RAINBOW INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Under the Supervision of the Ministry of Education General Department of the Ministry of Education
Riyadh Area - Foreign and Private Education / KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

SECOND TERM REVISION SHEET

GRADE 6

Use partitioning to answer the following multiplication problems

25 x6	17x8
37x6	49x5

Use partitioning to answer the following division problems

612÷6	96÷8
132÷6	85÷5

Double this numbers

1. 423=

2. 120=

3. 0.48=

4. 82=

5. 350=

Halve the numbers below

1. 100=

2. 0.96=

3. 5.2=

4. 246=

5. 98=

Use near multiples to solve the following multiplication word problems

1. A trays of egg contains 30 eggs.If 19 trays were bought, how many eggs were sold?

2. Joan wants to buy 8 dolls. Each cost each cost 45 riyals.How much did she pay?

3. Hassan baked cupcakes and put them in trays. one tray can hold 10 cupcakes. He used 21 trays. How many cupcakes did he bake?

4. There are 42 boxes of counters.each box has 49 counters.how many counters are there altoghether?

3C . Using known facts to derive new ones .

Determine the answer to the following problems.	Answers
1) If 4 × 7 = 28 , then 4 × 700 = _____	1. _____
2) If 3 × 5 = 15 , then 30 × 5 = _____	2. _____
3) If 5 × 9 = 45 , then 5 × 9,000 = _____	3. _____
4) If 9 × 2 = 18 , then 9,000 × 2 = _____	4. _____
5) If 5 × 6 = 30 , then 5 × 60 = _____	5. _____
6) If 2 × 9 = 18 , then 20 × 9 = _____	6. _____
7) If 5 × 5 = 25 , then 5 × 50 = _____	7. _____
8) If 5 × 7 = 35 , then 5,000 × 7 = _____	8. _____
9) If 4 × 9 = 36 , then 4 × 90 = _____	9. _____
10) If 3 × 2 = 6 , then 30 × 2 = _____	10. _____
11) If 8 × 3 = 24 , then 8 × 300 = _____	11. _____
12) If 7 × 8 = 56 , then 700 × 8 = _____	12. _____
13) If 6 × 4 = 24 , then 6 × 4,000 = _____	13. _____
14) If 3 × 1 = 3 , then 3,000 × 1 = _____	14. _____
15) If 8 × 2 = 16 , then 8 × 2,000 = _____	15. _____
16) If 8 × 7 = 56 , then 800 × 7 = _____	16. _____
17) If 7 × 4 = 28 , then 7 × 40 = _____	17. _____
18) If 4 × 4 = 16 , then 400 × 4 = _____	18. _____
19) If 9 × 1 = 9 , then 9 × 100 = _____	19. _____
20) If 4 × 6 = 24 , then 40 × 6 = _____	20. _____

Have a look at these number machines and use your multiplication knowledge to fill in the missing numbers. Remember if 3 x 4 = 12, then 0.3 x 4 = 1.2; 0.3 x 40 = 12; and 0.3 x 0.4 = 0.12

1) x 0.3

6	1.8
20	6.0
5	
30	
7	
8	
40	

2) x 0.5

60	30
2	1.0
50	
3	
7	
80	
40	

3) x 0.1

6	0.6
20	
5	
3	
70	
8	
40	

4) x 7

0.4	
	2.1
	3.5
0.7	
	6.3
0.2	
0.8	

5) x 2

	0.2
0.3	
	1.2
0.8	
	1.0
	1.8
	0.8

6) x 4

0.7	
	2.4
	0.8
0.4	
	3.2
0.5	
0.3	

7) x 0.8

30	
7	
60	
8	
0.4	
90	
5	

8) x 0.6

0.3	
70	
6	
80	
40	
9	
50	

9) x 0.9

0.3	
70	
0.6	
80	
40	
9	
50	

DIVISIBILITY RULES

2 If the last digit of a number is even, then the number is divisible by 2.

3 *If the sum of all the digits in a number is divisible by 3, then* the number is divisible by 3.

4 If the last two digits of a number are divisible by 4, then the number is divisible by 4.

5 If the last digit of a number is 0 or 5, then the number is divisible by 5.

6 If a number is divisible by both 2 and 3, then the number is divisible by 6.

7 If the last digit of a number is doubled and then subtracted from the rest of the number, and the answer is 0 or is divisible by 7, then the number is divisible by 7.

8 If the last three digits of a number are divisible by 8, then the number is divisible by 8.

9 If the sum of all the digits in a number is divisible by 9, then the number is divisible by 9.

10 If the last digit of a number is 0, then the number is divisible by 10.

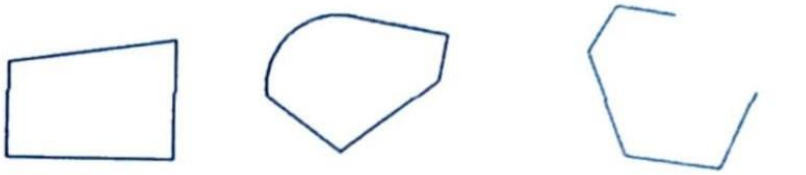
3E. Mental strategies for division of two – digit numbers by single – digit numbers .

