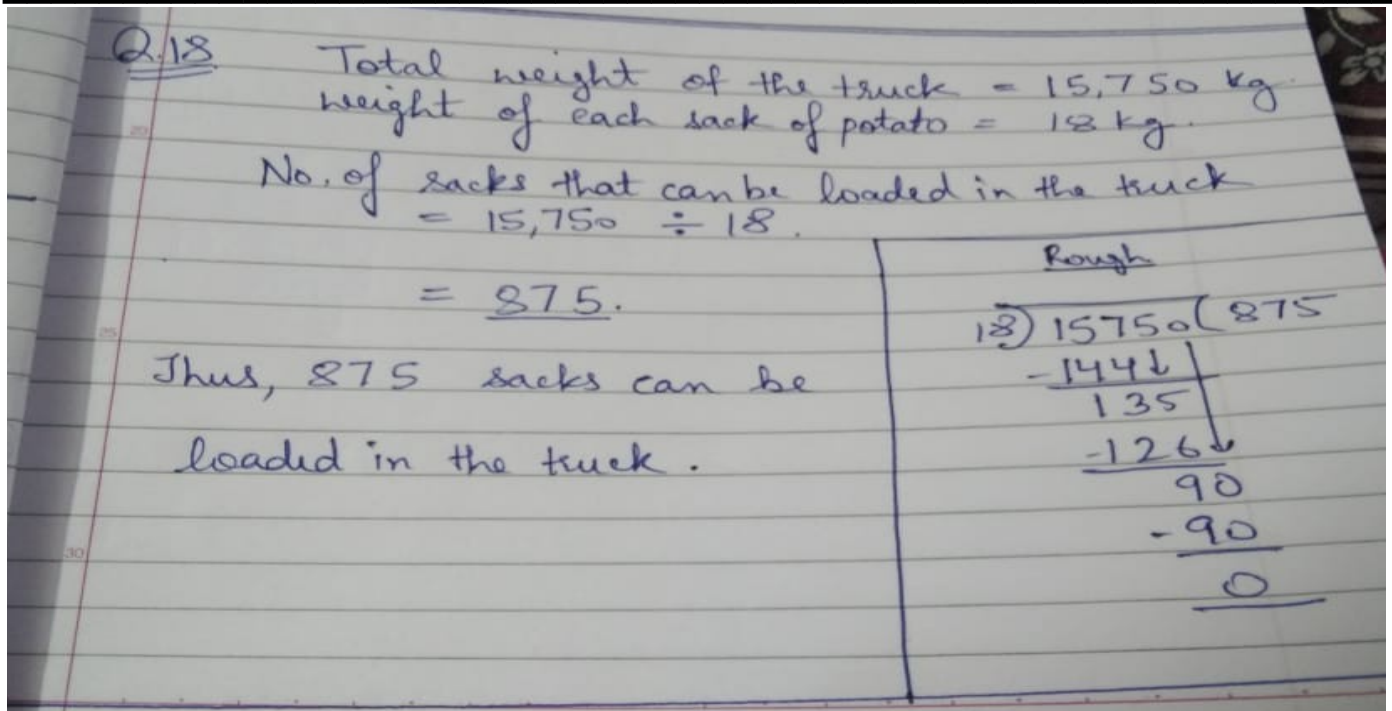
So, total distance travelled in 4 months.  
 $= 4 \times (3613 + 3613) \text{ Km}$   
 $= \underline{28,904 \text{ Km}}$

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Q.18

Total weight of the truck = 15,750 kg.  
weight of each sack of potato = 18 kg.

No. of sacks that can be loaded in the truck  
=  $15,750 \div 18$ .

= 875.

Thus, 875 sacks can be loaded in the truck.

Rough

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 15750} \quad (875 \\ - 144 \downarrow \\ \underline{135} \\ - 126 \downarrow \\ \underline{90} \\ - 90 \downarrow \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

1. Live Worksheet Links:- <https://www.liveworksheets.com/sx378576ek>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/ce1262560cn>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/uk1201449ga>

