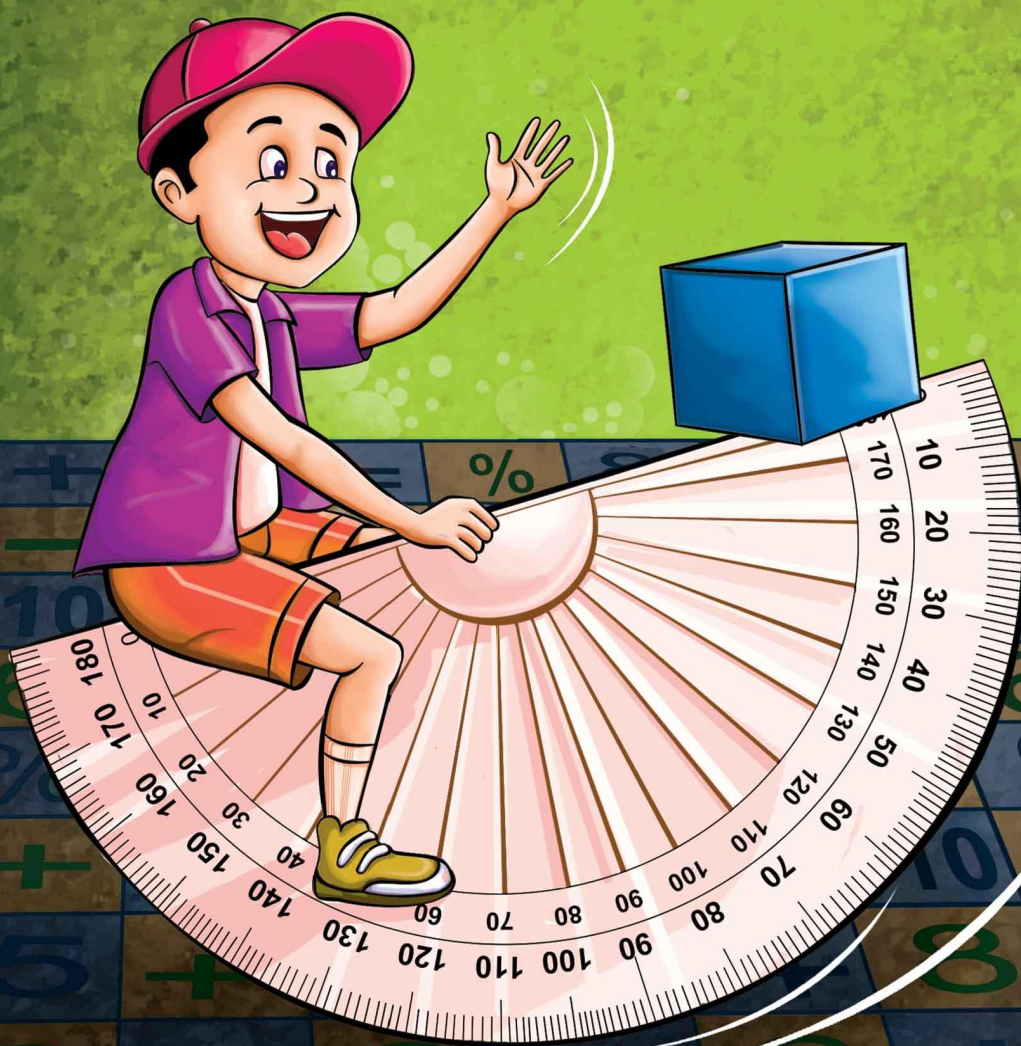


**SAMPLE CONTENT**



# MATHEMATICS WORKBOOK



**STD. VI**  
(Eng. Med.)

**Target** Publications<sup>®</sup> Pvt. Ltd.

# Mathematics

# WORKBOOK

Std. VI (English Medium)

## Salient Features

- Includes all textual Problem Sets
- Includes solved Examples for better understanding
- All Intext and Activity/Project based questions from the textbook are included
- Adequate space is provided to write the answers
- 'Mind Test' at the end of the every chapter gives quick revision of the definitions
- Final answers to all the Problem sets are provided at the end of the book

Name: .....

