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

Class VI — Mathematics

Answer Key — Set 2

For: Model Paper Set 2 **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. A) 15

2. A) square numbers

3. B) 16

4. C) 16

5. C) line

6. B) 1

7. A) an acute angle

8. C) 180°

9. C) obtuse

10. D) 180°

11. B) 9620

12. B) 1231

13. C) 22

14. D) Apple

15. B) 12

16. A) 4

17. B) 15

18. B) 2

19. C) neither prime nor composite

20. A) 6

SECTION – B — 4 × 2 = 8

21. (i) **30, 42** – the differences are 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 *[1 + 1]*

(ii) **70, 60** – subtract 10 each time

22. (i) **Right angle** (90°) (ii) **Obtuse angle** *[1 + 1]*

23. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48 *[2]*

24. Sum of digits 5 + 1 + 4 + 8 = 18. 18 is divisible by 3 and by 9, so **5,148 is divisible by both 3 and 9**. *[1 + 1]*

SECTION – C — 5 × 4 = 20

25. (i) 5th: **15 dots**; 6th: **21 dots** *[2 + 2]*

(ii) Add the next counting number: 1, 1 + 2 = 3, 3 + 3 = 6, 6 + 4 = 10, 10 + 5 = 15, …

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5th figure: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15 dots

26. (i) Vertex **B**; arms **BA** and **BC** *[2 + 2]*

(ii) **Line segment AB; ray CD; line EF**

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

(ii) Smallest **10379**; largest **97310**

28. (i) **40 students** *[1 + 1 + 2]*

(ii) 14 – 8 = **6**

(iii) **Mango (14), Banana (8), Grapes (7), Guava (6), Apple (5)**

29. (i) 90 = **2 × 3 × 3 × 5**; 100 = **2 × 2 × 5 × 5** *[2 + 2]*

(ii) Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12; of 18: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18. Common factors: **1, 2, 3, 6**

SECTION – D **4 × 8 = 32**

30. a) (i) 1 + 3 = 4, 3 + 6 = 9, 6 + 10 = 16, 10 + 15 = 25 – two consecutive triangular numbers add up to a **square number**. *[4 + 4]*

(ii) Pair the numbers: (1 + 10) + (2 + 9) + … + (5 + 6) = 5 × 11 = **55**

30. b) (i) **81, 243** – multiply by 3 each time *[3 + 2 + 3]*

(ii) **25, 36, 49** – square numbers

(iii) Odd numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11; sums **1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36** (square numbers)

31. a) Correct drawings with a protractor (±2°). *[8]*

∠ABC = 45° – acute; ∠PQR = 150° – obtuse; ∠LMN = 90° – right angle.

31. b) (i) 35° – acute; 90° – right; 120° – obtuse; 180° – straight; 89° – acute; 179° – obtuse *[5 + 3]*

(ii) 1 o'clock – **30°**; 2 o'clock – **60°**; 4 o'clock – **120°**

32. a) (i) 39 + 93 = 132; 132 + 231 = **363**. 57 + 75 = 132; 132 + 231 = **363** *[3 + 3 + 2]*

(ii) **10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1**

(iii) 9 + 9 + 9 = **27**; 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 = **2**

32. b) (i) Any five, e.g. **104, 113, 122, 131, 140** (also 203, 212, 221, 230, 302, 311, 320, 401, 410, 500) *[3 + 3 + 2]*

(ii) Largest arrangement 7641, smallest 1467: 7641 – 1467 = **6174**

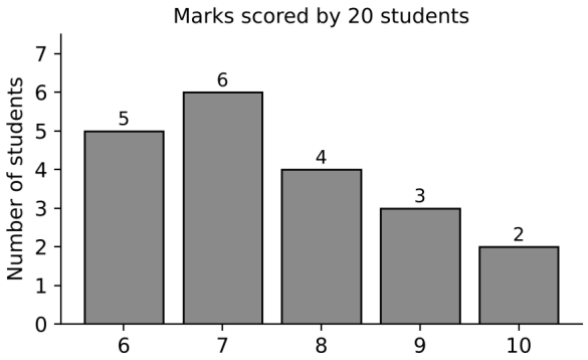
(iii) Largest **999**; smallest **101**

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

Marks	Tally marks	Number of students
6	||||	5 (four lines and a cross line)
7	|||| |	6
8	||||	4
9	|||	3
10	||	2
Total		20

(For 6 marks the tally is four lines crossed by a fifth.) Bar graph:

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33. b) (i) **31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59** *[3 + 2 + 3]*

(ii) **(3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (17, 19)**

(iii) 14 = 2 × 7 and 25 = 5 × 5 have no common factor except 1, so **14 and 25 are co-prime**. 15 and 21 have the common factor 3, so **they are not co-prime**.

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