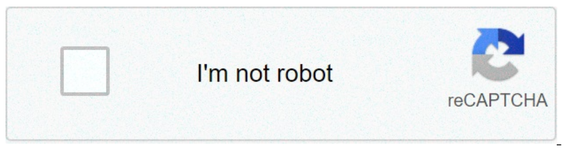

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Division sums for class 6 with answers

Unlimited adaptive online practice on this topic. Practice that feels like play! Get shields, trophies, certificates and scores. Master this topic as you play. WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF MATHEMATICS Division of 6-Digit Numbers by One Digit Number Division of 6-Digit Numbers by Two Digit Number Division of 6-Digit Numbers by Multiples of 10 Story Time Division Division Test Division Worksheet Answer Sheet Division of 6-Digit Numbers by One Digit Number In previous class, we have learnt division of 4/5 digit numbers by one-digit numbers. We will use same method for dividing six-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. Few examples are given below. Example 1. Divide 275625 by 5. Solution. So, the answer is 55125. Example 2. Divide 730201 by 9. Solution. So, the quotient is 81133 and remainder is 4. Division of 6-Digit Numbers by Two Digit Number All the rules that we have learnt earlier will be used in this kind of division. Here, we will have 2 digits divisor. When we divide a number by a 2-digit number whose table we do not know, we must multiply to get the answer. Let$\rightarrow$s see some examples. Example 1. Divide 488244 by 12. Solution. So, the quotient is 40687. Example 2. Divide 968727 by 25. Solution. So, the quotient is 38749 and remainder is 2. Division of 6-Digit Numbers by Multiples of 10 Now let us learn to divide 6-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers ending with zero. Few examples are given below. Example 1. Divide 265750 by 50. Solution. So, the quotient is 5315. Example 2. Divide 336735 by 30. Solution. So, the quotient is 11224 and remainder is 15. Story Time Division Story time divisions are solved in the similar manner as studied in previous classes. Here, we will be using larger numbers. Few examples are given below. Example 1. 9 motorcycle costs ₹ 729576. What is the cost of one motorcycle? Solution. Cost of 9 motorcycles = ₹ 729576 Cost of 1 motorcycle = ₹ 729576 $\rightarrow$ 9 So, the cost of one motorcycle is ₹ 81064. Example 2. 507680 rupees to be distributed equally among 32 families of a village. How much money each family will receive? Solution. Total money to be distributed among 32 families = ₹ 507680 Each family will receive = ₹ 507680 $\rightarrow$ 32 Thus, each family will receive ₹ 15064. Division Test Division Test - 1 Division Test - 2 Class-4 Division Worksheet Division Worksheet - 1 Division Worksheet - 2 Division Worksheet - 3 Answer Sheet Division-AnswerDownload the pdf Copyright © 2021 LetsPlayMaths.com. All Rights Reserved. In this page we have Worksheets for Class 6 Maths Chapter 2 whole Numbers . Hope you like them and do not forget to like , social share Question 1 Write the smallest natural and smallest whole number. Question 2 Match the column Closure Property If a and b are any two whole numbers, then $a+b = b+a$ and $a \times b = b \times a$. Commutative property If a and b are any two whole numbers, then $a+b$, $a \times b$ are also whole numbers. Associative property If a, b and c are any two whole numbers, then $a(b+c) = a \times b + a \times c$. Distributive property If a, b and c are any two whole numbers, then $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$ and $(a \times b)\times c = a \times(b \times c)$. Additive Identity If a is any whole number, then $a + 0 = a = 0 + a$. Multiplicative Identity If a is any whole number, then $a \times 1 = a = 1 \times a$ Division by zero If a is any whole number, then $a \div 0$ is not defined Question 3 Match the column $191 +13 =13 +191$ Associative Property of Multiplication. $90 +0 =90$ Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition. $(78 + 1) + 11 = 78 + (1 +11)$ Commutative Property of Multiplication $(121 \times 4) \times 80 = 121 \times (4 \times 80)$ Distributive Property of Multiplication over Subtraction. $12 \times (10 + 85) = 12 \times 10 + 12 \times 85$ Associative Property of Addition $71 \times (11 - 3) = 71 \times 11 - 71 \times 3$ Additive Identity $10 \times 45 = 45 \times 10$ Commutative Property of Addition. Question 4 Fill in the blanks (a) ____ × 13 = 13 × 18 (b) Whole numbers are closed under _____ and _____ operation. (c) Division