Division Worksheet

1 a.	41 ÷ _____ = 6 R 5	**1 b.**	_____ ÷ 7 = 5 R 4
2 a.	24 ÷ _____ = 3 R 0	**2 b.**	37 ÷ _____ = 4 R 5
3 a.	40 ÷ _____ = 5 R 5	**3 b.**	94 ÷ _____ = 9 R 4
4 a.	9 ÷ _____ = 4 R 1	**4 b.**	74 ÷ _____ = 9 R 2
5 a.	17 ÷ _____ = 5 R 2	**5 b.**	12 ÷ _____ = 2 R 2
6 a.	22 ÷ _____ = 4 R 2	**6 b.**	40 ÷ _____ = 6 R 4
7 a.	_____ ÷ 6 = 6 R 3	**7 b.**	47 ÷ _____ = 7 R 5
8 a.	_____ ÷ 3 = 2 R 1	**8 b.**	_____ ÷ 10 = 5 R 0
9 a.	63 ÷ _____ = 9 R 0	**9 b.**	_____ ÷ 8 = 2 R 0
10 a.	18 ÷ _____ = 2 R 0	**10 b.**	_____ ÷ 6 = 7 R 3

Is it a Polygon ?

Polygons are **2-dimensional shapes**. They are made of straight lines, and the shape is "closed" (all the lines connect up).



Polygon
(straight sides)

Not a Polygon
(has a curve)

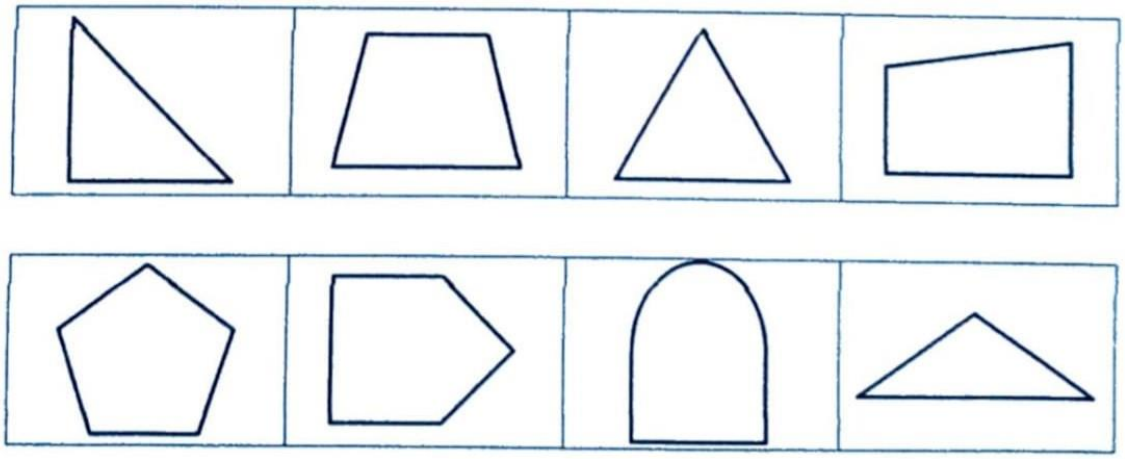
Not a Polygon
(open, not closed)

Regular or irregular ?

A **regular** polygon has all angles equal and all sides equal, otherwise it is **irregular**

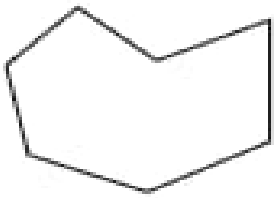
Regular **irregular**

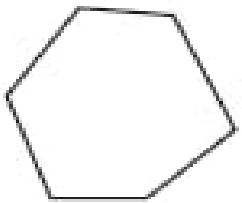
One of the shapes in each row is regular. Shade the regular shapes.

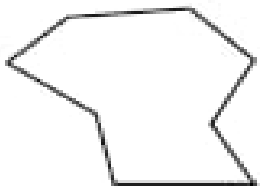


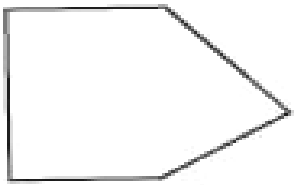
Identifying Shapes

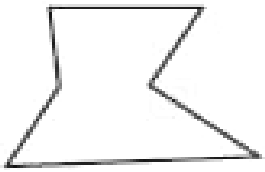
Write convex or concave below each polygon.

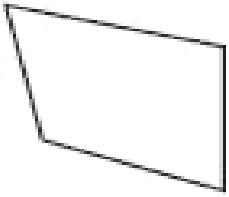
1) 

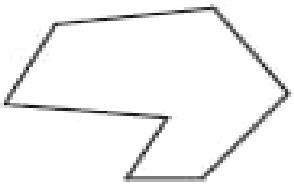
2) 

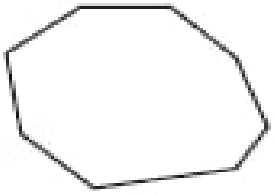
3) 

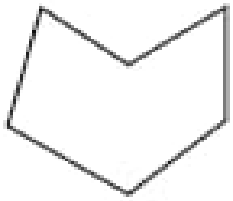
4) 

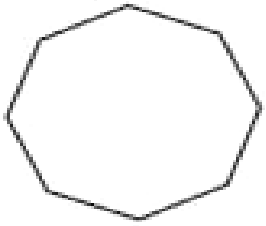
5) 

