SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – THIRD TERM

MATHEMATICS

Max. Marks: 60

Std - VI

Time: 2Hrs

Name of the School:	**Name of the Student:**
_____	_____
Place:	**Roll No.:**
_____	_____

I. Choose the correct answer: **5 × 1 = 5**

1. In a fraction if the numerator is greater than the denominator then the fraction is called _____.
   (a) improper fraction (b) proper fraction (c) mixed fraction

2. Fractions that can be reduced to the same lowest form are called _____.
   (a) proper fraction (b) mixed fraction (c) equivalent fractions

3. The symbol used for perpendicular lines are _____.
   (a) $=$ (b) $\perp$ (c) $\leftrightarrow$

4. The first place after the decimal point is $\frac{1}{10}$ and is called _____.
   (a) tenths (b) hundredths (c) thousandths

5. Fractions with the same denominator are called _____.
   (a) like fractions (b) unlike fraction (c) like decimals

II. Fill in the blanks: **5 × 1 = 5**

6. 7 can be written as _____.

7. Decimal numbers that have different number of digits in decimal part are called _____.

8. Condition on a variable which is satisfied for a definite value of variable is called an _____.

9. If the shortest distance between any two straight lines is always the same, such straight lines are called _____.

10. The value of the variable which satisfies the equation is called its _____.

III. Match the following: **5 × 1 = 5**

11. Perimeter of a square – $\perp$
12. Perimeter of the triangle – $\frac{1}{100}$
13. Hundreadths – 4 a units
14. Parallel line – (a+b+c) units
15. Perpendicular line – $=$

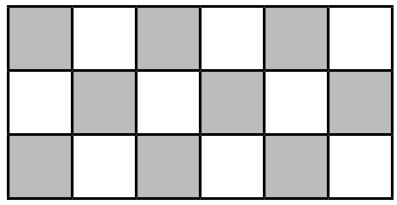
IV. Write true or false: **5 × 1 = 5**

16. The number to the left of the decimal point is called whole number part.
17. 43.6 is read as forty three point six.
18. I have deposited ₹10000000 in several banks. The variable is 1000000.
19. A toy shop T has t toys. The variable is T.
20. a $\perp$ b (read as 'a' is parallel to b).

V. Answer the following questions (any 8): **8 × 3 = 24**

21. Express the shaded portions as fractions

(a) 

(b) 

22. Change the following mixed fractions into improper fractions.

(a) $3\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $5\frac{4}{7}$

23. Find the greater fraction among the given pairs.

(a) $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{4}{7}$ (b) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{4}$

24. Find the sum.

(a) $\frac{3}{25} + \frac{1}{25}$ (b) $\frac{4}{13} + \frac{2}{13} + \frac{2}{13}$

25. Find the difference.

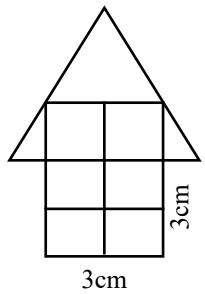
(a) $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{10}$

26. Convert each of the following fractions into decimals.

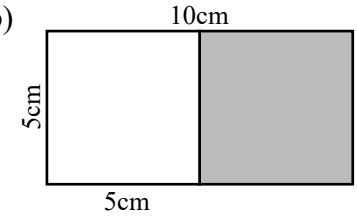
(a) $\frac{8}{10}$ (b) $\frac{23}{10}$

27. Find the area of the following figures.

(a)



(b)



28. Find the order of rotational symmetry of an oval, a square, a rectangle and equilateral triangle.

29. Look and say the answer.

(a) $x + 1 = 10$ (b) $t - 9 = 1$

30. Find the GCD of the given numbers using Euclid's algorithm.

(a) $a = 254$ (b) $a = 47$

VI. Answer the following: (any 2) **2 × 5 = 10**

31. Find 3 quivalent fractions for the following fractions

a) $\frac{2}{5}$ b) $\frac{3}{4}$

32. Divya and rosy bought a cake. divya ate $\frac{1}{5}^{th}$ of the cake, rosy ate $\frac{2}{7}^{th}$ of it.

(a) Who ate more and how much?

(b) What part of the cake is left?

33. The distance between my school and home is 5km. I have walked 2km. to reach home I need to walk 'n' more kilometres. Find n.

VII. Practical geometry: **1 × 6 = 6**

Draw a straight line AB and mark a point C along AB. Construct straight line CD parallel to AB using.

(a) A ruler and protractor

(b) A ruler and compass

(c) Set - squares