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

---

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.

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

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 |

Maths Edge Book 6

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 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

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

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	4	1	2
61,43,975			6	1	4	3	9	7	5
3,15,64,728		3	1	5	6	4	7	2	8
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

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

---

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 (4th, 5th, 6th digits from right)

Millions Period: Place value of Millions, Ten millions, Hundred millions (7th, 8th, 9th 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).

NUMBERS

Table 1.4

Number	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
	Hundred millions	Ten millions	Millions	Hundred thousands	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
286412					2	8	6	4	1	2
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
	Ten crores	Crores	Ten lakhs	Lakhs	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Number	Crores		Lakhs		Thousand		Ones		

Indian System of Numeration Place Value Chart

Maths Edge Book 6

Exercise 1.1

1. Fill in the blanks:
   a. 6 million = ____ lakh   b. 3 crore = ____ million
   c. 20 crore = ____ million   d. 2 lakh = ____ thousand

2. a. Using digits 2, 4, 6, 0, 5 write:
   i. the smallest five-digit number using each digit only once.
      ii. the largest six-digit number using the digit '0' twice and all the other digits only once.
      iii. the largest seven-digit number using the digit '4' thrice and the other digits exactly once.
   b. Using digits 1, 3, 5, 6, 0, 8, 9 write:
   i. the smallest seven-digit number using each digit exactly once.
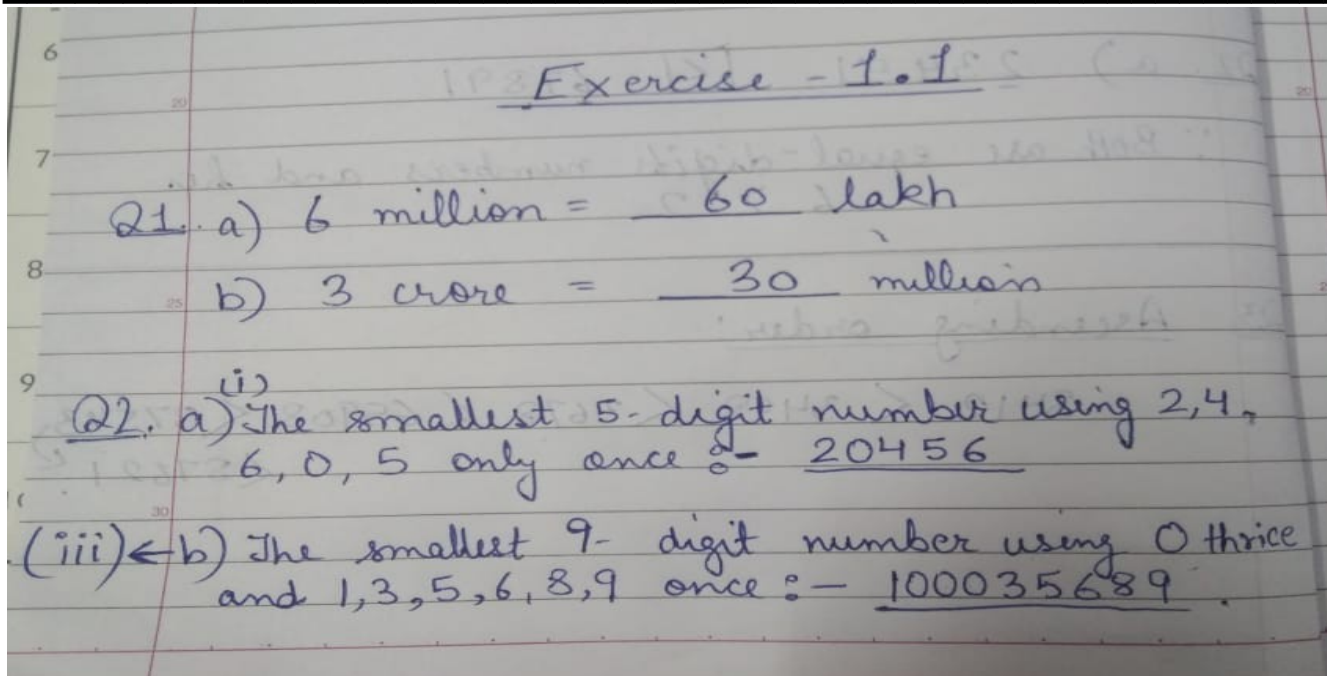
Solutions

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

Note

Day2-Place Value
Charts.pptx

PPT link :

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

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

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

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.