\*\*\*\*\*End of Day-4\*\*\*\*\*



GRADE: VI

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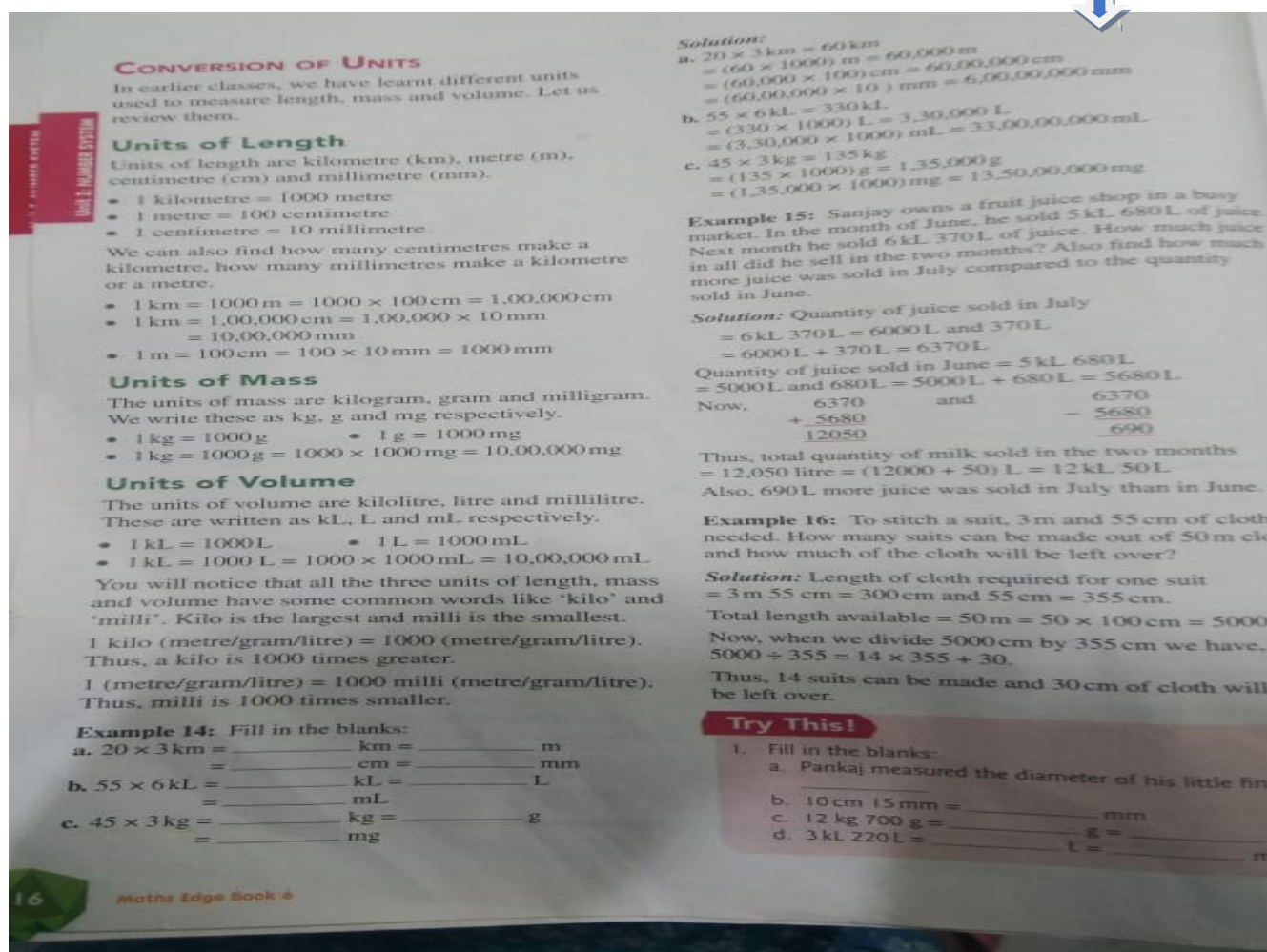
## Chapter- 1 / Numbers

### Topics: Units Conversion & Rounding-Off

The teacher will revise the concept of unit conversion and rounding-off studied in the previous grade. The different units of Length, Mass and capacity as well as the rules of rounding-off will be explained in the class with the help of examples, learning video and PPT.

In order to explain the concepts thoroughly, teacher will discuss the related problems of Exercise-1.2 of Ch-1, Numbers.

The e-content for the Exercise-1.2 of Ch-1, Numbers and related concepts given in Math Edge textbook are attached below. Please check.

**CONVERSION OF UNITS**  
In earlier classes, we have learnt different units used to measure length, mass and volume. Let us review them.