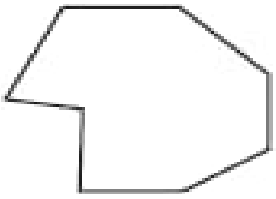
6) 

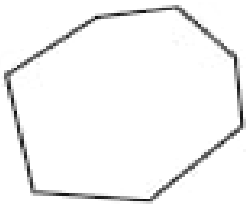
7) 

8) 

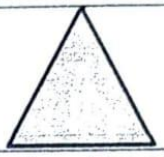
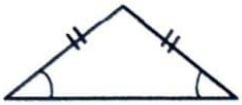
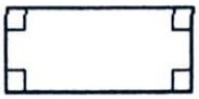
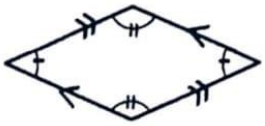
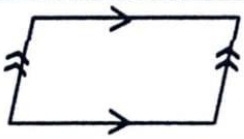
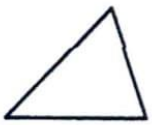
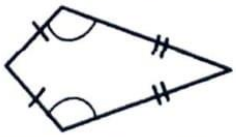
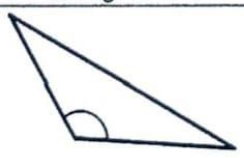
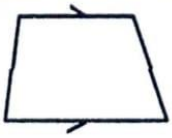
9) 

10) 

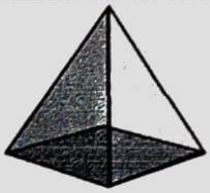
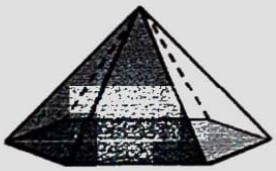
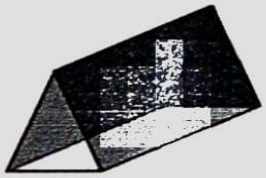
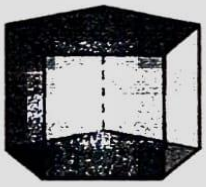
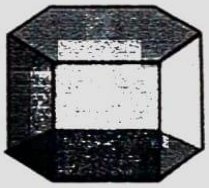
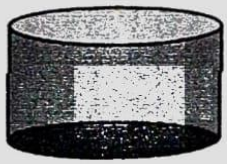
11) 

12) 

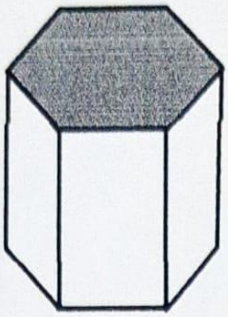
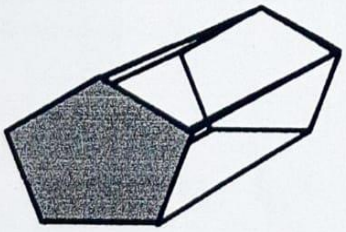
Classifying regular polygons

TRIANGLES	QUADRILATERALS		REGULAR POLYGONS
			
Equilateral triangle All sides equal; interior angles 60°	**Square** All sides equal; all angles 90°		**Equilateral triangle** 3 sides; angle 60°
			
Isosceles triangle 2 sides equal; 2 congruent angles	**Rectangle** Opposite sides equal, all angles 90°		**Square** 4 sides; angle 90°
			
Scalene triangle No sides or angles equal	**Rhombus** All sides equal; 2 pairs of parallel lines; opposite angles equal		**Regular Pentagon** 5 sides; angle 108°
			
Right triangle 1 right angle	**Parallelogram** Opposite sides equal, 2 pairs of parallel lines		**Regular Hexagon** 6 sides; angle 120°
			
Acute triangle All angles acute	**Kite** Adjacent sides equal; 2 congruent angles		**Regular Octagon** 8 sides; angle 135°
			
Obtuse triangle 1 obtuse angle	**Trapezoid** 1 pair of parallel sides	**Trapezium** No pairs of parallel sides	**Regular Decagon** 10 sides; angle 144°