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

---

Example 9: Using the digits 5, 2, 0, 1, 4, 9 write the following:
a. the smallest 6-digit number
b. the largest 6-digit number
c. the smallest 7-digit number, using 5 twice and all other digits once
d. the largest 7-digit number using 2 twice and all other digits once

Solution:
a. 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
b. 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:

```
        4  5  5  0  0
   ×           1  2
   ─────────────────
        9  1  0  0  0
 +   4  5  5  0  0  0
   ─────────────────
     5  4  6  0  0  0
```

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

```
   1 4 9 5 0 0 0
  − 7 4 5 7 5 0
   ───────────
     7 4 9 2 5 0
```

Balance left in Anu's account = ₹ 7,49,250
Amount deposited by Anu = ₹ 9,75,500

```
     7 4 9 2 5 0
  +  9 7 5 5 0 0
   ───────────
   1 7 2 4 7 5 0
```

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

Try This!

1. Write the numerals for the following number names:
   a. Three hundred forty-five thousand two hundred and forty
   b. Seventy-five lakh sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight
   c. Twenty-five million six hundred seventy-four thousand three hundred and twenty-nine
   d. Seven crore two lakh and twenty-seven

2. Fill in the blanks:
   a. 700 thousand = _____ lakh
   b. 9 million = _____ lakh
   c. 40 million = _____ crore

3. Write the number whose expanded form is given below:
   a. $4 \times 10,00,000 + 2 \times 1,00,000 + 3 \times 10,000 + 7 \times 10 + 1$
   b. $6 \times 10,00,00,000 + 4 \times 1,00,00,000 + 3 \times 10,00,000 + 4 \times 1,000 + 2 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 2$

4. How many numbers are there between 5,45,623 and 5,48,255?

5. How many 7-digit numbers are there?

6. Using the digits 8, 3, 0, 4, 6 write:
   a. the smallest 5-digit number.
   b. the largest 6-digit number using 6 twice and all other digits once.

7. 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.

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

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.

Who is Bigger?

- 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!

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

Exercise 1.1

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

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

---

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 n at appropriate place different periods th
    a. Indian system
       i. 724569
    b. International sy
       i. 391672

12. Write the correspo
    a. $3 \times 10000 + 5$
    b. $3 \times 1000000 +$
       $+ 7 \times 10 + 4 \times$
    c. 7×100000000
       $+ 8 \times 100000$
       $+ 1 \times 10 + 4 \times$
    d. 2×10000000
       $+ 6 \times 100000$
       $+ 6 \times 10 + 5 \times$

13. Arrange in ascen
    a. 28379, 28370
    b. 54367, 54870
    c. 2361897, 45
       2364581, 45
    d. 52373412, 7
       52373418, 7

14. Arrange in desc
    a. 78492, 7840
    b. 47634, 4735
    c. 3645934, 2
       3646363, 2
    d. 39236457,
       39229366