by _____ is not defined. (d) _____ is the identity for multiplication. (e) If _____ is added to a number, the sum will remain the same. Hence _____is called the _____ in the whole numbers. Question 5 How many whole numbers are there between 12 and 86 Question 6 Find the product using Distributive property (a) 168×102 (b) $625 \times 279 - 625 \times 79$ Question 7 Find the successor and predecessor of each of the following whole numbers: (i) 999 (ii) 21999 (iii) 4001 (iv) 500012 (v) 11111 Question 8 Seema got 99 marks in Math, 69 marks in English, and 91 in Science. Another student Rita got 92 marks in Math, 33 in English and 84 in Science. What are their total marks? Question 9 Ramesh ordered 10 cartons of chocolates to distribute among the class. Each carton holds 20 boxes and each box has 12 chocolates. How many chocolates did Ramesh order altogether? Question 10 Mukesh lives form a hostel which charges Rs 55 for Dinner and 45 for Lunch. Find the money he has to pay for seven days. Question 11 Out of 180000 tablets of Vitamin A, 18734 are distributed among the students in a district. Find the number of the remaining vitamin tablets. Question 12 Fill in the blanks (a) $14 \times 38 = 14 \times 18 + 14 \times $ _____ (b) $786 \times 8 + 786 \times 2 =$ _____ (c) $1001 \times 2002 = 1001 \times (2000 + $_____) (d) predecessor of 1 lakh is _____ Answer 1 The smallest natural number is 1 The smallest whole number is 0. 2. Closure Property If a and b are any two whole numbers, then $a+b$, $a \times b$ are also whole numbers. Commutative property If a and b are any two whole numbers, then $a+b = b+a$ and $a \times b = b \times a$. Associative property If a, b and c are any two whole numbers, then $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$ and $(a \times b)\times c = a \times (b \times c)$. Distributive property If a, b and c are any two whole numbers, then $a(b+c) = a \times b + a \times c$. Additive Identity If a is any whole number, then $a + 0 = a = 0 + a$. Multiplicative Identity If a is any whole number, then $a \times 1 = a = 1 \times a$ Multiplication by zero If a is any whole number, then $a \times 0 = 0 = 0 \times a$. Division by zero If a is any whole number, then a ÷ 0 is not defined 3. $191 +13 =13 +191$ Commutative Property of Addition $90 +0 =90$ Additive Identity $(78 + 1) + 11 = 78 + (1 +11)$ Associative Property of Addition $(121 \times 4) \times 80 = 121 \times (4 \times 80)$ Associative Property of Multiplication. $12 \times (10 + 85) = 12 \times 10 + 12 \times 85$ Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition. $71 \times (11 - 3) = 71 \times 11 - 71 \times 3$ Distributive Property of Multiplication over Subtraction. $10 \times 45 = 45 \times 10$ Commutative Property of Multiplication 4. (a) 18 (b) Addition and Multiplication. (c) 0. (d) 1. (e) 0, 0,Identity element for Addition. 5. 73 exlusive of both of the starting and ending numbers 6. (a) $168 \times 102 = 168 \times (100+2)= 168 \times 100 + 168 \times 2=16800 + 336=17136$ (b) $625 \times 279 - 625 \times 79 =625 \times (279-79)= 625 \times 200=125000$ 7. i. Successor = 1000,predecessor=998 ii. Successor = 22000,predecessor=21998 iii. Successor = 4002,predecessor=4000 iv. Successor = 500013,predecessor=500011 v. Successor = 11112,predecessor=11110 8.Marks obtained by Seema : Math = 99 English = 69 Science = 91 ∴ Total marks obtained by Seema =99 + 69 + 91 = 259 Marks obtained by Rita : Math = 92 English = 33 Science = 84 ∴ Total marks obtained by Rita =92 + 33 + 84 = 209 9 2400 chocolates 10 Amount paid for lunch = 45 Amount paid for dinner = 55 Number of days = 7 Money paid by him in 7 days = $7 \times (55 +45) = 700$ 11161266 12 a. 20 b.7860 c. 2 d. 99999 Download whole numbers worksheets for grade 6 pdf link to this page by copying the following textWorksheets for Class 6 Maths whole Numbers Also Read Class 6 Maths Class 6 Science Practice Question Long division is an important math skill that is typically introduced around 3rd grade or 4th grade depending on a student's fluency with basic division facts. These long division worksheets will help build confidence gradually when you're ready!Long division is a special milestone because it requires using several steps, an algorithm, that incorporates not only basic math facts from addition, subtraction and