School: .....

Standard: .....

Division: .....

Roll No.: .....

Printed at: **Print to Print**, Mumbai

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## ◆◆◆ PREFACE ◆◆◆

**Target's Mathematics workbook: Std. VI** has been prepared as per the new 'Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) system which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning and making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

Our **Mathematics Workbook** comes replete with the all textual questions along with the adequate space for writing the answers.

In every chapter, the **Summative Assessment** section includes textual Practice Sets and some intext questions. **Solved Examples** are included for better understanding of the method of solving the problems, which enable students solve problems on their own.

The **Formative Assessment** part of the chapters includes Activity Based Questions along with Project Work. Each chapter comes with an exclusive section called **Mind Test**, which has been prepared for the quick revision of the concepts.

Final answers to all the Problem sets are provided at the end of the book so that students can verify their answers.

We hope this book turns out to be a guiding light for the students of Std. VI and helps them to prepare for their examination.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at : [mail@targetpublications.org](mailto:mail@targetpublications.org)

*A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.*

*Best of luck to all the aspirants!*

Publisher

**Edition:** Third

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## ◆◆◆ KEY FEATURES ◆◆◆

### Mind Test

Mind Test section includes questions that would stimulate the students to think and arrive at an answer based on their understanding of the concepts covered in the chapter



### Solved Examples

Solved Examples help students to understand method of solving the problems and boost their confidence to solve similar problems on their own.



### Variety of Questions

A variety of questions enables students to get better practice of the lessons and understand the concepts better.



### CCE pattern

Latest CCE pattern followed in workbook, dividing the chapter into summative and formative section. This is a more child-centric approach and helps in better overall growth and development of students.

◆◆◆ Contents ◆◆◆

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*Note: Intext Questions are represented by # mark.*

# 1. Basic Concepts in Geometry

## ◆◆◆ Summative Assessment ◆◆◆

# Complete the rangoli. Then, have a class discussion with the help of the following questions:

(Textbook page no. 1)

(1) What kind of surface do you need for making a rangoli?

Ans: .....

(2) How do you start making a rangoli?

Ans: .....

(3) What did you do in order to complete the rangoli?

Ans: .....

(4) Name the different shapes you see in the rangoli.

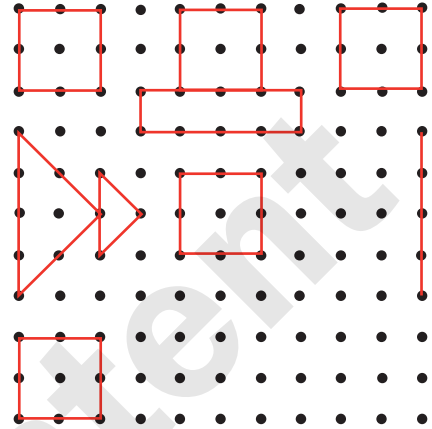
Ans: .....

(5) Would it be possible to make a rangoli on a scooter or on an elephant's back?

Ans: .....

(6) When making a rangoli on paper, what do you use to make the dots?

Ans: .....



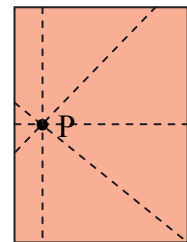
## ◆◆◆ Formative Assessment ◆◆◆

# Try this – Activity 1:

Draw a point on the blackboard. Every student now draws a line that passes through that point. How many such lines can be drawn?

(Textbook page no. 2)

Ans: .....



# Try this – Activity 2:

Draw a point on a paper and use your ruler to draw lines that pass through it. How many such lines can you draw? (Textbook page no. 2)

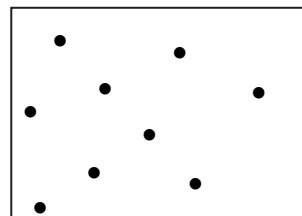
Ans: .....



# Can you tell?

There are 9 points in the figure. Name them. (Textbook page no. 3)

i. If you choose any two points, how many lines can pass through the pair?