15. A new music v hits the first da How many hit two days?

16. A machine pr erasers were

17. In one month to Kolkata th goes to Goa Delhi via Ko salesman rep kilometres d

18. A truck can sacks of pot in this truck

Solutions

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
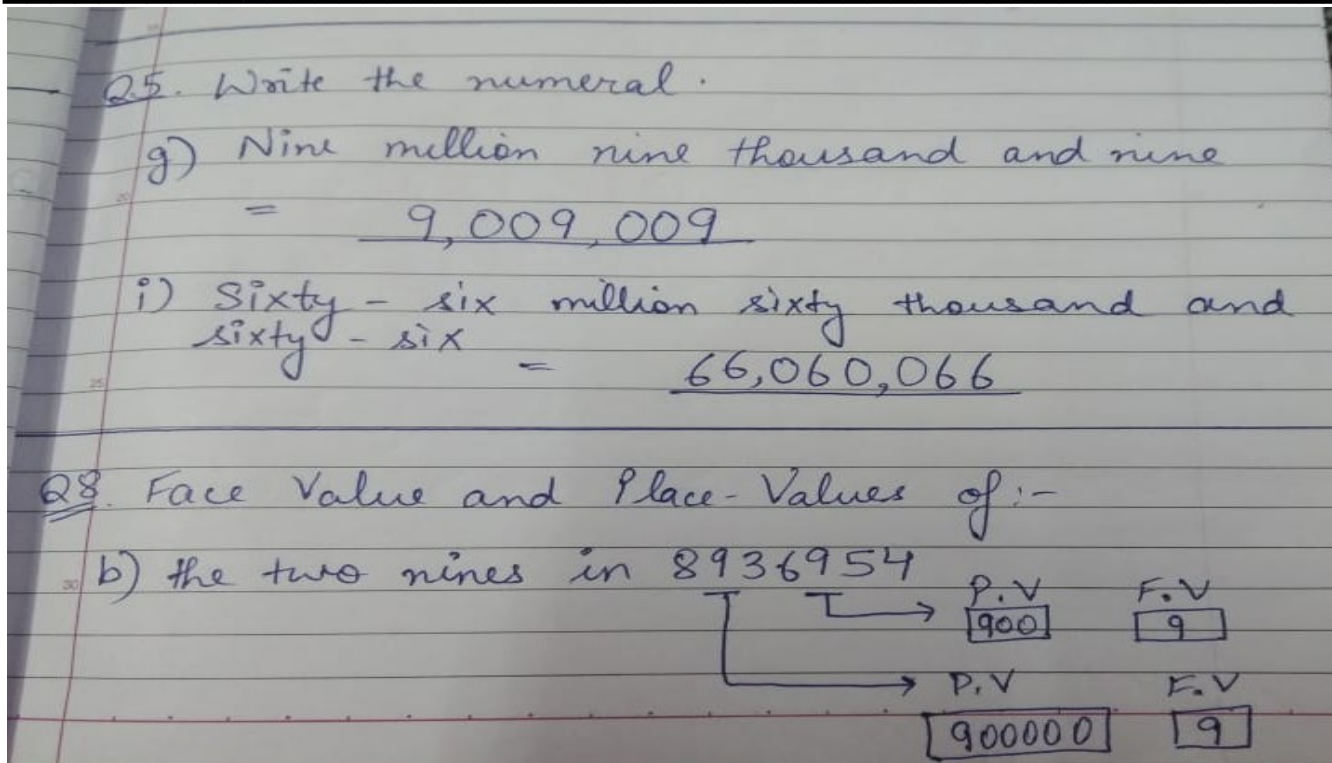
ARBOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
E-Learning module/file