multiplication, but also because it requires a certain amount of intuition and problem solving. Even multi-digit multiplication is fairly mechanical compared to the skills necessary to solve a long division problem by hand.These long division worksheets provide problems of varying levels of difficulty to ease into this process gently. Especially if you are introducing long division in 3rd grade, you'll find the range of complexities in the sheets a gentle introduction to this often fearsome math subject! Printable Long Division WorksheetsLearning how to do long division is a critical milestone in mathematics education. Long division, like longer multiplication, requires several steps to calculate an answer. However, long division is one of the first procedures where finding the correct answer may require some trail and error approaches or experimentation. Often determining the correct next step in a long division problem, especially multiple digit long division, may require making an 'educated guess' to determine the next digit for the quotient. Checking that guess in the multiplication step of the long division algorithm is critical, insuring that the result at that stage of problem is less than the actual divisor. Many students struggle with these more complicated procedures, and that often makes long division feel like more of a challenge than it should. Throw in long division with remainders or long division with decimals, and the landscape truly becomes a minefield of frustration.The long division worksheets in this section of the site are designed to introduce various topics gradually, so that long division skills are built incrementally and areas of difficulty can be reinforced without creating a dread of long division problems. Learning how to do long division brings in to play many steps, including multiplication and subtraction as well as basic understanding of the division facts. As long as students begin with a strong mastery of the prior math operations, long division can be an opportunity to show off their results of their hard work on previous parts of their mathematical journey. These grade 6 math worksheets give additional computational practice, particularly in column form multiplication and long division. Explore all of our division worksheets, from simple division facts to long division of large numbers. Find all of our multiplication worksheets, from basic multiplication facts to multiplying multi-digit whole numbers in columns. K5 Learning offers free worksheets, flashcards and inexpensive workbooks for kids in kindergarten to grade 5. We help your children build good study habits and excel in school. Students can Download Maths Chapter 2 Division Questions and Answers, Summary, Notes Pdf, KSEEB Solutions for Class 5 Maths helps you to revise the complete Karnataka State Board Syllabus and score more marks in your examinations. Karnataka State Syllabus Class 5 Maths Chapter 2 Division KSEEB Class 5 Maths Division Revision Exercise I. Encircle the objects in as shown in the example and write answer in given box: II. Divide the following using repeated substruction method: a. 12 ÷ 4 12 – 4 = 8 8 – 4 = 4 4 – 4 = 0 Subtract is done 3 times \(\frac{12}{4}\) = 3 b. 25 ÷ 5 25 – 5 = 20 20 – 5 = 15 15 – 5 = 10 10 – 5 = 5 5 – 5 = 0 Subtract is done 5 times 25 ÷ = 5 c. 42 ÷ 7 42 – 7 = 35 35 – 7 =28 28 – 7 = 21 21 – 7 = 14 14 – 7 = 7 7 – 7 = 0 Subtract is done 6 times d. 30 ÷ 10 30 – 10 = 20 20 – 10 = 10 10 – 10 = 0 Subtract is done 3 times 30 ÷ 10 = 3 e. 75 ÷ 15 75 – 10 = 60 60 – 15 = 45 45 – 15 = 30 30 – 15 = 15 15 – 15 = 0 Subtract is done 5 times 5 ÷ 15 = 5 KSEEB Class 5 Maths Division Ex 2.1 I. Find the quotient and the remainder: 1. 48 ÷ 6 Quotient = 8 Remainder =0 2. 36 ÷ 3 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 36 = (3 × 12) +0 36 = 36 + 0 36 = 36 Quotient = 12 Remainder =0 3. 55 ÷ 4 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 55 = (4 × 13) + 3 55 = 52 + 3 55 = 55 quotient = 13 Remainder = 3 4. 72 ÷ 7 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 72 = (7 × 10) + 2 72 = 70 + 2 72 = 72 quotient = 10 Remainder = 02 II. Find the quotient and the remainder: 1. 232 ÷ 4 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 232 = (4 × 58) + 0 232 = 232 + 0 232 = 232 quotient = 58 Remainder = 3 2. 