Ans: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Which three or more of these nine points lie on a straight line?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Of these nine points, name any three or more points which do not lie on the same line.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# Write the proper term, 'intersecting lines' or 'parallel lines' in each of the empty boxes.

(Textbook page no. 4)

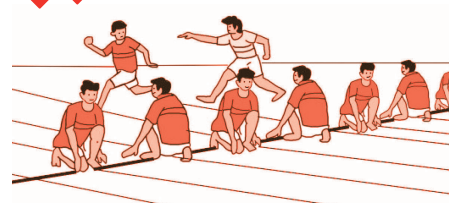


Ans:

◆◆◆ Formative Assessment ◆◆◆

# My friend, Maths – On the ground:

Observe the picture of the game being played. Identify the collinear players, non-collinear players, parallel lines and the plane. (Textbook page no. 4)

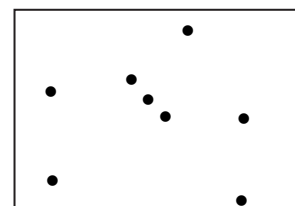


Ans:

i.	Collinear Players	
ii.	Non-collinear Players	
iii.	Parallel Lines	
iv.	Plane	

# My friend, Maths – In the Sky:

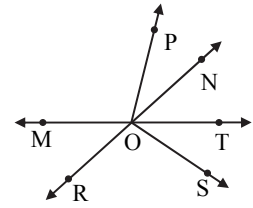
In January, we can see the constellation of Orion in the eastern sky after seven in the evening. Then it moves up slowly in the sky. Can you see the three collinear stars in this constellation? Do you also see a bright star on the same line some distance away? (Textbook page no. 4)





**Practice Set 1** (Textbook page no. 4)

1. Look at the figure alongside and name the following:



(1)	Collinear Points	----- -----
(2)	Rays	----- -----
(3)	Line Segments	----- -----
(4)	Lines	----- -----

2. Write the different names of the line.



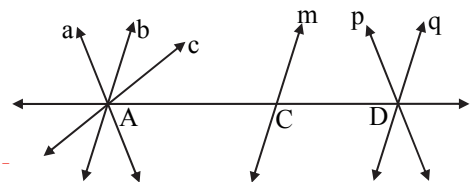
Ans: -----  
-----

3. Match the following:

	Group A		Group B
(i)		(a)	Ray
(ii)		(b)	Plane
(iii)		(c)	Line
(iv)		(d)	Line segment

Ans: -----  
-----

4. Observe the given figure. Name the parallel lines, the concurrent lines and the points of concurrence in the figure.



Ans: -----  
-----  
-----





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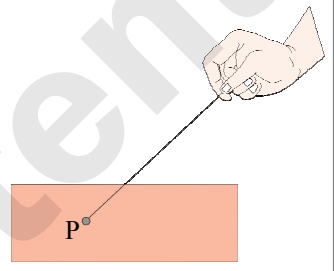
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◆◆◆ **Formative Assessment** ◆◆◆

# **Maths is fun!** (Textbook page no. 5)

Take a flat piece of thermocol or cardboard, a needle and thread. Tie a big knot or button or bead at one end of the thread. Thread the needle with the other end. Pass the needle up through any convenient point P. Pull the thread up, leaving the knot or the button below. Remove the needle and put it aside. Now hold the free end of the thread and gently pull it straight. Which figure do you see? Now, holding the thread straight, turn it in different directions. See how a countless number of lines can pass through a single point P.



◆◆◆ **Mind Test** ◆◆◆

**1. Choose the correct option for each of the following questions:**

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to name a point.
  - (A) Capital letter
  - (B) Small letter
  - (C) Number
  - (D) Roman numeral
- (2) A line segment has two points showing its limits. They are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) origin
  - (B) end points
  - (C) arrow heads
  - (D) infinite points
- (3) An arrow head is drawn at one end of the ray to show that it is \_\_\_\_\_ on that side.
  - (A) finite
  - (B) ending
  - (C) infinite
  - (D) broken

(4) Lines which lie in the same plane but do not intersect are said to be \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.