GRADE: VI   MONTH/WEEK/DATE: March/ W-5/ 28-03-22 to 01-04-22
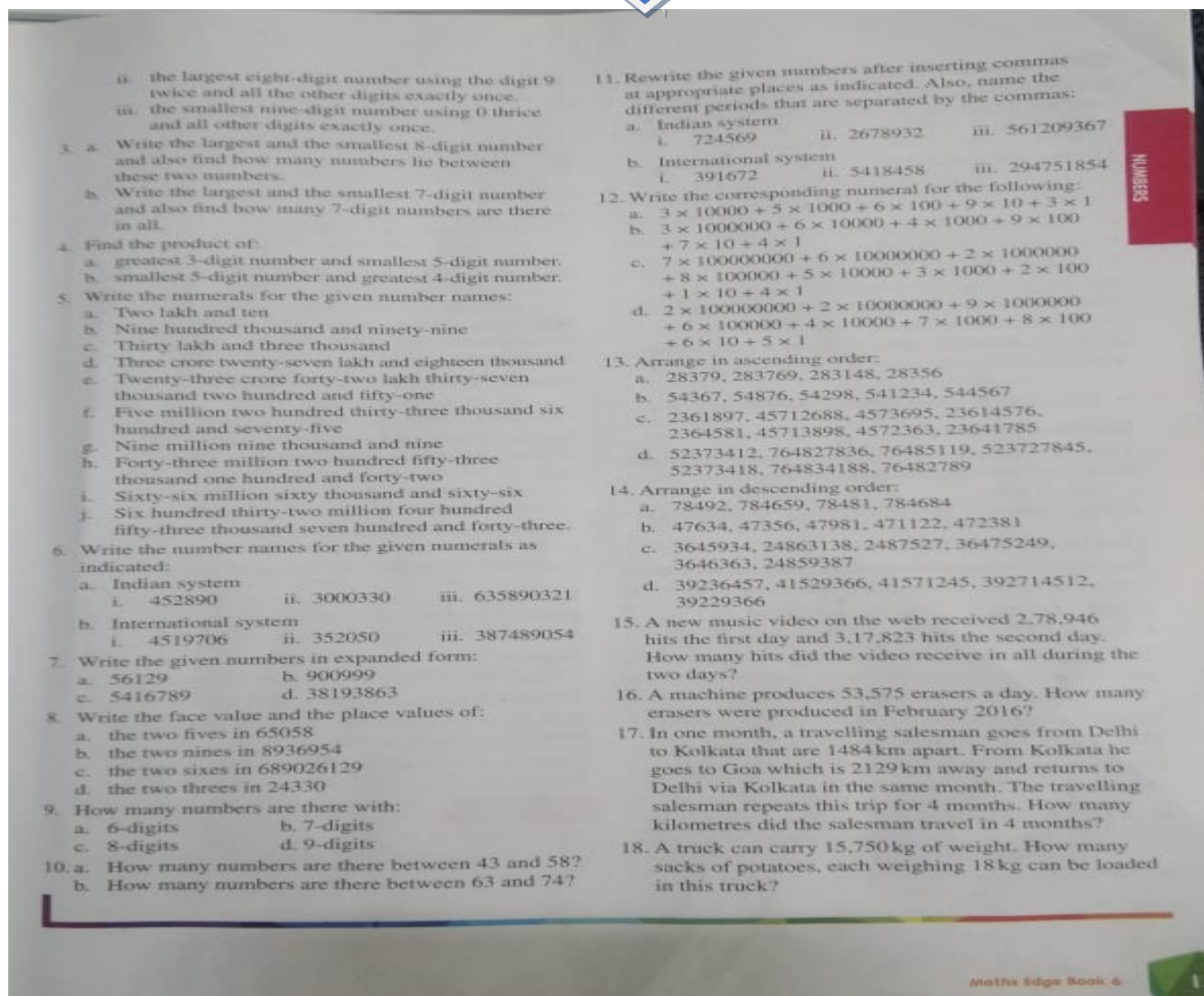SUBJECT: Mathematic   NAME OF THE TEACHER: Ms.Sarita,Ms.Kameshwari,Mr.Naresh

---

Q5. 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

Q8. Face Value and Place-Values of :-

b) the two nines in 8936954

→ P.V 900   F.V 9

→ P.V 900000   F.V 9

Note:

Day3-Comparing Numbers.pptx

1. **PPT link** :

2. **Learning Video** :   **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUKcKLxYq-k**