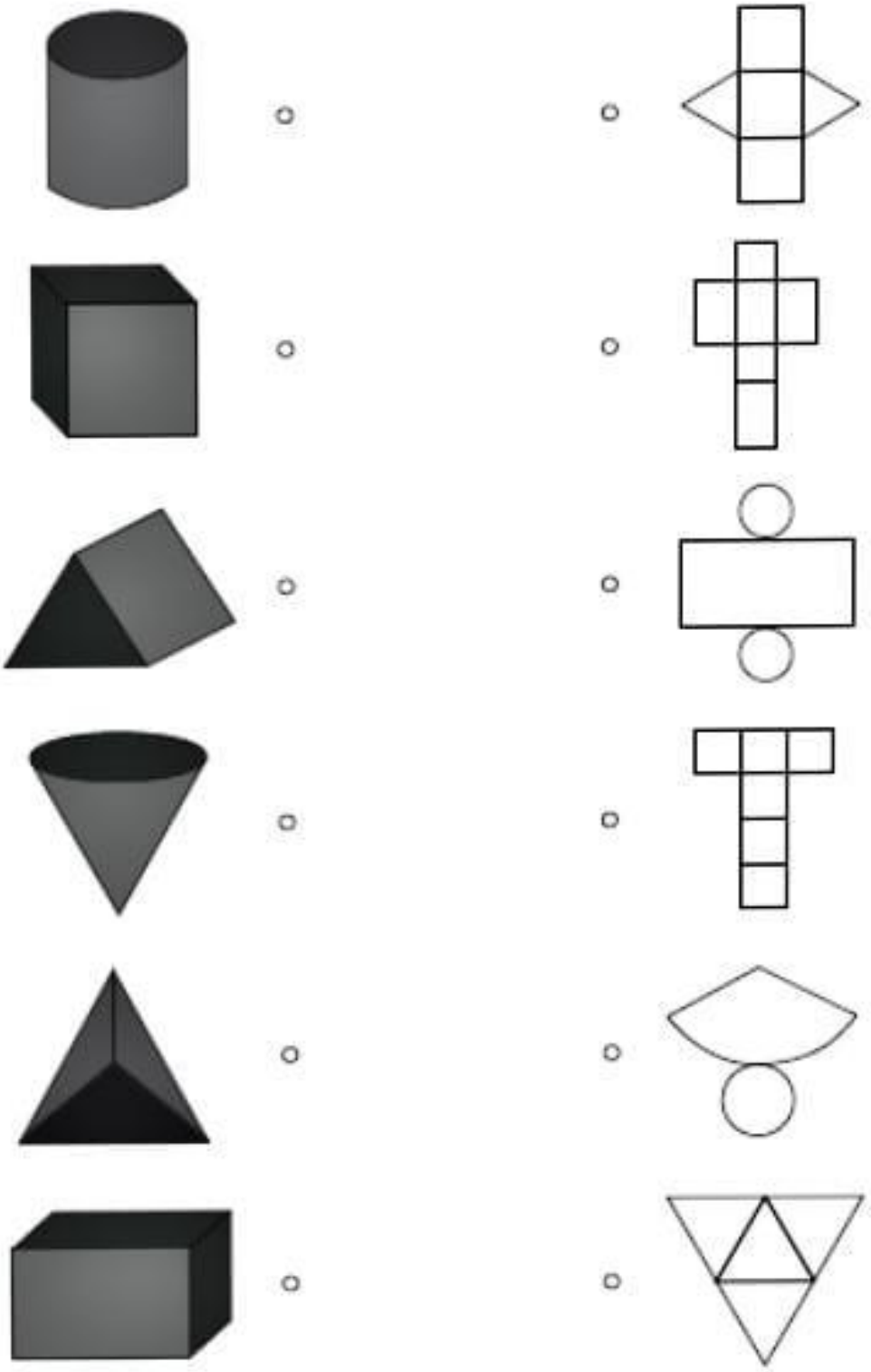
LIST OF GEOMETRIC SHAPES 3D

		
Tetrahedron Faces: 4; Edges: 6; Vertices: 4	**Square pyramid** Faces: 5; Edges: 8; Vertices: 5	**Hexagonal pyramid** Faces: 7; Edges: 12; Vertices: 7
		
Cube Faces: 6; Edges: 12; Vertices: 8	**Cuboid** Faces: 6; Edges: 12; Vertices: 8	**Triangular prism** Faces: 5; Edges: 9; Vertices: 6
		
Octahedron Faces: 8; Edges: 12; Vertices: 6	**Pentagonal prism** Faces: 7; Edges: 15; Vertices: 10	**Hexagonal prism** Faces: 8; Edges: 18; Vertices: 12
		
Dodecahedron Faces: 12; Edges: 30; Vertices 20	**Sphere** Faces: 1; Edges: 0; Vertices 0	**Ellipsoid** Faces: 1; Edges: 0; Vertices 0
		
Icosahedron Faces: 20; Edges: 30; Vertices: 12	**Cone** Faces: 2; Edges: 1; Vertices: 0 or 1	**Cylinder** Faces: 3; Edges: 2; Vertices: 0

For each shape, write down the number of faces, edges and vertices.

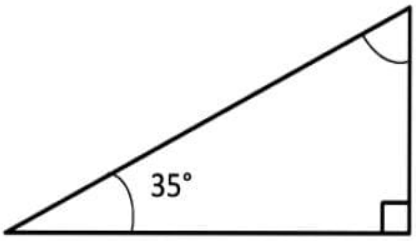
Shape	Properties
Name of shape: 	Faces: Edges: Vertices:
Name of shape: 	Faces: Edges: Vertices:
Name of shape: 	Faces: Edges: Vertices:

Join each shape to the matching net.

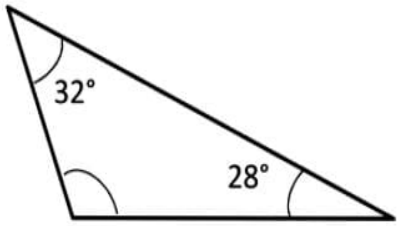


Work out the missing angles. The angles are not drawn to scale, so do not try to measure them!