- (A) intersecting
- (B) collinear
- (C) parallel
- (D) non-collinear

**2. Fill in the blanks.**

- (1) A \_\_\_\_\_ is an exact position or a particular location on a plane surface represented by a dot.
- (2) A \_\_\_\_\_ means a straight line which can be extended on both its ends without any limits.
- (3) A line \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of a line whose ends are fixed.
- (4) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of a line whose one end is fixed while the other is not.
- (5) More than two lines passing through a same point are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.



- (6) The common point through which concurrent lines pass is called point of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) Three or more points which lie on the same straight line are called \_\_\_\_\_ points.
- (8) Points which do not lie on the same line are called \_\_\_\_\_ points.
- (9) A flat surface which is a part of an infinite surface is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWERS**

- 1. (1) (A)                      (2) (B)  
      (3) (C)                      (4) (C)
- 2. (1) point                      (2) line  
      (3) segment                (4) ray  
      (5) concurrent            (6) concurrence  
      (7) collinear               (8) non-collinear  
      (9) plane

Teacher's Remark: .....

Date: .....

Page no. **5** to **103** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

# Answer Key

## 1. Basic Concepts in Geometry

### Practice Set 1

1. (1) Collinear points :
    - (i) point M, point O, point T
    - (ii) point R, point O, point N
  - (2) ray OM, ray OP, ray ON, ray OT, ray OS, ray OR
  - (3) seg MT, seg RN, seg OP, seg ON, seg OT, seg OS, seg OR, seg OM
  - (4) line MT, line RN
2. line  $l$ , line AB, line AC, line AD, line BC, line BD, line CD
  3. (i)  $\leftrightarrow$  (c), (ii)  $\leftrightarrow$  (d), (iii)  $\leftrightarrow$  (b), (iv)  $\leftrightarrow$  (a)
  4. Parallel lines:
    - (i) line  $b$ , line  $m$ , line  $q$
    - (ii) line  $a$ , line  $p$
 Concurrent lines:
    - (i) line  $a$ , line  $b$ , line  $c$ , line AD
    - (ii) line  $p$ , line  $q$ , line AD
 Point of concurrence: Point A, Point D

## 2. Angles

### Practice Set 2

1. (1)  $\leftrightarrow$  (b), (2)  $\leftrightarrow$  (c), (3)  $\leftrightarrow$  (d), (4)  $\leftrightarrow$  (a)
2. (1) acute angle                      (2) zero angle  
 (3) reflex angle                      (4) complete angle  
 (5) straight angle                      (6) obtuse angle
3. (7) obtuse angle                      (8) right angle  
 (a) acute angle                      (b) right angle  
 (c) reflex angle                      (d) straight angle  
 (e) zero angle  
 (f) complete angle

## 3. Integers

### Practice Set 4

1. Negative numbers:  $-5, -2, -49, -37, -25, -4, -12$   
 Positive numbers:  $+4, 7, +26, 19, +8, 5, 27$
2. Shimla:  $-7^\circ\text{C}$ , Leh :  $-12^\circ\text{C}$ , Delhi :  $+22^\circ\text{C}$ , Nagpur :  $+31^\circ\text{C}$
3. (1)  $-512\text{ m}$                       (2)  $8848\text{ m}$                       (3)  $120\text{ m}$                       (4)  $-2\text{ m}$

### Practice Set 5

1. (1) 14                      (2) 6                      (3)  $-1$                       (4)  $-5$   
 (5)  $-8$                       (6)  $-7$
- 2.

