VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI

(Academic Session: 2025-26)

Date: _____	Class: 6	Div:	Roll No: _____	Sub: Maths
Name: _____			Half yearly Worksheet	

Objective based worksheet

Q1. Choose the correct option and answer the following questions:

(i) Sum of two negative numbers is always

(a) Positive **(b) Negative** (c) 0 (d) 1

(ii) Sum of two positive numbers is always

(a) Positive (b) Negative (c) 0 (d) 1

(iii) Sum of -36 and 29 is

(a) -6 (b) 65 **(c) -7** (d) 7

(iv) Sum of 12 and (-5) is

(a) - 65 (b) 65 (c) -7 **(d) 7**

(v) Sum of -19 and -21 is

(a) - 40 (b) 40 (c) 2 (d) -2

(vi) Which of the following statement is false:

(a) -7 +(-6) = -13 **(b) -5 + 1 = 4** (c) 2 + (-1) = 1 (d) 8 + (-9) = -1

(vii) What integers or number should be added to -5 to get 4?

(a) -1 (b) 1 (c) -9 **(d) 9**

(viii) What will be the additive inverse of -5?

(a) 4 (b) - 6 (c) 3 **(d) 5**

(ix) What will be the additive inverse of 7?

(a) -7 (b) - 6 (c) -4 (d) -5

(x) -8 ___ -9.

(a) < **(b) >** (c) = (d) None

(xi) How many integers are there in between (-8) and (-7)?

(a) 2 (b) 15 (c) 1 **(d) 0**

(xii) Compare: $(-8)-(-1)$ _____ $1+(-10)$

(a) $>$ (b) $<$ (c) $=$ (d) none of these

(xiii)The successor of $|-50|$ is

(a) 49 (b) -49 (c) -51 **(d) 51**

(xiv) The absolute value of 25 is

(a) 25 (b) 52 (c) -25 (d) -52

(xv)The value of $12 + 10 + (-10)$

(a) 12 (b) 32 (c) -12 (d) -42

(xvi) The number of line(s) of symmetry in a protractor is

(a) **1** (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) more than 2

(xvii) Out of the digits 0,1,2and 3, the digit having only one line of symmetry is

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 **(d) 3**

(xviii) The number of lines of symmetry in a regular hexagon is

(a) **6** (b) 12 (c) 5 (d) 4

(xix) Which of the following letters of the English alphabet has both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry?

(a) X (b) R (c) T (d) L

(xx) The sum of two consecutive odd numbers is always divisible by _____.

(a) 6 (b) 3 **(c) 4** (d) 10

(xxi) Number _____ is neither prime nor composite.

(a) 4 (b) 2 **(c) 1** (d) 3

(xxii) Mixed Fraction = Q + —

(a) $\frac{R}{D}$ (b) $\frac{Q}{D}$ (c) $\frac{D}{R}$ (d) $\frac{D}{Q}$

(xxiii) Which of the following fractions is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$?

(a) $\frac{2+3}{5+3}$ (b) $\frac{4+3}{4-3}$ (c) $\frac{4-3}{4+3}$ **(d)** $\frac{2\times3}{5+3}$

(xxiv) $\frac{7}{8}$ _____ $\frac{7}{10}$.

(a) < **(b) >** (c) = (d) None

(xxv) $\frac{3}{4}$ = $\frac{}{28}$.

(a) 7 **(b) 21** (c) 6 (d) None

(xxvi) Which of the following is a fraction with numerator 4 x 6 and denominator 19?

(a) $\frac{42}{19}$ **(b)** $\frac{24}{19}$ (c) $\frac{4}{19}$ (d) $\frac{6}{19}$

(xxvii) The mixed faction 4 $\frac{3}{19}$ to an improper fraction is _____.

(a) $\frac{79}{19}$ (b) $\frac{97}{19}$ (c) $\frac{76}{19}$ (d) $\frac{67}{19}$

(xxviii) Which of the following fractions is equal to $\frac{4}{5}$?

(a) $\frac{16}{25}$ (b) $\frac{30}{30}$ (c) $\frac{20}{30}$ **(d) $\frac{12}{15}$**

(xxix) A _____ is a pictorial representation of numerical data in the form of rectangles of equal width and of different heights.

(a) Tally Mark (b) Pictograph **(c) Bar Graph** (d) Pie chart

(xxx) The number of line(s) of symmetry in a ruler is

(a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) more than 2

(xxxi) Which property is used in 5 + 2 = 2 + 5

(a) Commutative (b) Associative (c) Distributive (d) None

(xxxii) The sum of two whole numbers is also a _____.

(a) Whole number (b) Natural number (c) Zero (d) None

(xxxiii) Which property is used in 5 x 2 = 2 x 5

(a) Commutative (b) Associative (c) Distributive (d) None

(xxxiv) Which property is used in 85 + 0 = 85

(a) Additive Identity (b) Associative (c) Multiplicative Identity (d) None

(xxxv) Which property is used in 85 x 1 = 85

(a) Additive Identity (b) Associative **(c) Multiplicative Identity** (d) None

(xxxvi) An observation occurring _____ times in a data is recorded as IIII using tally marks.

(a) 7 (b) 2 **(c) 4** (d) 11

(xxxvii) _____ obtained in the original form is called raw data.