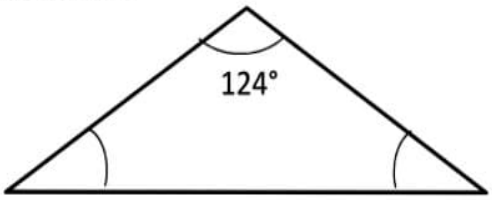
1)



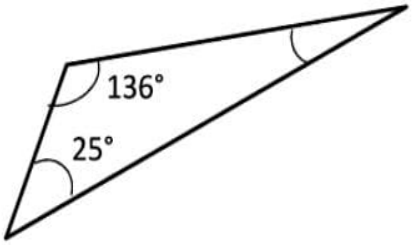
2)



3) Isosceles



4)



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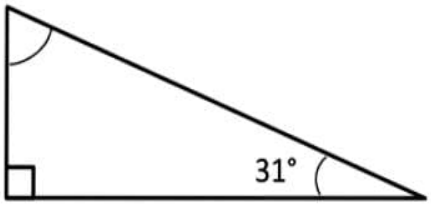
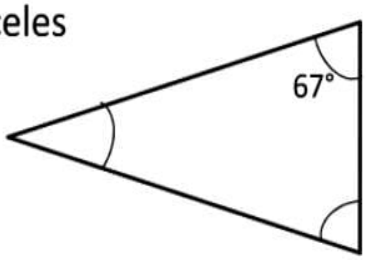


6) Isosceles



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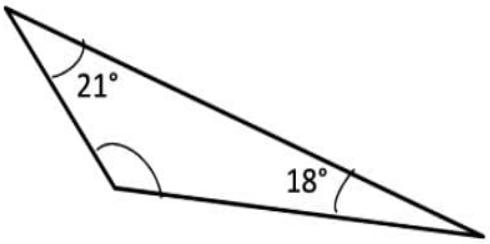
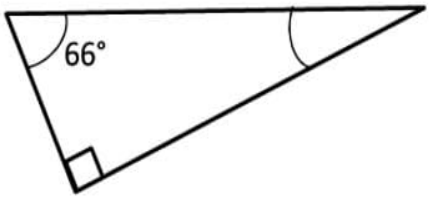
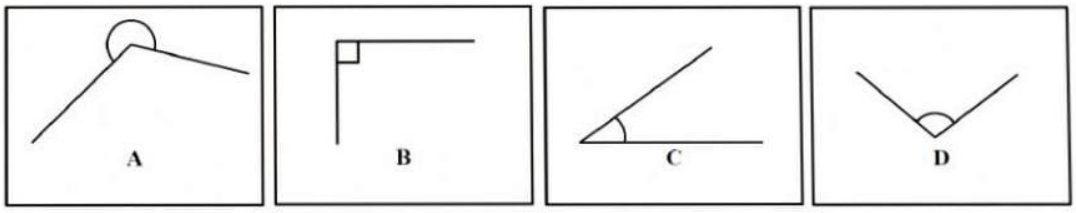


8)

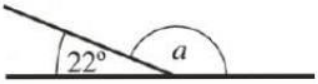


1. Name the angles below.



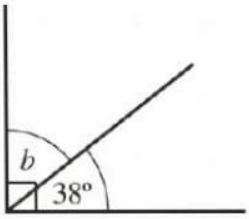
2. Find the missing angles in the questions below.

(a)



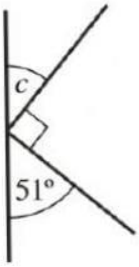
a=

(b)



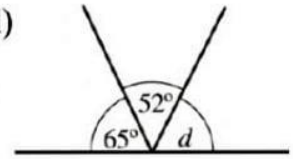
b=

(c)



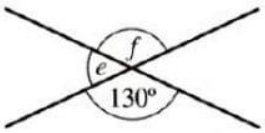
c=

(d)



d=

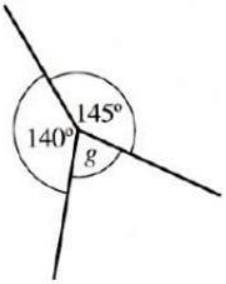
(e)



e=

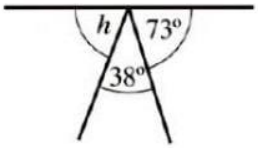
f=

(f)



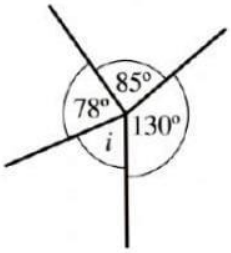
g=

g)



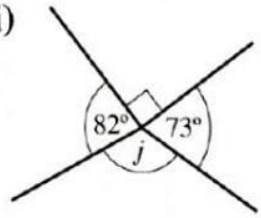
h=

(h)



i=

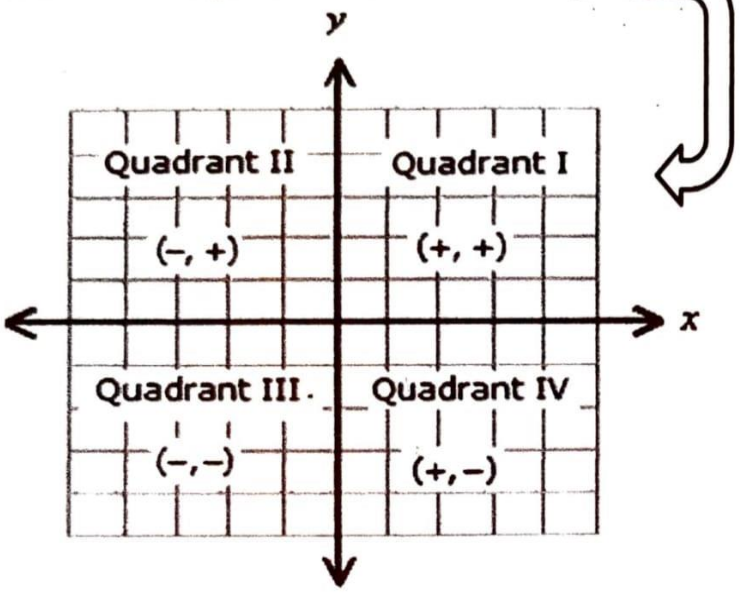
(i)