+	8	4	$-3$	$-5$
$-2$	$-2 + 8 = +6$	2	$-5$	$-7$
6	$6 + 8 = 14$	10	3	1
0	$0 + 8 = 8$	4	$-3$	$-5$
$-4$	$-4 + 8 = 4$	0	$-7$	$-9$

### Practice Set 6

<b>Numbers</b>	47	+52	$-33$	$-84$	$-21$	+16	$-26$	80
<b>Opposite Numbers</b>	$-47$	$-52$	+33	+84	+21	$-16$	+26	$-80$

### Practice Set 7

(1) $-4 < 5$	(2) $8 > -10$	(3) $+9 = +9$	(4) $-6 < 0$
(5) $7 > 4$	(6) $3 > 0$	(7) $-7 < 7$	(8) $-12 < 5$
(9) $-2 > -8$	(10) $-1 > -2$	(11) $6 > -3$	(12) $-14 = -14$

**Practice Set 8**

-	6	9	-4	-5	0	+7	-8	-3
3	-3	-6	7	8	3	-4	11	6
8	2	-1	12	13	8	1	16	11
-3	-9	-12	1	2	-3	-10	5	0
-2	-8	-11	2	3	-2	-9	6	1

**4. Operations on Fractions****Practice Set 9**

- (i)  $\frac{37}{5}$  (ii)  $\frac{31}{6}$  (iii)  $\frac{19}{4}$   
(iv)  $\frac{23}{9}$  (v)  $\frac{12}{7}$
- (i)  $4\frac{2}{7}$  (ii)  $1\frac{3}{4}$   
(iii)  $1\frac{3}{12}$  or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  (iv)  $1\frac{3}{8}$   
(v)  $5\frac{1}{4}$  (vi)  $2\frac{6}{7}$
- (i)  $\frac{9}{5}$  kg (ii)  $\frac{11}{5}$  m

**Practice Set 10**

- (i)  $8\frac{2}{3}$  (ii)  $4\frac{3}{4}$   
(iii)  $7\frac{12}{35}$  (iv)  $5\frac{8}{15}$
- (i)  $2\frac{1}{12}$  (ii)  $2\frac{1}{6}$   
(iii)  $1\frac{1}{40}$  (iv)  $4\frac{3}{10}$
- (1) 6 kg, ₹ 192 (2)  $\frac{4}{15}$   
(3) 340 l

**Practice Set 11**

- (1)  $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{10}{6}$  (2)  $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{5}$   
(3)  $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{10}{7}$

**Practice Set 12**

- (i)  $\frac{7}{20}$  (ii)  $\frac{12}{35}$  (iii)  $\frac{20}{81}$   
(iv)  $\frac{8}{77}$  (v)  $\frac{7}{10}$  (vi)  $\frac{9}{8}$   
(vii) 1 (viii)  $\frac{9}{17}$
- 6 acres
- 1,80,000

**Practice Set 13**

- (i)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (ii)  $\frac{3}{11}$  (iii)  $\frac{13}{5}$   
(iv)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (v)  $\frac{7}{6}$
- (i)  $\frac{8}{3}$  (ii)  $\frac{10}{27}$  (iii)  $\frac{33}{35}$   
(iv)  $\frac{77}{48}$
- $\frac{1}{750}$  part

**5. Decimal Fractions****Practice Set 14**

- Place Value : 70, 8, 0.02
- (1) 932.697 (2) 739.65  
(3) 70.151
- (1) 83.615 (2) 534.79  
(3) 182.819

- 55.465 km
- 2.5 kg
- ₹486
- 30.6 km per hour

**Practice Set 15**

- (1)  $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3 \times \boxed{2}}{5 \times \boxed{2}} = \frac{\boxed{6}}{10} = \boxed{0.6}$



$$(2) \frac{25}{8} = \frac{25 \times \boxed{125}}{8 \times 125} = \frac{\boxed{3125}}{1000} = 3.125$$

$$(3) \frac{21}{2} = \frac{21 \times \boxed{5}}{2 \times \boxed{5}} = \frac{\boxed{105}}{10} = \boxed{10.5}$$

$$(4) \frac{22}{40} = \frac{11}{20} = \frac{11 \times \boxed{5}}{20 \times 5} = \frac{\boxed{55}}{100} = \boxed{0.55}$$