*****End of Day-2*****
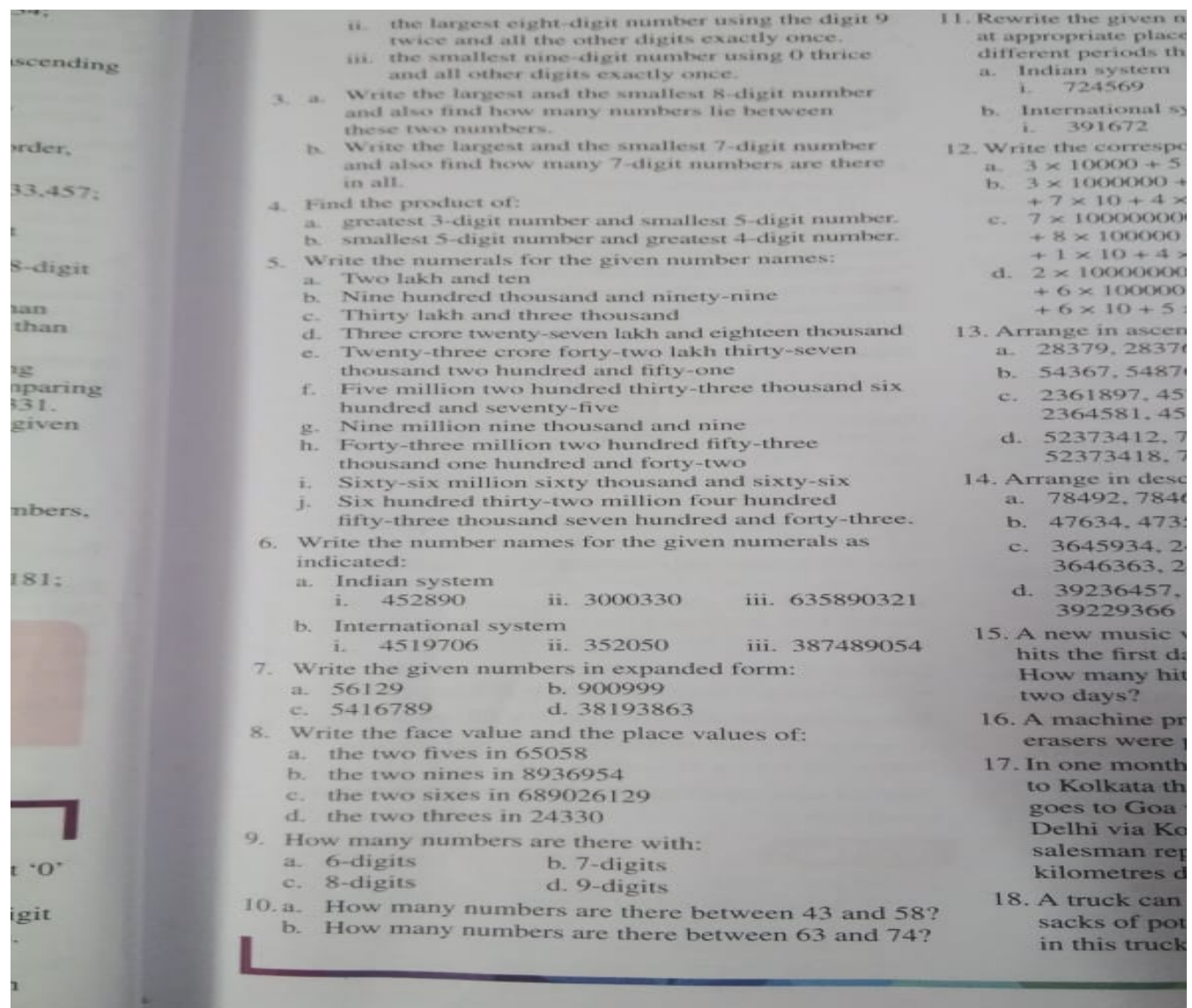
CONTENT- DAY-3

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

---

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)

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 n at appropriate place different periods th
    a. Indian system
        i. 724569
    b. International sy
        i. 391672

12. Write the correspo
    a. 3 × 10000 + 5
    b. 3 × 1000000 +
        + 7 × 10 + 4 ×
    c. 7 × 100000000
        + 8 × 100000
        + 1 × 10 + 4 ×
    d. 2 × 10000000
        + 6 × 100000
        + 6 × 10 + 5 ×

13. Arrange in ascen
    a. 28379, 28376
    b. 54367, 54876
    c. 2361897, 45
        2364581, 45
    d. 52373412, 7
        52373418, 7

14. Arrange in desc
    a. 78492, 7846
    b. 47634, 4735
    c. 3645934, 2
        3646363, 2
    d. 39236457,
        39229366

15. A new music v
    hits the first da
    How many hit
    two days?

16. A machine pr
    erasers were

17. In one month
    to Kolkata th
    goes to Goa
    Delhi via Ko
    salesman rep
    kilometres d

18. A truck can
    sacks of pot
    in this truck

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

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

---

Camlin Page   Date / /

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 9,99,99,999.
So, total number of 8-digit numerals are :-

