Andhra Pradesh — Summative Assessment 1 (SA1), 2026-27

Class VI — Mathematics

Answer Key — Set 1

For: Model Paper Set 1 **Max. Marks: 80**

Notes for valuers

- Award step marks for correct working even if the final answer has a small slip.
- Accept any other correct method or any correct example where the question allows a choice.
- Section D: only one of (a) or (b) is to be valued. For drawing questions, check neatness and accuracy (±2° for angles).

SECTION – A — 20 × 1 = 20

1. B) 25

2. C) 25

3. B) triangular numbers

4. B) 32

5. B) ray

6. C) 2

7. C) an obtuse angle

8. B) 90°

9. B) 90°

10. B) B

11. A) 10358

12. C) 12321

13. A) 6174

14. A) Mango

15. B) 5

16. C) 10

17. C) 29

18. D) 6

19. A) 2

20. B) 8 and 15

SECTION – B — 4 × 2 = 8

21. (i) **25, 30** – add 5 each time (multiples of 5) *[1 + 1]*

(ii) **16, 22** – add 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, … in turn

22. **∠ABC, ∠CBA, ∠B**. It is an **acute angle** (less than 90°). *[1 + 1]*

23. **1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36** *[2]*

24. The number formed by the last two digits, 76, is divisible by 4, so **2,376 is divisible by 4**. *[1 + 1]*

Sum of digits 2 + 3 + 7 + 6 = 18 is divisible by 3, so **2,376 is divisible by 3**.

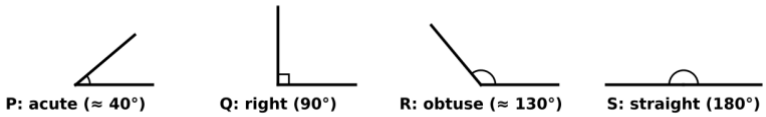
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SECTION – C — 5 × 4 = 20

25. (i) **15, 21** *[2 + 2]*

(ii) 1 + 3 = 4, 3 + 6 = 9, 6 + 10 = 16 – we get **square numbers**.

26. P – acute (about 40°); Q – right (90°); R – obtuse (about 130°); S – straight (180°) *[1 each]*



27. (i) 5432 – 2345 = 3087; 8730 – 0378 = 8352; 8532 – 2358 = **6174** *[3 + 1]*

(ii) Largest **7420**, smallest **2047**

28. (i) 14 + 8 + 6 + 5 + 7 = **40 students** *[1 each]*

(ii) 14 – 6 = **8**

(iii) **Apple** (5)

(iv) 8 + 7 = **15**

29. (i) 60 = **2 × 2 × 3 × 5**; 84 = **2 × 2 × 3 × 7** *[2 + 2]*

(ii) Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, …; multiples of 6: 6, 12, …; the smallest common multiple is **12**.

SECTION – D — 4 × 8 = 32

30. a) (i) 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 – the sums are **square numbers**: the sum of the first n odd numbers is n × n. *[3 + 2 + 3]*

(ii) 10 × 10 = **100**

(iii) The 5th triangular figure has **15 dots**:



30. b) (i) **32, 64, 128** – each number is double the one before. *[3 + 2 + 3]*

(ii) **125, 216** – cube numbers (1×1×1, 2×2×2, …).

(iii) **1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55**

31. a) (i) Steps: draw ray YZ; place the centre of the protractor at Y with the base line along YZ; mark a point X at 65° on the scale starting from 0 on YZ; join YX. Similarly draw ∠PQR = 120°. **∠XYZ = 65° is acute; ∠PQR = 120° is obtuse.** *[5 + 3]*

(ii) Correct drawings. A line segment has **two end points** and a fixed length; a ray has **one end point** and goes on endlessly in one direction.

31. b) (i) 3 o'clock – **90°**; 6 o'clock – **180°**; 9 o'clock – **90°**; 1 o'clock – **30°** (each hour mark = 30°) *[4 + 4]*

(ii) (i) **line segment AB** – two end points; (ii) **ray CD** – one end point, goes on in one direction; (iii) **line EF** – no end points, goes on in both directions.

32. a) (i) 3 + 5 + 7 = **15**; 4 + 8 + 1 + 2 = **15** *[2 + 3 + 3]*

(ii) 47 + 74 = **121**. 68 + 86 = 154; 154 + 451 = 605; 605 + 506 = **1111**

(iii) **6, 3, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1**

32. b) (i) **111, 121, 212, 222** *[2 + 3 + 3]*

(ii) 4321 – 1234 = 3087; 8730 – 0378 = 8352; 8532 – 2358 = **6174**

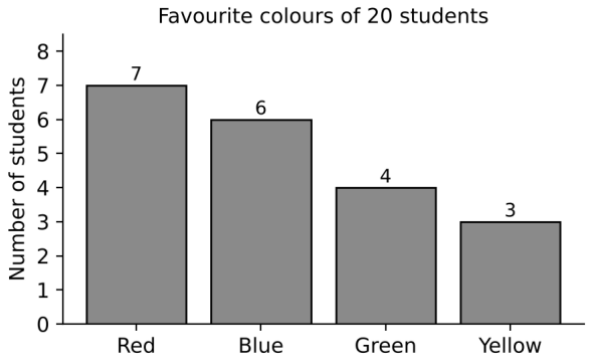
(iii) **7, 22, 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1**

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33. a) Tally table: *[4 + 4]*

Colour	Tally marks	Number of students
Red	|||| ||	7
Blue	|||| |	6
Green	||||	4
Yellow	|||	3
Total		20

Bar graph:



33. b) (i) **2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29** *[3 + 3 + 2]*

(ii) Numbers that are multiples of both 3 and 5: **15, 30, 45**

(iii) 72 = **2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3**

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