2. (1) 0.75 (2) 0.8  
 (3) 1.125 (4) 0.85  
 (5) 0.9 (6) 0.28  
 (7) 0.095

3. (1)  $\frac{275}{10}$  (2)  $\frac{7}{1000}$  (3)  $\frac{908}{10}$

$$(4) \frac{3915}{100} \quad (5) \frac{312}{100} \quad (6) \frac{704}{10}$$

### Practice Set 16

1. 14.265 2. 10.9151  
 3. (1) 3.78 (2) 24.063  
 (3) 1.14 (4) 3.528  
 4. 94.5 kg, ₹ 3969 5. 2.25 m

### Practice Set 17

1. (1) 2.4 (2) 3.5  
 (3) 10.3 (4) 1.3  
 2. 1000 trees or 1002 trees  
 3. 0.425 km 4. ₹ 38000

## 6. Bar Graphs

### Practice Set 18

- (1) Temperature on vertical line,  
 Cities on horizontal line  
 (2) Chandrapur

- (3) Panchgani and Matheran, Pune and Nashik  
 (4) Pune and Nashik  
 (5) 10 °C

## 7. Symmetry

### Practice Set 20

1. Figures having more than one axis of symmetry (1), (2) and (4)

2. Letters with an axis of symmetry :  
 A, B, C, D, E, H, I, K, M, O, T, U, V, W, X, Y  
 Letters having more than one axis of symmetry : H, I, O, X

## 8. Divisibility

### Practice Set 22

Basket of 3 : 111, 369, 435, 249, 666, 450, 960, 432, 999, 72, 336, 90, 123, 108  
 Basket of 4 : 356, 220, 432, 960, 72, 336, 108  
 Basket of 9 : 369, 666, 450, 432, 999, 72, 90, 108

## 9. HCF – LCM

### Practice Set 23

- (1) Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12  
 Factors of 16: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16  
 Common Factors: 1, 2, 4  
 (2) Factors of 21: 1, 3, 7, 21  
 Factors of 24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24  
 Common Factors: 1, 3  
 (3) Factors of 25: 1, 5, 25  
 Factors of 30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30  
 Common Factors: 1, 5

- (4) Factors of 24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24  
 Factors of 25: 1, 5, 25  
 Common Factor: 1  
 (5) Factors of 56: 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56  
 Factors of 72: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  
 Common Factors: 1, 2, 4, 8

### Practice Set 24

1. (1) 15 (2) 16 (3) 1  
 (4) 7 (5) 24 (6) 9



- (7) 12 (8) 25 (9) 6  
 (10) 75
- 3 metres
  - 4 metres
  - 28 students
  - 90 kg, 29 bags of basmati, 22 bags of Indrayani

**Practice Set 25**

- (1) 45 (2) 30 (3) 84  
(4) 60 (5) 88
- (1) 100 children (2) 240 beads  
(3) 360 laddoos (4) 120 seconds  
(5)  $\frac{65}{225}$ ,  $\frac{66}{225}$ ,  $\frac{131}{225}$

**10. Equations****Practice Set 26**

$$16 \div 2 = 10 - 2, \quad 5 \times 2 = 37 - 27,$$

$$9 + 4 = 6 + 7, \quad 72 \div 3 = 8 \times 3,$$

$$4 + 5 = 19 - 10$$

**Practice Set 27**

- (1)  $x + 3$  (2)  $x - 11$   
(3)  $15x$  (4)  $4x = 24$
- (1) Subtract 9 from both sides.  
(2) Add 4 to both sides.  
(3) Divide both sides by 8.

(4) Multiply both sides by 6.

- (1) No (2) Yes  
(3) Yes (4) No
- (1)  $y = 6$  (2)  $t = 3$   
(3)  $x = 13$  (4)  $m = 23$   
(5)  $p = 36$  (6)  $x = -5$   
(7)  $m = -7$  (8)  $p = -5$
- (1) 210 sheep  
(2) 19 bottles, 4750 gm, that is, 4.75 kg  
(3) 50 kg