$$9,99,99,999 - 99,99,999$$
$$= 9,00,00,000 \text{ or } 9 \text{ crore.}$$

Q11. Insert Commas :-

a) Indian System :- (iii) 56,12,09,367   2.18

b) International System :- (ii) 5,418,458

Q12. Write the numeral :-

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

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

= 76,28,53,214

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

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
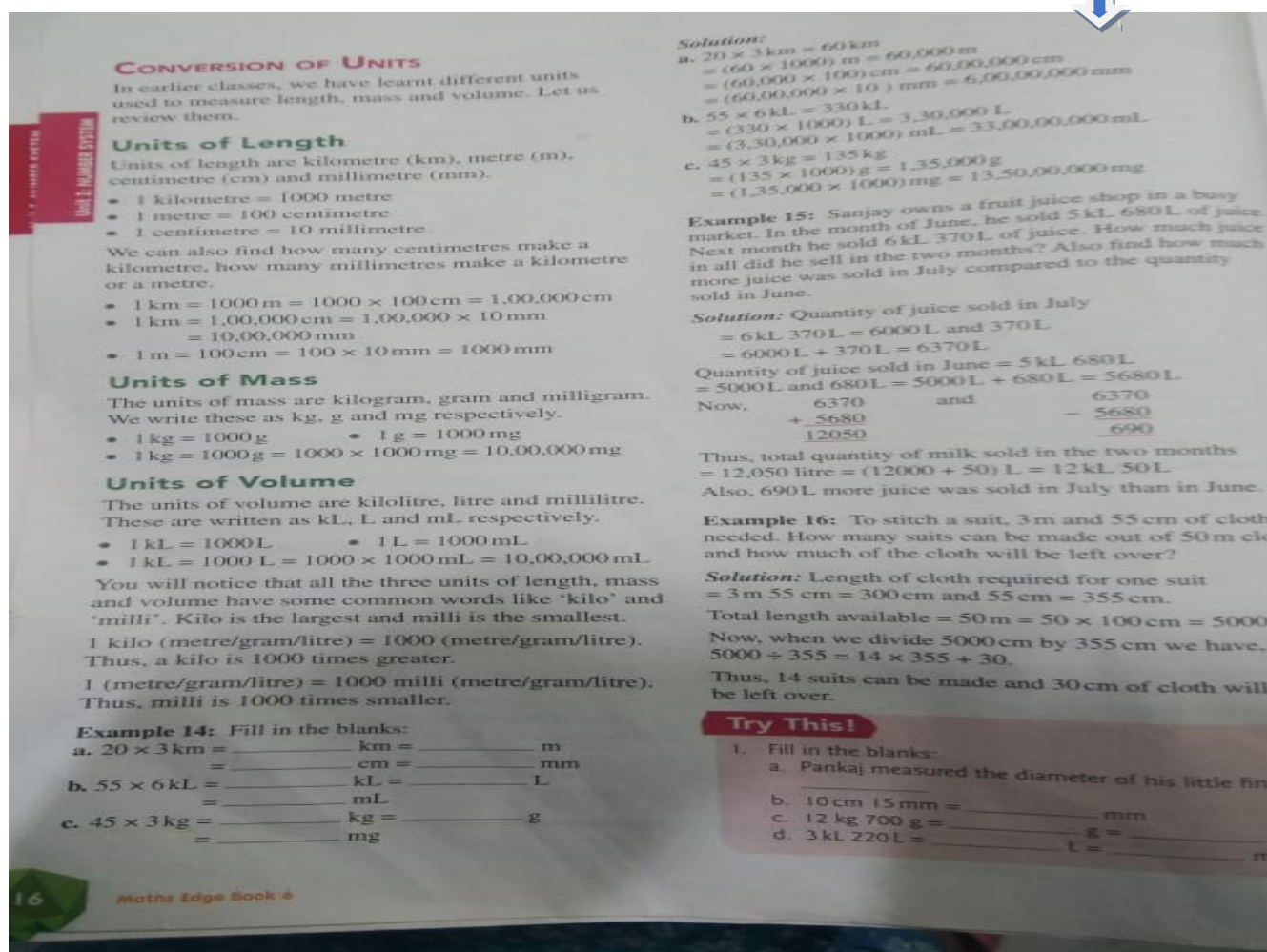

CONTENT- DAY-4

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.

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

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

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

---

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
                                   × 29

                                  482175
                               + 107150 ×

                                 15,53,675

[∵ Feb'16 is a leap year]

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

Q.17

                    (Goes)

              1484.Km   2129 Km
   Delhi ---------→ Kolkata ---------→ Goa
          ←---------   ←---------
              1484 Km   2129 Km

                  (returns)

Total distance travelled from Delhi to Goa in
    1 month = 1484 km + 2129 km
            = 3613 Km.

