

NCERT Solutions for 6th Class Maths: Chapter 2-Whole Numbers



IndCareer
Schools



indCareer



indCareer



indCareer

NCERT Solutions for 6th Class Maths: Chapter 2-Whole Numbers

Class 6: Maths Chapter 2 solutions. Complete Class 6 Maths Chapter 2 Notes.

NCERT Solutions for 6th Class Maths: Chapter 2-Whole Numbers

NCERT 6th Maths Chapter 2, class 6 Maths Chapter 2 solutions

Page No: 31

Exercise 2.1

1. Write the next three natural numbers after 10999.

Answer

[https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-number
s/](https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/)

11000 , 11001, 11002

2. Write the three whole numbers occurring just before 10001.

Answer

10000, 9999, 9998

3. Which is the smallest whole number?

Answer

0 is the smallest whole number.

4. How many whole numbers are there between 32 and 53?

(33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52)

There are 20 whole numbers lie between 32 and 53.

5. Write the successor of :

(a) 2440701

(b) 100199

(c) 1099999

(d) 2345670

Answer

a) $2440701 = 2440701 + 1 = 2440702$.

b) $100199 = 100199 + 1 = 100200$

c) $1099999 = 1099999 + 1 = 1100000$

d) $2345670 = 2345670 + 1 = 2345671$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

6. Write the predecessor of :

(a) 94

(b) 10000

(c) 208090

(d) 7654321

Answer

(a) $94 = 94 - 1 = 93$

(b) $10000 = 10000 - 1 = 9999$

(c) $208090 = 208090 - 1 = 208089$

(d) $7654321 = 7654321 - 1 = 7654320$

7. In each of the following pairs of numbers, state which whole number is on the left of the other number on the number line. Also write them with the appropriate sign ($>$, $<$) between them.

(a) 530, 503

(b) 370, 307

(c) 98765, 56789

(d) 9830415, 10023001

Answer

(a) $530 > 503$

530 is on the left side of number line.

(b) $370 > 307$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-number-s/>

370 is on the left side of number line.

(c) $98765 > 56789$

98765 is on the left side of the number line

(d) $9830415 < 10023001$

10023001 is the left side of the number line.

8. Which of the following statements are true (T) and which are false (F) ?

(a) Zero is the smallest natural number.

(b) 400 is the predecessor of 399.

(c) Zero is the smallest whole number.

(d) 600 is the successor of 599.

(e) All natural numbers are whole numbers.

(f) All whole numbers are natural numbers.

(g) The predecessor of a two digit number is never a single digit number.

(h) 1 is the smallest whole number.

(i) The natural number 1 has no predecessor.

(j) The whole number 1 has no predecessor.

(k) The whole number 13 lies between 11 and 12.

(l) The whole number 0 has no predecessor.

(m) The successor of a two digit number is always a two digit number.

Answer

(a) 0 is not a natural number (false)

(b) Predecessor of 399 is 398 (false)

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

- (c) True
- (d) $599 + 1 = 600$ (true)
- (e) True
- (f) 0 is whole number but not natural numbers.(false)
- (g) False
- (h) 0 is the smallest whole number (false)
- (i) True
- (j) False
- (k) False
- (l) True
- (m) False

Page No: 40

Exercise 2.2

1. Find the sum by suitable rearrangement:

(a) $837 + 208 + 363$

(b) $1962 + 453 + 1538 + 647$

Answer

(a) $837 + 208 + 363 = (837 + 363) + 208 = 1200 + 208 = 1408$

(b) $1962 + 453 + 1538 + 647 = (1962 + 1538) + (647 + 453)$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

$$= 3500 + 1100 = 4600$$

2. Find the product by suitable rearrangement:

(a) $2 \times 1768 \times 50$

(b) $4 \times 166 \times 25$

(c) $8 \times 291 \times 125$

(d) $625 \times 279 \times 16$

(e) $285 \times 5 \times 60$

(f) $125 \times 40 \times 8 \times 25$

Answer

(a) $2 \times 50 \times 1768 = 176,800$

(b) $166 \times 25 \times 4 = 16600$

(c) $291 \times 125 \times 8 = 291000$

(d) $285 \times 60 \times 5 = 2790000$

(e) $285 \times 60 \times 3 = 85500$

(f) $125 \times 40 \times 25 \times 8 = 1000000$

3. Find the value of the following:

(a) $297 \times 17 + 297 \times 3$

(b) $54279 \times 92 + 8 \times 54279$

(c) $81265 \times 169 - 81265 \times 69$

(d) $3845 \times 5 \times 782 + 769 \times 25 \times 218$

Answer

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-number>
[s/](#)

(a) $297 \times (17 + 3) = 297 \times 20 = 5940.$

(b) $54279 \times (92 + 8)$

$= 54279 \times 100 = 5427900.$

(c) $81265 \times (169 - 69)$

$81265 \times 100 = 8126500$

(d) $3845 \times 5 \times 782 + 769 \times 5 \times 5 \times 218$

$= 3845 \times 5 \times (782 + 218)$

$= 19225 \times 1000 = 19225000.$

4. Find the product using suitable properties.

(a) 738×103

(b) 854×102

(c) 258×1008

(d) 1005×168

Answer

(a) 738×103

$= (738 \times 100) + (738 \times 3)$

$= 73800 + 2214 = 76014$

(b) 854×102

$= (854 \times 100) + (854 \times 2)$

$= 85400 + 1708 = 87108$

(c) 258×1008

$= (258 \times 1000) + (258 \times 8)$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

$$= 258000 + 2064 = 260064$$

$$(d) 1005 \times 168 = (1000 + 5) \times 168$$

$$= (1000 \times 168) + (5 \times 168)$$

$$= 168000 + 840 = 168840$$

5. A taxi driver filled his car petrol tank with 40 litres of petrol on Monday. The next day, he filled the tank with 50 litres of petrol. If the petrol costs Rs 44 per litre, how much did he spend in all on petrol?