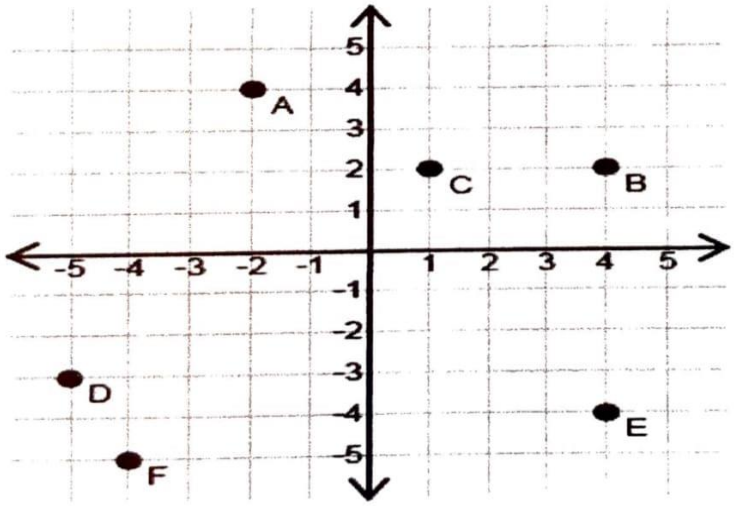
j=

Remember… Angles on a straight line add up to 180°
Angles around a point add up to 360°

Note the arrangement of the coordinate grid

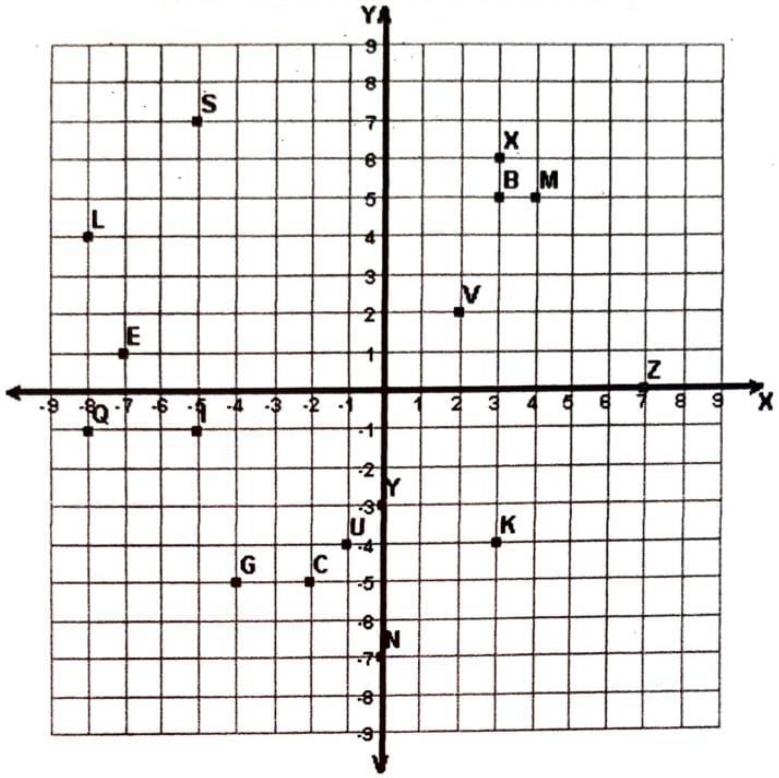


- Finding position and plotting coodinates as the next EXAMPLE:



A = (-2, 4)
B = (4, 2)
C = (1, 2)
D = (-5, -3)
E = (4, -4)
F = (-4, -5)

Four Quadrant Ordered Pairs



Tell what point is located at each ordered pair.

1) (-8,+4) _____ 3) (+7,+0) _____ 5) (+0,-7) _____ 7) (+3,-4) _____

2) (-8,-1) _____ 4) (+2,+2) _____ 6) (-5,-1) _____ 8) (-4,-5) _____

Write the ordered pair for each given point.

9) **Y** _____ 11) **X** _____ 13) **B** _____ 15) **C** _____

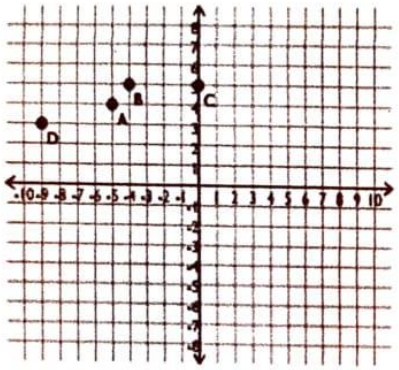
10) **S** _____ 12) **M** _____ 14) **U** _____ 16) **E** _____

Plot the following points on the coorinate grid.