474 ÷ 6 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 474 = (6 × 79) + 0 474 = 474 + 0 474 = 474 quotient = 79 3 Remainder =0 3. 255 ÷ 11 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 255 = (11 × 23) + 2 255 = 253 + 2 255 = 255 quotient = 23 Remainder = 2 4. 527 ÷ 12 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 527 = (12 × 43) + 11 527 = 516 + 11 527 = 527 quotient = 43 Remainder = 11 III. Find the quotient and the remainder: 1. 1,653 ÷ 8 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 1653 = (8 × 206) + 5 1653 = 1648 + 5 1653 = 1653 quotient = 206 Remainder = 5 2. 1,325 ÷ 2 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 1325 = (2 × 662) + 1 1325 = 1324 + 1 1325 = 1325 quotient = 662 Remainder = 1 3. 1,435 ÷ 15 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 1435 = (15 × 95) + 10 1435 = 1425+10 1435 = 1435 quotient = 95 Remainder =10 4. 2,647 ÷ 13 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 2647 = (13 × 203) + 8 2647 = 2639 + 8 2647 = 2647 quotient = 203 Remainder = 8 IV. Find the quotient and the remainder: 1. 24,658 ÷ 2 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 24658 = (2 × 12329) + 0 24658 = 24658 + 0 24658 = 24658 quotient = 12329 Remainder = 0 2. 14,005 ÷ 7 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 14005 = (7 × 2000) + 5 14005 = 14000 + 5 14005 = 14005 quotient = 2000 Remainder = 5 3. 32,745 ÷ 10 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 32745 = (10 × 3274) + 5 32745 = 32740 + 5 32745 = 32745 quotient = 3274 Remainder =5 4. 12,056 ÷ 12 Dividend = (divisor × quotient) + Remainder 12056 = (12 × 1004) +8 12056 = 12048 + 8 12056 = 12056 quotient = 1004 Remainder = 8 V. Solve the following problems: Question 1. A tailor has 18 metres of cloth. He stitch 9 shirts from this cloth. Find the length of cloth required to stitch one shirt. Answer: A tailor has 18 meter of cloth Tailor has stitch 9 shirts The length of cloth required to stitch one shirt = \(\frac{18}{9}\) = 2 meter Question 2. A bike can cover 240 km with 5 litres of petrol. Find how many kilometres does it cover with 1 litre of petrol. Answer: A bike can cover 240 Km with 5 litres of petrol In one litre of petrol, bike covers the distance = \(\frac{240}{5}\) = 48 km Question 3. 25,004 bags of cement are loaded equally into 14 railway wagons. Find the number of bags in each wagon. Answer: 25,004 bags of cement are loaded equally into 14 railway wagons The number of bags = \(\frac{25004}{14}\) = 1,786 Question 4. Mr. Sridhar purchased 11 toys of same price for Rs. 946 from a toy shop. Find the cost of each toy. Answer: The cost of a toy =? Mr. Sridhar purchase 11 toys of same price = Rs 946 The cost of each toy = \(\frac{946}{11}\) = 86 Rs. Question 5. The annual income of a person is Rs.90,912. Find his monthly income. Answer: The Annual income of a peusen Rs 90,912 Monthly income = \(\frac{90912}{12}\) = 7,576 Rs Question 6. A car manufacturing company manufactures 14,820 cars in 13 months. Find the number of cars manufactured in one month. Answer: A car manufacturing company manufactures 14820 cars in 13 months. For one month, the number of cars = \(\frac{14820}{13}\) = 1,140 KSEEB Class 5 Maths Division Ex 2.2 I. Solve Question 1. An orange garden has 82 orange plants. A farmer plucks 60 oranges from each plant and packs 12 oranges in each box. Calculate the number of boxes required to pack all oranges. Answer: An orange garden has 82 oranges . A farmer plunks 60 oranges from each plant The number of boxes = ? The number of oranges in each box = 12 The number of oranges in an orange garden = 410 Question 2. 15 school children hire a cab for a day's excursion at Rs. 9 per km. If they travel a distance of 325 km, find the amount to be shared by each one of them. Answer: A cab of charges Rs 9 Km The childrens travel a distance 325Km = 325 × 9 = 2925 Km The amount shared by each student = 2925 ÷ 15 = Rs 195 Question 3. Anita has a cow which yields 8 litres of milk in a day. The selling price of one litre of milk is Rs. 18. She wants to divide the amount earned in one month (30days) among her 4 sons. What amount does each one get? Answer: One litre of milk = Rs 18 A cow which yields 8 litres of milk in a day for 30 days, the number of litres of milk 18 × 8 = Rs. 144 The amount of milk 144 × 30 = Rs. 4320 The amount of each son 1,080 4320 ÷ 4