



BITT PUBLIC SCHOOL

Knowledge Is Power | An English Medium Co-educational School

A NEW GIFT OF WISDOM BY BITT IN RANCHI CITY

CLASS : VI

DATE: 22.04.2020

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

EXERCISE 2.1



1. Write the successor of the following :

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (a) 78965 | (b) 123789 | (c) 456389 | (d) 148392 |
| (e) 512387 | (f) 92341 | (g) 678396 | (h) 99999 |

2. Write the predecessor of the following :

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (a) 10000 | (b) 87560 | (c) 97586 | (d) 912340 |
| (e) 347890 | (f) 938421 | (g) 678340 | (h) 71683 |

3. How many natural numbers are there between 10 and 100 (excluding the two given numbers)?

4. Write down six consecutive natural numbers just succeeding 815069.

5. Write down six consecutive whole numbers just preceding 768940.

6. State T for True and F for False :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Every natural number is a whole number. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 0 (zero) is the smallest natural number. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 1 is the smallest natural number. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) The smallest 6-digit number is the successor of the largest 5-digit number. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) The largest 8-digit number is the predecessor of the smallest 7-digit number. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

PROPERTIES OF OPERATIONS ON WHOLE NUMBERS

Properties of Addition

1. **Closure property of addition** : The sum of any two whole numbers is a whole number, such as $3 + 9 = 12$, $15 + 16 = 31$, here 12 and 31 are whole numbers.

Property 1 : If a and b are any two whole numbers then $(a + b)$ is also a whole number.

2. **Commutative property of addition** : The sum of two whole numbers remains same, whatever the order of the numbers, such as,

$$14 + 19 = 33 \quad \text{and} \quad 19 + 14 = 33 \quad \text{So,} \quad 14 + 19 = 19 + 14 = 33$$

Property 2 : If a and b are any two whole numbers then $(a + b) = (b + a)$.

3. **Additive property of zero (0)** : The sum of any whole number and 0 is the number itself, that why zero (0) is known as **identity element of addition**, such as,

$$43 + 0 = 43, \quad 481 + 0 = 481$$

Property 3 : If a is any whole number then $(a + 0) = (0 + a) = a$.

4. **Associative property of addition** : When we add three or more whole numbers in different grouping, sum of the whole numbers remains same, such as,