(a) Raw Data **(b) Data** (c)frequency (d)none

(xxxviii) The prime factors of 16 are _____.

(a) 4 x 4 (b) 2 x 8 **(c) 2 x 2 x 2 x 2** (d) 16 x 1

(xxxix) Number _____ is neither prime nor composite.

(a) 4 (b) 2 **(c) 1** (d) 3

(xl) Two numbers having only 1 as a common factor are called _____ numbers.

(a) prime **(b) co-prime** (c) composite (d) Twin prime

(xli) _____ prime numbers whose difference is 2 are called twin primes.

(a) Two (b) Three (c) One (d) Four

(xlii) The smallest even prime number is _____.

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

(xliii) A _____ of a number is exact divisor of that number.

(a) twin prime (b) multiple **(c) factor** (d) none

(xliv) Product of two numbers is =_____.

(a) HCF (b) LCM **(c) HCF × LCM** (d) HCF + LCM

(xlv) A number with more than two factors is called a _____ number.

(a) prime (b) natural (c) whole **(d) composite**

(xlvi) Number of times, a particular observation occurs in a data is called the _____ of the observation.

(a) Graph **(b) frequency** (c) number (d) none

(xlvii) If the bars are drawn on the horizontal line, then the scale of heights of the bars is shown along the _____ line.

(a) vertical (b) horizontal (c) slanting (d) none

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Integer which is neither positive nor negative is **zero**.

(ii) Predecessor of (- 99) is **-100**.

(iii) Successor of (-100) is **-99**.

(iv) A negative integer is always **smaller** than zero.

(v) Zero is **smaller** than every positive integer.

(vi) Every positive number is **greater** than every negative integer.

(vii) An absolute value of an integer is its **numerical** value regardless of its sign.

(viii) The opposite of 15 km east is **15 km west**.

(ix) The number just to the left of -4 is **-5**.

(x) The number just to the right of -1 is **0**.

(xi) The line of symmetry in a circle is **infinite**.

(xii) A square has **4** line of symmetry.

(xiii) A rectangle has **2** line of symmetry.

(xiv) A parallelogram has **zero** lines of symmetry.

(xv) The mixed fraction of $\frac{25}{5} + \frac{17}{5}$ is $\mathbf{8\frac{2}{5}}$.

(xvi) $12\frac{3}{5}$ as an improper fraction is $\mathbf{\frac{63}{5}}$.

(xvii) The fraction $\frac{25}{75}$ in its simplest/lowest form is $\mathbf{\frac{1}{3}}$.

(xvii) An equivalent fraction of $\frac{15}{7}$ having denominator 63 is $\mathbf{\frac{135}{63}}$.

(xviii) Fractions having same denominator are called **like** fractions.

(xix) Fractions having different denominator are called **unlike** fractions.

(xx) Fraction in which numerator is greater than denominator is called **improper fraction**.

(xxi) Fraction in which numerator is less than denominator is called **proper fraction**.

(xxii) $\frac{23}{7} = \mathbf{3\frac{2}{7}}$ as a mixed number.

(xxiii) Fraction can be added or subtracted by converting them into l**ike** fractions.

(xxiv) The data collected directly from the source is known as **raw** data.

(xxv) Data can be arranged in a **tabular** form using tally marks.

(xxvi) A number is divisible by 10 , if the last digit of the number is **zero**.

(xxvii) The HCF of two co-prime numbers is **1**.

(xxviii) The smallest number that must be added to an odd number to make it even is **one**.

(xxix) A number is divisible by 6, if it is divisible by both **2** and **3**.

(xx) A number is divisible by 5 , if its last digit is **0** or **5**.

Q3. State whether the given statement is True or False:

(i) The mixed fraction of the improper fraction $\frac{12}{7}$ is $1\frac{5}{7}$. **True**

(ii) The fraction $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{15}{35}$. **True**

(iii) $\frac{13}{7} + \frac{17}{7} = 4\frac{2}{7}$. **True**

(iv) A number which is a multiple of 2 is called an even number. **True**

(v) $1 > \frac{2}{3}$. **True**

(vi) $3\ \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9}{3}$. **False**

(vii) Fractions with the same denominators are called unlike fractions. **False**

(viii) The sum of two fractions is always a fraction. **False**

(ix) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 = 16. **False**

(x) Zero is a natural number. **False**

(xi) All natural numbers be called whole numbers. **True**

(xii) All whole numbers be called natural numbers. **False**

(xiii) Every even number except 2 is a composite number. **True**

(xiv) A number which is a multiple of 2 is called an odd number. **False**

(xv) Two numbers whose HCF is 1, are called prime numbers. **False**

(xvi) The smallest prime number is 1. **False**

(xvii) A number is divisible by 2 , if its last digit is even. **True**

(xviii) The prime factors of 24 are 2 x 6 x 2. **False**

(xix) HCF stand for Greatest common divisor. **True**

(xx) The 5^{th} multiple of 20 is 100. **True**

(xxi) A circle has an infinite number of lines of symmetry. **True**

(xxii) An equilateral triangle has three lines of symmetry. **True**

(xxiii) The letter 'A' has a vertical line of symmetry. **True**