The salesman travelled same distance to return
to Delhi from Goa.
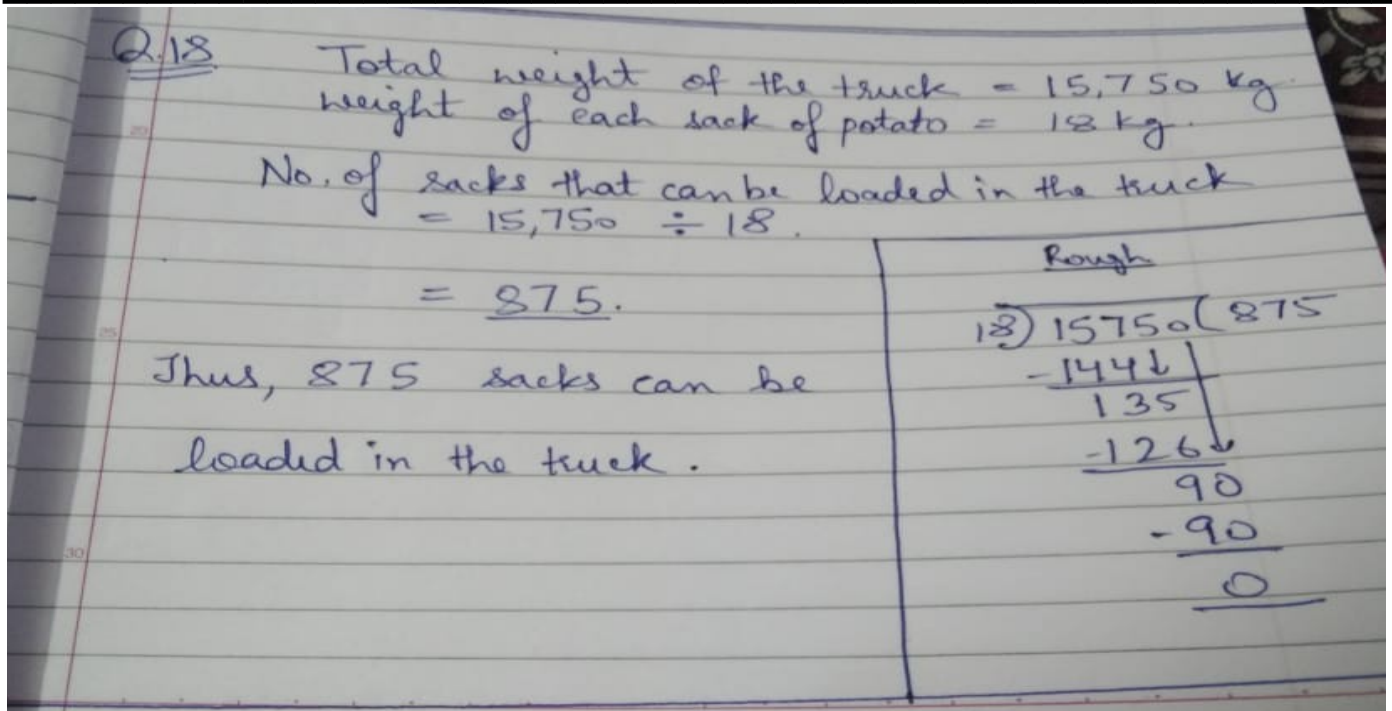
So, total distance travelled in 4 months.
    = 4 × (3613 + 3613) km
    = 28,904 Km.

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

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

   https://www.liveworksheets.com/ce1262560cn

   https://www.liveworksheets.com/uk1201449ga

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

CONTENT- DAY-5

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

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.

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

---

Exercise 1.2

1. Fill in the blanks:
   a. $75 \times 2\,km =$ _____ $km =$ _____ m
   b. $25 \times 935\,L =$ _____ $L =$ _____ mL
   c. $65 \times 8156\,g =$ _____ $g =$ _____ mg
   d. $95 \times 45\,km =$ _____ $cm =$ _____ mm
   e. $85 \times 325\,kg =$ _____ g
   f. $75 \times 465\,L =$ _____ $L =$ _____ 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. 458×512 ii. 297×716
     iii. 782×403 iv. 726×501

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. VXCI
   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:-

Ch-1 / Numbers

Exercise – 1.2

Q1. Fill in the blanks:-

a) $75 \times 2\,Km = \underline{150}\ Km = \underline{1,50,000}\ m$

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

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

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

Q2 Round- off the following.

a) nearest 10 ⟶ iii. 23 → 20

b) nearest 100 ⟶ iv. 319 → 300

c) nearest 1000 → i. 4543 → 5000

ii 7123 → 7000

iii 1901 → 2000

iv 5500 → 6000