**Units of Length**  
Units of length are kilometre (km), metre (m), centimetre (cm) and millimetre (mm).

- 1 kilometre = 1000 metre
- 1 metre = 100 centimetre
- 1 centimetre = 10 millimetre

We can also find how many centimetres make a kilometre, how many millimetres make a kilometre or a metre.

- 1 km = 1000 m = 1000 × 100 cm = 1,00,000 cm
- 1 km = 1,00,000 cm = 1,00,000 × 10 mm = 10,00,000 mm
- 1 m = 100 cm = 100 × 10 mm = 1000 mm

**Units of Mass**  
The units of mass are kilogram, gram and milligram. We write these as kg, g and mg respectively.

- 1 kg = 1000 g
- 1 g = 1000 mg
- 1 kg = 1000 g = 1000 × 1000 mg = 10,00,000 mg

**Units of Volume**  
The units of volume are kilolitre, litre and millilitre. These are written as kL, L and mL respectively.

- 1 kL = 1000 L
- 1 L = 1000 mL
- 1 kL = 1000 L = 1000 × 1000 mL = 10,00,000 mL

You will notice that all the three units of length, mass and volume have some common words like 'kilo' and 'milli'. Kilo is the largest and milli is the smallest.

1 kilo (metre/gram/litre) = 1000 (metre/gram/litre).  
Thus, a kilo is 1000 times greater.

1 (metre/gram/litre) = 1000 milli (metre/gram/litre).  
Thus, milli is 1000 times smaller.

**Example 14:** Fill in the blanks:

a.  $20 \times 3 \text{ km} = \text{_____ km} = \text{_____ m}$   
 $\text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ mm}$

b.  $55 \times 6 \text{ kL} = \text{_____ kL} = \text{_____ L}$   
 $\text{_____ mL}$

c.  $45 \times 3 \text{ kg} = \text{_____ kg} = \text{_____ g}$   
 $\text{_____ mg}$

**Solution:**

a.  $20 \times 3 \text{ km} = 60 \text{ km}$   
 $= (60 \times 1000) \text{ m} = 60,000 \text{ m}$   
 $= (60,000 \times 100) \text{ cm} = 6,00,000 \text{ cm}$   
 $= (6,00,000 \times 10) \text{ mm} = 6,00,00,000 \text{ mm}$

b.  $55 \times 6 \text{ kL} = 330 \text{ kL}$   
 $= (330 \times 1000) \text{ L} = 3,30,000 \text{ L}$   
 $= (3,30,000 \times 1000) \text{ mL} = 33,00,00,000 \text{ mL}$

c.  $45 \times 3 \text{ kg} = 135 \text{ kg}$   
 $= (135 \times 1000) \text{ g} = 1,35,000 \text{ g}$   
 $= (1,35,000 \times 1000) \text{ mg} = 13,50,00,000 \text{ mg}$

**Example 15:** Sanjay owns a fruit juice shop in a busy market. In the month of June, he sold 5 kL 680L of juice. Next month he sold 6 kL 370L of juice. How much juice in all did he sell in the two months? Also find how much more juice was sold in July compared to the quantity sold in June.

**Solution:** Quantity of juice sold in July  
 $= 6 \text{ kL } 370 \text{ L} = 6000 \text{ L and } 370 \text{ L}$   
 $= 6000 \text{ L} + 370 \text{ L} = 6370 \text{ L}$   
 Quantity of juice sold in June = 5 kL 680L  
 $= 5000 \text{ L and } 680 \text{ L} = 5000 \text{ L} + 680 \text{ L} = 5680 \text{ L}$

Now,	6370	and	6370
	+ 5680		- 5680
	<u>12050</u>		<u>690</u>

Thus, total quantity of milk sold in the two months = 12,050 litre = (12000 + 50) L = 12 kL 50L  
 Also, 690L more juice was sold in July than in June.

**Example 16:** To stitch a suit, 3 m and 55 cm of cloth needed. How many suits can be made out of 50 m cloth and how much of the cloth will be left over?

**Solution:** Length of cloth required for one suit  
 $= 3 \text{ m } 55 \text{ cm} = 300 \text{ cm and } 55 \text{ cm} = 355 \text{ cm}$   
 Total length available = 50 m =  $50 \times 100 \text{ cm} = 5000 \text{ cm}$   
 Now, when we divide 5000 cm by 355 cm we have,  
 $5000 \div 355 = 14 \times 355 + 30$   
 Thus, 14 suits can be made and 30 cm of cloth will be left over.

