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Advanced Executive Program in Cyber Law, Program in IT Law

Class 6 Mathematics Chapter 3 Playing with Numbers

Exercise 3.2

Question 1: What is the sum of any two:

(a) Odd numbers. (b) Even numbers.

Answer 1: (a) The sum of any two odd numbers is an even number. Example: $1 + 3 = 4$, $3 + 5 = 8$

(b) The sum of any two even numbers is also an even number. Example: $2 + 4 = 6$, $6 + 8 = 14$

Question 2: State whether the following statements are true or false:

(a) The sum of three odd numbers is even. **False**

(b) The sum of two odd numbers and one even number is even. **True**

(c) The product of three odd numbers is odd. **True**

(d) If an even number is divided by 2, the quotient is always odd. **False**

(e) All prime numbers are odd. **False**

(f) Prime numbers do not have any factors. **False**

(g) Sum of two prime numbers is always even. **False**

(h) 2 is the only even prime number. **True**

(i) All even numbers are composite numbers. **False**

(j) The product of two even numbers is always even. **True**

Question 3: The numbers 13 and 31 are prime numbers. Both these numbers have same digits 1 and 3. Find such pairs of prime numbers up to 100.

Answer: 17 and 71; 37 and 73; 79 and 97

Question 4: Write down separately the prime and composite numbers less than 20.

Answer: Prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 Composite numbers: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18

Question 5: What is the greatest prime number between 1 and 10?

Answer: The greatest prime number between 1 and 10 is '7'.

Question 6: Express the following as the sum of two odd numbers:

(a) 44 (b) 36 (c) 24 (d) 18

Answer: (a) $3 + 41 = 44$ (b) $5 + 31 = 36$ (c) $7 + 17 = 24$ (d) $7 + 11 = 18$

Question 7: Give three pairs of prime numbers whose difference is 2.

[Remark: Two prime numbers whose difference is 2 are called twin primes.]

Answer: 3 and 5; 5 and 7; 11 and 13

Question 8: Which of the following numbers are prime:

(a) 23 (b) 51 (c) 37 (d) 26

Answer: (a) 23 and (c) 37 are prime numbers.

Question 9: Write seven consecutive composite numbers less than 100 so that there is no prime number between them.

Answer: Seven consecutive composite numbers: 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96

Question 10: Express each of the following numbers as the sum of three odd primes:

(a) 21 (b) 31 (c) 53 (d) 61

Answer: (a) $21 = 3 + 7 + 11$ (b) $31 = 3 + 11 + 17$ (c) $53 = 13 + 17 + 23$ (d) $61 = 19 + 29 + 13$

Question 11: Write five pairs of prime numbers less than 20 whose sum is divisible by 5. [Hint: $3 + 7 = 10$]

Answer: $2 + 3 = 5$; $7 + 13 = 20$; $3 + 17 = 20$; $2 + 13 = 15$; $5 + 5 = 10$

Question 12: Fill in the blanks:

(a) A number which has only two factors is called a **Prime number**.

(b) A number which has more than two factors is called a **Composite number**.

(c) 1 neither **Prime number** nor **composite number**.

(d) The smallest prime number is **2**.

(e) The smallest composite number is **4**. (f) The smallest even number is **2**.