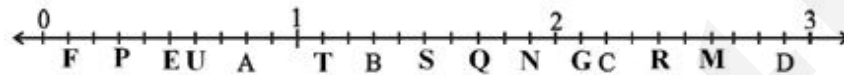


Important Questions for CBSE Class 6 Maths Chapter 8 – Decimals

Ch-8 Decimals

1. Write the decimal number represented by the points S on the given number line.



1. 1.2
 2. 1.6
 3. 1.5
 4. 1.4
2. 3 g = _____ kg
1. 0.03
 2. 0.3
 3. None of these
 4. 0.003
3. Find: $0.29 + 0.36$
1. 0.065
 2. 0.65
 3. None of these
 4. 65
4. $31.24 + 7.03 =$ _____
1. zero
 2. 38.07
 3. 38.2
 4. 38.27

5. $1.24 + 7.23 =$ _____

1. 8.45
2. 8.07
3. 8.4
4. 8.47

6. Match the following-

Column I	Column II
a. 2m 5cm	i. 20 Rupees 15 paise
b. 14.035 km	ii. Rs. 0.50
c. Rs 20.15	iii. 2.05 m
d. 50 paise	iv. 14km 35m

7. Fill in the blanks.

1. $25.135 = 25 + 1_ + 3_ + 5_$ $25.135 = 25 + 1_ + 3_ + 5_$
2. $66.606 = 60 + _ + 6_ + 0 + 6_$ $66.606 = 60 + _ + 6_ + 0 + 6_$
3. $14 + 51000 + 610 = 14._0_14 + 51000 + 610 = 14._0_$
4. $4100 + 5 = _.0_$ $4100 + 5 = _.0_$

8. State True or False:-

1. Rs. 60.75 can also expressed as 60Rs 75p.
2. Adding 70.25 and 14.6 gives 84.85.
3. 1 kg is equals to 100 grams.
4. Expanded form of 23.05 is $20 + 3 + 0.10 + 5.100$ $20 + 3 + 0.10 + 5.100$.
9. Arrange the following decimal numbers in descending order.
8.51, 8.06, 9.10, 8.57
10. Express 61006100 as decimal.
11. Express the following as cm using decimals : 30 mm
12. Show 1.1 on the number line.
13. Express the following as cm using decimals
116 mm.
14. Subtract 0.314 kg from 2.107 kg.
15. Subtract the sum of 114.753 and 70.14 from the sum of 93.12 and 212.15.

Answer

1.

c. 1.5

Explanation: S lies after 1 and fifth part toward right. So the decimal number represented by the points S on the given number line is 1.5.

2.

d. 0.003

Explanation: $1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$ $3 \text{ g} = \frac{3}{1000} \text{ kg} = 0.003 \text{ kg}$

3.

b. 0.65

Explanation: $0.29 + 0.36 = 0.65$

4.

d. 38.27

Explanation: $31.24 + 7.03 = 38.27$

5.

d. 8.47

Explanation: $1.24 + 7.23 = 8.47$

6.

1. →→ iii

$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$

so, $5 \text{ cm} = \frac{5}{100} \text{ m}$

Therefore, $2 \text{ m } 5 \text{ cm} = 2 \text{ m} + \frac{5}{100} \text{ m}$

$= 2 \text{ m} + 0.05 \text{ m}$

$= 2.05 \text{ m}$

2. →→ iv

$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$

$14.035 \text{ km} = 14.035 \times 1000 \text{ m}$

$= 14035 \text{ m}$

$= 14000 \text{ m} + 35 \text{ m}$

$= 14 \text{ km} + 35 \text{ m} = 14 \text{ km } 35 \text{ m.}$

3. →→ i

$1 \text{ Rupee} = 100 \text{ paise}$

$\text{Rs. } 20.15 = 20.15 \times 100 \text{ p}$

$= 2015 \text{ paise}$

$= 2000 \text{ paise} + 15 \text{ paise}$

$= 20 \text{ Rupees} + 15 \text{ paise} = 20 \text{ Rupees } 15 \text{ paise.}$

4. →→ ii

$100 \text{ paise} = 1 \text{ Rupee}$

$50 \text{ paise} = \text{Rs. } \frac{50}{100} = \text{Rs. } 0.50.$

7.

1. 10, 100, 1000.

In the decimal number, 25.135, 1 is in tenths place. So its place value is 110110, 3 is in hundredths place. So, its place value is 31003100.

6 is in thousandths place. So, its place value is 6100061000.

Therefore, $25.135 = 25 + 110 + 3100 + 61000$

2. 6, 10, 1000

In the decimal number, 66.606, the place values of each 6 from left to right are: 60, 6, 610610, 0100, 610000100, 61000

Therefore, $66.606 = 60 + 6 + 610610 + 0 + 6100061000$

3. 6, 5

The given expanded form $14 + 51000 + 61051000 + 610$ can be written in the correct order as, $14 + 610 + 0100 + 51000610 + 0100 + 51000$

i.e., 6 is in tenths place, 0 is in hundredths place and 5 is in thousandths place.

So, the decimal number can be written as 14.605.

4. 5, 4

The given expanded form $4100 + 54100 + 5$ can be written in the correct order as, $5 + 010 + 4100010 + 4100$.

i.e., 0 is in tenths place and 4 is in hundredths place. So, the decimal number can be written as 5.04.

8.

1. True (Rs. 60.75 = Rs 60 + Rs 0.75 = Rs 60 + Rs 7510075100 = 60Rs 75p)

2. True (By changing both numbers in to like decimals and adding, $70.25 + 14.60 = 84.85$)

3. False (We know that 1Kg = 1000g)

4. True (The expanded form of $23.05 = 2 \text{ Tens} + 3 \text{ Ones} + 0 \text{ Tenths} + 5 \text{ Hundredths} = 20 + 3 + 010010 + 51005100$)

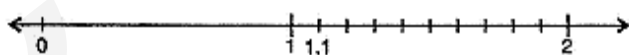
9. The given decimal numbers are like decimals. By checking the digits before decimal, we observe that 9.10 is largest of given numbers. Among the remaining numbers, by checking the tenths place, we observe that 8.06 is the least. Out of remaining numbers, by checking the hundredths place, we observe that 8.57 is bigger than 8.51. So, by arranging the given numbers from big to small, we have,

$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow 9.10, 8.57, 8.51, 8.06$

10. $61006100 = 0.06$

11. $1\text{mm} = 110\text{cm} \text{ so } 30\text{mm} = 3010\text{cm} = 3\text{cm} = 3.0\text{cm}$

12. We know that 1.1 is more than one but less than two. There is one-tenth in it. Divide the unit length between 1 and 2 into 10 equal parts and take 1 part as shown below :



13. $116 \text{ mm} = 1161011610 \text{ cm} [\because 1 \text{ mm} = 110 = 110\text{cm}] = 110 + 610 = 110 + 610 \text{ cm}$
 $= (11010 + 610) = (11010 + 610)\text{cm} = (11 + 610) = (11 + 610)\text{cm}$
 $= 11.6 \text{ cm}$

14. $0.314 \text{ kg from } 2.107 \text{ kg} = 1.793 \text{ kg}$

	1	10		
2	.	1	0	7 kg
-	0	.	3	1 4 kg
=	1	.	7	9 3 kg

15. Sum of 114.753 and 70.14:- $+114.75370.140184.893+114.75370.140184.893$ Sum of
212.15 and 93.12:- $+212.1593.12305.27+212.1593.12305.27$
Difference in their sums = $-305.270184.893120.377-305.270184.893120.377$

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