**Try This!**

1. Fill in the blanks:

a. Pankaj measured the diameter of his little finger

b. 10 cm 15 mm = \_\_\_\_\_ mm

c. 12 kg 700 g = \_\_\_\_\_ g

d. 3 kL 220 L = \_\_\_\_\_ L = \_\_\_\_\_ mL

GRADE: VI

MONTH/WEEK/DATE: March/ W-5/ 28-03-22 to 01-04-22

SUBJECT: Mathematic

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### Exercise 1.2

- I. Fill in the blanks:
  - a.  $75 \times 2 \text{ km} = \text{_____ km} = \text{_____ m}$
  - b.  $25 \times 935 \text{ L} = \text{_____ L} = \text{_____ mL}$
  - c.  $65 \times 8156 \text{ g} = \text{_____ g} = \text{_____ mg}$
  - d.  $95 \times 45 \text{ km} = \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ mm}$
  - e.  $85 \times 325 \text{ kg} = \text{_____ g}$
  - f.  $75 \times 465 \text{ L} = \text{_____ L} = \text{_____ mL}$
2. Round off the given numbers as indicated:
  - a. nearest 10    i. 3    ii. 6    iii. 23    iv. 47
  - b. nearest 100    i. 167    ii. 148    iii. 255    iv. 319
  - c. nearest 1000    i. 4543    ii. 7123    iii. 1901    iv. 5500
3. Estimate the following as indicated:
  - a. estimating each term to the nearest 100
    - i.  $957 - 243$     ii.  $1567 + 5667$
    - iii.  $523 + 951$     iv.  $759 - 654$
  - b. estimating each term to the nearest 1000
    - i.  $6890 - 3132$     ii.  $5296 + 8611$
    - iii.  $4234 - 2444$     iv.  $7654 + 3999$
4. Estimate the product by estimating each term to:
  - a. its greatest place    b. nearest 10
    - i.  $458 \times 512$     ii.  $297 \times 716$
    - iii.  $782 \times 403$     iv.  $726 \times 501$
5. Estimate the quotient by estimating each term to its greatest place.
  - a.  $887 \div 32$     b.  $1449 \div 264$
  - c.  $2222 \div 521$     d.  $3578 \div 77$
6. Write the Roman numeral for: a. 83    b. 235
7. Write the given Roman numerals in Indian system of numerals: a. CCXXIX    b. CDXLVII
8. Which of the following Roman numerals are not valid? State the reason for your answer in each case.
  - a. XXVI    b. XVVI    c. VXC1
  - d. ICCVI    e. LM    f. XXXXV
9. A milk booth in a residential colony has 1 kL and 750 mL of milk. If the booth provides 2 L and 250 mL of milk to each family, then find the maximum number of families the booth can cater to. Also find how much milk will be left over?
10. A bakery sells cookies in packs of 45 g each for ₹ 7.50 each. If the bakery produces 115 kg of biscuits every week, how many packs can be made out of the cookies baked? How much, if any, of the cookies will be left over? If the bakery is able to sell all the packets, how much money will they have in a week?
11. A toy store had 5763 marbles in stock. In one month, the store was able to sell off 3445 marbles. Estimate the number of marbles left over, rounding off the numbers to the nearest hundred.
12. A post office dispatches 8638 letters to domestic addresses and 2468 letters to foreign addresses. Estimate the total number of letters dispatched by the post office, rounding off to the nearest ten.

### Solutions for selected parts of Q.1 & Q.2:-

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Ch-1 / Numbers

Exercise - 1.2

Q1 Fill in the blanks:-

a)  $75 \times 2 \text{ km} = 150 \text{ km} = 150,000 \text{ m}$

c)  $65 \times 8156 \text{ g} = 530,140 \text{ g}$   
 $= 530,140,000 \text{ mg}$

e)  $85 \times 325 \text{ kg} = 27,625 \text{ kg}$   
 $= 27,625,000 \text{ g}$

GRADE: VI

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Q2 Round-off the following.

a) nearest 10  $\rightarrow$  iii. 23  $\rightarrow$  20

b) nearest 100  $\rightarrow$  iv. 319  $\rightarrow$  300

c) nearest 1000  $\rightarrow$  i. 4543  $\rightarrow$  5000

ii. 7123  $\rightarrow$  7000

iii. 1901  $\rightarrow$  2000

iv. 5500  $\rightarrow$  6000