17) **A** (+6,-7) 19) **J** (+9,+3) 21) **P** (-1,+9) 23) **W** (+8,-8)

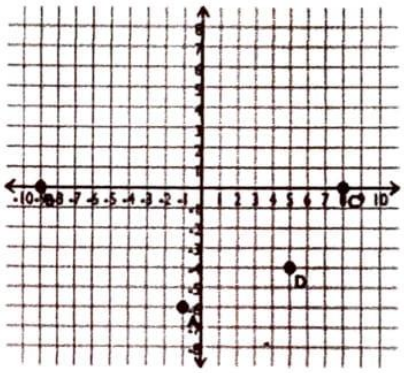
18) **F** (+1,+5) 20) **R** (-1,-5) 22) **O** (+0,+6) 24) **D** (+6,-4)

- **Fill in the pair of coodinates:**

1) 

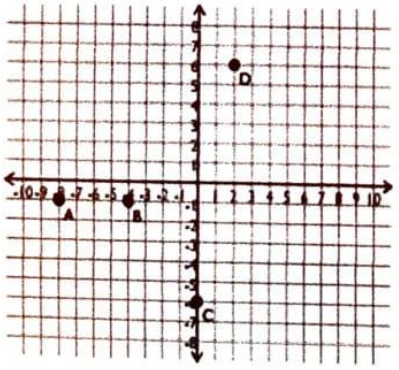
A = _____ B = _____

C = _____ D = _____

2) 

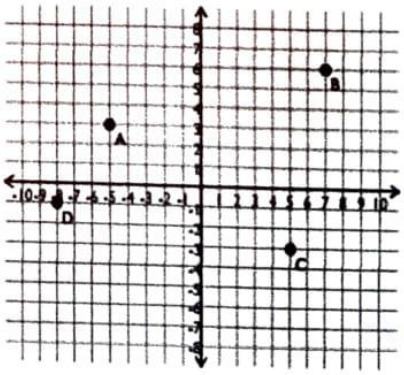
A = _____ B = _____

C = _____ D = _____

3) 

A = _____ B = _____

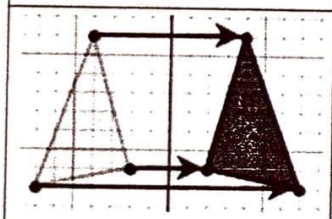
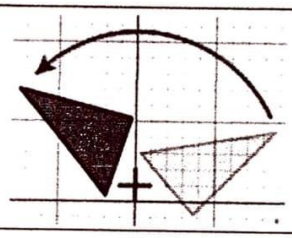
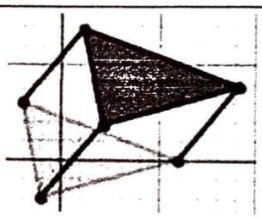
C = _____ D = _____

4) 

A = _____ B = _____

C = _____ D = _____

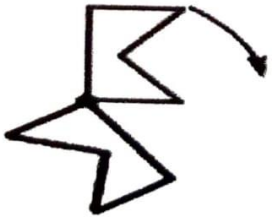
Three Rigid Transformations

Reflection (flip)	Rotation (turn)	Translation (slide)
A transformation across a line, called the line of reflection. Each point and its image are the same distance from the line of reflection.	A transformation about a point P, called the center of rotation. Each point and its image are the same distance from P.	A transformation in which all the points of a figure move the same distance in the same direction.
		

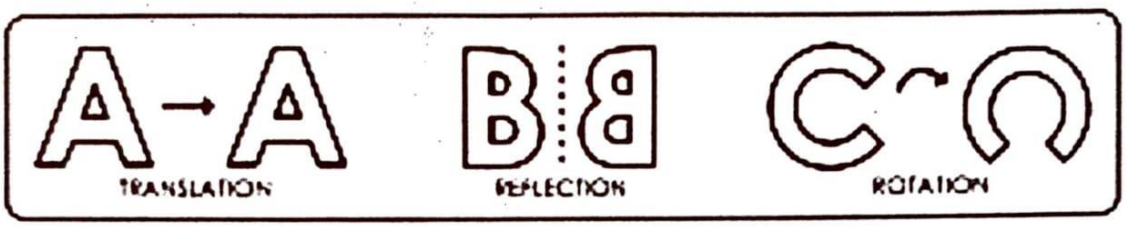
Note the following:

translation 

reflection 

rotation 

Reflection, Rotation, Translation



Write translation, reflection, or rotation for each.

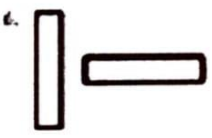
1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

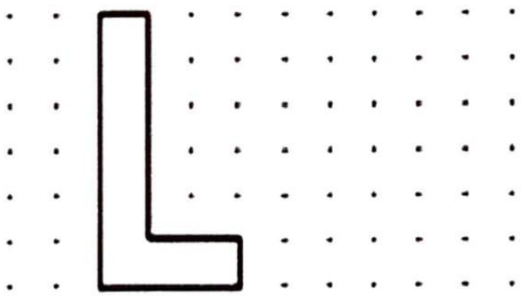
5. 