**11. Ratio – Proportion****Practice Set 28**

- (1) 3:7 (2) 9:7  
(3) 4:5 (4) 7:5  
(5) 7:13 (6) 11:9
- (1)  $\frac{5}{8}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (3)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(4)  $\frac{5}{4}$  (5)  $\frac{9}{4}$  (6)  $\frac{4}{1}$   
(7)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (8)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (9)  $\frac{5}{4}$
- $\frac{4}{3}$  4.  $\frac{3}{5}$

5.  $\frac{4}{11}$

6. (1)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{6}{7}$  (3)  $\frac{5}{17}$

**Practice Set 29**

- ₹ 2880 (2) ₹ 260
- ₹ 5136 (4) 216 kg
- 6 hours, 440 km (6) 76 litres
- 5600 kg (8) 208 trees
- 4 ponds, ₹ 72000

**12. Percentage****Practice Set 30**

- 92% (2) 70%, 30%
- 14625 sq.m. (4) 4 messages

- 96%
- The proportion of women was greater in Jambhulgaon.

**13. Profit - Loss****Practice Set 31**

- (1) Profit ₹ 500 (2) Loss ₹ 10  
(3) Profit ₹ 99 (4) Loss ₹ 80

- ₹ 400 Profit
- ₹ 7050
- ₹ 225 Profit
- ₹ 50 Loss
- ₹ 200 Loss
- ₹ 1500 Profit



**Practice Set 32**

1. Loss ₹ 50
2. Profit ₹ 8000
3. Loss ₹ 150
4. ₹ 941
5. Each ₹ 14500
6. Profit ₹ 9240

**Practice Set 33**

1. Transaction with the shirt was more profitable
2. Shamrao's transaction was more profitable

3. 25% Profit

**Practice Set 34**

1. 75% Profit
2. 5% Loss
3.  $16\frac{2}{3}$  % Profit
4.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  % Profit
5.  $11\frac{1}{9}$  % Profit
6. 20% Loss

**14. Banks and Simple Interest**

**Practice Set 35**

- (1) ₹ 600                      (2) ₹ 9169                      (3) ₹ 28000                      (4) ₹ 2115

**15. Triangles and their Properties**

**Practice Set 36**

1. i. Right angle                      ii. Obtuse angle  
iii. Acute angle
2. i. Equilateral,                      ii. Scalene,  
iii. Isosceles
3. Road AC is shorter because the sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is always greater than the third side.

4. (1) Scalene triangle  
(2) Isosceles triangle  
(3) Equilateral triangle  
(4) Scalene triangle
5. Triangles can be drawn. (2), (5), (6)  
Triangles cannot be drawn. (1), (3), (4)

**16. Quadrilaterals**

**Practice Set 37**

1. (1) Pentagon                      (2) Hexagon  
(3) Heptagon                      (4) Octagon

**Practice Set 38**

1. (1)  $\angle X$  and  $\angle Z$ ,  $\angle Y$  and  $\angle W$   
(2) seg XY and seg ZW, seg XW and seg YZ  
(3) seg XY and seg YZ, seg YZ and seg WZ;

- seg WZ and seg XW,  
seg XW and seg XY
- (4)  $\angle X$  and  $\angle Y$ ,  $\angle Y$  and  $\angle Z$ ,  $\angle Z$  and  $\angle W$ ,  $\angle X$  and  $\angle W$
  - (5) Diagonal XZ and Diagonal YW
  - (6)  $\square YZWX$ ,  $\square ZWXY$ ,  $\square XYZW$  etc.
  2. Quadrilateral - 4, Octagon - 8, Pentagon - 5, Heptagon - 7, Hexagon - 6
  5.  $720^\circ$

**18. Three dimensional shapes**

**Practice Set 41**

Name	Cylinder	Cone	Pentagonal pyramid	Hexagonal pyramid	Hexagonal prism	Pentagonal prism
Faces	3 (2 flat + 1 curved)	2 (1 flat + 1 curved)	6 (5 triangles + 1 pentagon)	7 (6 triangles + 1 hexagon)	8 (6 rectangles + 2 hexagons)	7 (5 rectangles + 2 pentagons)
Vertices	0	1	6	7	12	10
Edges	2 (circular)	1 (circular)	10	12	18	15





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