Answer

Petrol filled on Monday = 40 litres

Petrol next day filled = 50 litres

Total quantity of petrol filled = (40 + 50) litres

Cost of petrol per litres = 44

Total amount of money spent on petrol = $44 \times (40 + 50)$

$$= 44 \times 90 = \text{Rs } 3960$$

Page No: 41

6. A vendor supplies 32 litres of milk to a hotel in the morning and 68 litres of milk in the evening. If the milk costs Rs 15 per litre, how much money is due to the vendor per day?

Answer

In the morning vendor supplies = 32 litres.

In the evening vendor supplies = 68 litres.

Cost of milk per litre = Rs 15

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

Total cost of per day = $15 \times (32 + 68)$

= 15×100 = Rs 1500

7. Match the following:

- (i) $425 \times 136 = 425 \times (6 + 30 + 100)$ (a) Commutativity under multiplication. 
- (ii) $2 \times 49 \times 50 = 2 \times 50 \times 49$ (b) Commutativity under addition.
- (iii) $80 + 2005 + 20 = 80 + 20 + 2005$ (c) Distributivity of multiplication over addition.

Answer

(i) $\rightarrow$ C

(ii) $\rightarrow$ A

(iii) $\rightarrow$ B

Page No: 43

Exercise 2.3

1. Which of the following will not represent zero:

(a) $1 + 0$

(b) 0×0

(c) $0 / 2$

(d) $(10 - 10)/2$

Answer

(a) $1 + 0 = 1$ (not represent zero)

(b) $0 \times 0 = 0$ (it represent zero)

(c) $0 / 2 = 0$ (it represent zero)

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

(d) $(10 - 10) / 2 = 0$ (it represent zero)

2. If the product of two whole numbers is zero, can we say that one or both of them will be zero? Justify through examples.

Answer

Product of two whole number is zero then both of them may be zero

$$0 \times 3 = 0$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

3. If the product of two whole numbers is 1, can we say that one or both of them will be 1? Justify through examples.

Answer

Product of two whole number is 1 , both number is equal to 1.

For example , $1 \times 1 = 1$, $1 \times 6 = 6$

In both example, number is multiplied by 1.

4. Find using distributive property :

(a) 728×101

(b) 5437×1001

(c) 824×25

(d) 4275×125

(e) 504×35

Answer

(a) 728×101

$$= (728 \times 100) + (728 \times 1)$$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

$$= 72800 + 728$$

$$= 73528$$

$$(b) 5437 \times 1001$$

$$= (5437 \times 1000) + (5437 \times 1)$$

$$= 5437000 + 5437$$

$$= 5442437$$

$$(c) 824 \times 25$$

$$= (800 + 24) \times 25$$

$$= (800 + 25 - 1) \times 25$$

$$= (800 \times 25) + (25 \times 25) - (1 \times 25)$$

$$= (20000 \times (625 - 25))$$

$$= 20000 + 600 = 20600$$

$$(d) 4275 \times 125$$

$$= (4000 + 25 + 200 + 50) \times (100 + 25)$$

$$= (4000 \times 100) + (25 \times 100) + (200 \times 100) + (50 \times 100) + (4000 \times 25) + (25 \times 25) + (200 \times 25) + (50 \times 25)$$

$$= 400000 + 2500 + 20000 + 5000 + 100000 + 625 + 5000 + 1250$$

$$= 534375$$

$$(e) 504 \times 35$$

$$= (500 + 4) \times 35$$

$$= (500 \times 35) + (4 \times 35)$$

$$= 17500 + 140 = 17640$$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

5. Study the pattern : $1 \times 8 + 1 = 9$

$$1234 \times 8 + 4 = 9876$$

$$12 \times 8 + 2 = 98$$

$$12345 \times 8 + 5 = 98765$$

$$123 \times 8 + 3 = 987$$

Write the next two steps. Can you say how the pattern works? (Hint: $12345 = 11111 + 1111 + 111 + 11 + 1$).

Answer

$$123456 \times 8 + 6 = 987648 + 6 = 987654$$

$$1234567 \times 8 + 7 = 9876536 + 7 = 9876543$$

Pattern are use in following ways

$$123456 = 123456 \times 8 \text{ (} 111111 + 11111 + 1111 + 111 + 11 + 1 \text{)} \times 8$$

$$= 111111 \times 8 + 11111 \times 8 + 1111 \times 8 + 111 \times 8 + 11 \times 8 + 1 \times 8$$

$$= 888888 + 88888 + 8888 + 888 + 88 + 8 = 987648$$

$$123456 \times 8 + 6 = 987648 + 6 = 987654$$

NCERT 6th Maths Chapter 2, class 6 Maths Chapter 2 solutions



<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-number-s/>

Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Maths :

- Chapter 1 Knowing Our Numbers
- Chapter 2 Whole Numbers
- Chapter 3 Playing with Numbers
- Chapter 4 Basic Geometrical Ideas
- Chapter 5 Understanding Elementary Shapes
- Chapter 6 Integers
- Chapter 7 Fractions
- Chapter 8 Decimals
- Chapter 9 Data Handling
- Chapter 10 Mensuration
- Chapter 11 Algebra
- Chapter 12 Ratio and Proportion
- Chapter 13 Symmetry
- Chapter 14 Practical Geometry

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>

About NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc. Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education. Its headquarters are located at Sri Aurobindo Marg in New Delhi. [Visit the Official NCERT website](https://www.ncert.nic.in/) to learn more.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-maths-chapter-2-whole-numbers/>