6. 

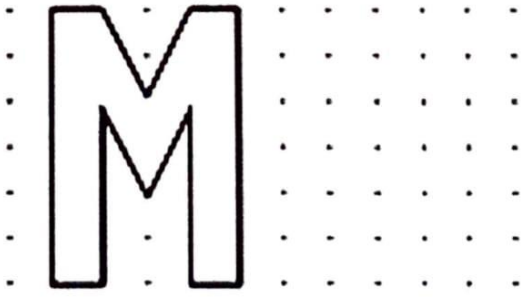
7. 

8. 

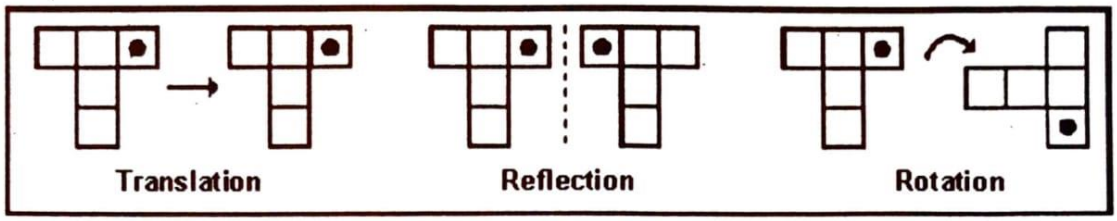
9. Draw the letter to show a reflection.



10. Draw the letter to show a translation.



Translation, Rotation, and Reflection



Identify each shape as translation, rotation, and reflection.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

- **Convertion table:**

Length	
1 km	1000 m
1 m	100 cm
1 cm	10 mm
Capacity	
1 l	100 cl
1 l	1000 ml
1 cl	10 ml
Weight	
1 kg	1000 g
1 g	1000 mg

Mass Word Problems

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

Solve the following word problems. Show number sentence and your workings.

1. Yesterday I bought 3.2 kilograms of grapes and ate half of it. How many grams of grapes did I have left?

2. Cindy packed 4.5 kilograms of sugar equally into 5 bags. How much sugar in grams was there in each bag?

3. The mass of 1 chocolate bar is 0.1 kilogram. What is the mass of 30 chocolate bars?

4. John, Peter and Mike weigh 200 kg altogether? John weighs 80 kg. John is twice as heavy as Mike. What's Peter weight?

5. The total mass of 4 identical toy cars is 2.4 kilograms. What is the mass of 12 such toy cars in grams?

6. Mrs Rapple packed 2.4 kilograms of salt equally into 8 bags. How many grams of salt was there in each bag?

Liter Milliliter Conversions

Note: 1 L = 1000 mL

Convert liters to mililiters

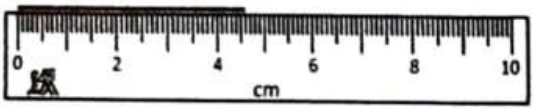
1. 5 L = ...mL
2. 8 L = ...mL
3. 6 L = ...mL
4. 2 L = ...mL
5. 10 L = ...mL
6. 9 L = ...mL
7. 3 L = ...mL
8. 11 L = ...mL
9. 7 L = ...mL
10. 4 L =.....mL

Convert mililiters to liters

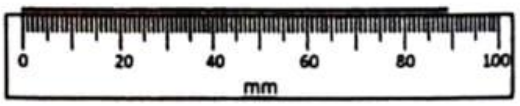
1. 2000 mL =.....L
2. 5000 mL = ...L
3. 7000 mL =.....L
4. 4000 mL =.....L
5. 9000 mL =.....L
6. 10,000 mL = ...L
7. 3000 mL =.....L
8. 6000 mL =.....L
9. 8000 mL =.....L
10. 12,000 mL =.....L

- **Read the following scales:**

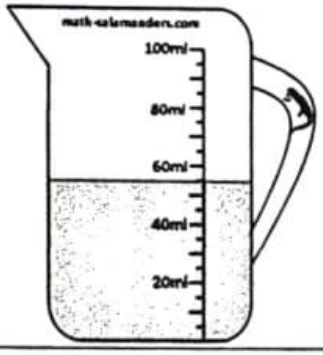
1) How long? _____



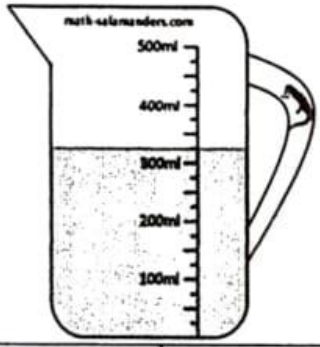
2) How long? _____



3) How much? _____

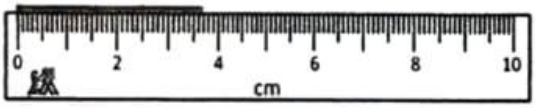


4) How much? _____

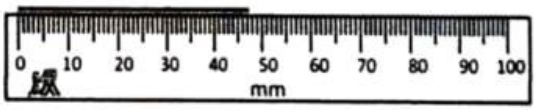


5) How much? _____

6) How long? _____



7) How long? _____



8) How heavy? _____

9) How heavy? _____

10) How heavy? _____