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

Class VI — SA1 Model Question Paper

Mathematics (English Version) — Set 2

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 80**

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 4 sections and 33 questions. Answer all the questions.
2. Section A: 20 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Write the letter of the correct answer.
3. Section B: 4 questions of 2 marks each. Section C: 5 questions of 4 marks each.
4. Section D: 4 questions of 8 marks each. Each question in Section D has an internal choice.
5. Draw figures neatly wherever necessary and show all the steps.

SECTION – A **20 × 1 = 20**

Choose the correct answer and write its letter.

1. The next number in 3, 6, 9, 12, ___ is

A) 15 B) 16 C) 18 D) 14

2. The numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 are called

A) square numbers B) triangular numbers C) odd numbers D) prime numbers

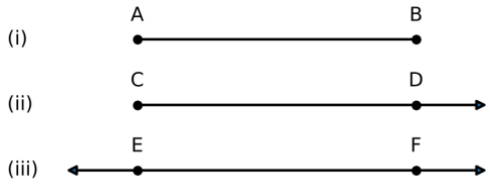
3. 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 =

A) 12 B) 16 C) 20 D) 9

4. The next number in 1, 2, 4, 8, ___ is

A) 10 B) 12 C) 16 D) 14

5. In the figure, (iii) is a

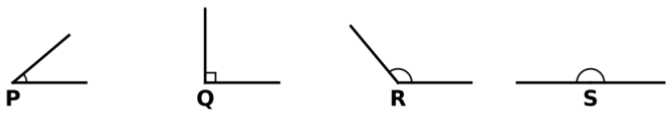


A) line segment B) ray C) line D) angle

6. A ray has _____ end point(s).

A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) many

7. In the figure, the angle marked P is



A) an acute angle B) a right angle C) an obtuse angle D) a straight angle

8. A straight angle measures

A) 45° B) 90° C) 180° D) 360°

9. An angle greater than 90° but less than 180° is called

A) acute B) right C) obtuse D) reflex

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10. The angle between the hands of a clock at 6 o'clock is

A) 30° B) 60° C) 90° D) 180°

11. The largest 4-digit number that can be made using each of the digits 6, 2, 9, 0 once is

A) 9602 B) 9620 C) 6920 D) 2069

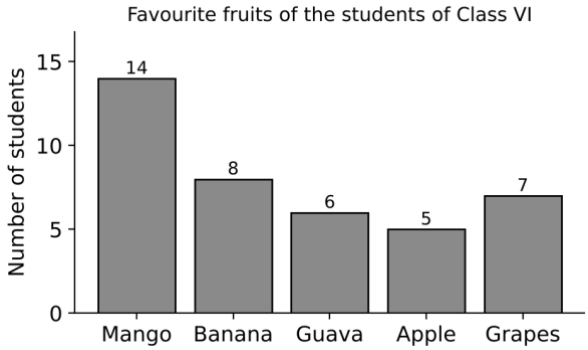
12. Which of these is NOT a palindrome?

A) 1221 B) 1231 C) 4554 D) 7337

13. The digit sum of 4567 is

A) 20 B) 21 C) 22 D) 23

14. From the bar graph, the fruit liked by the least number of students is

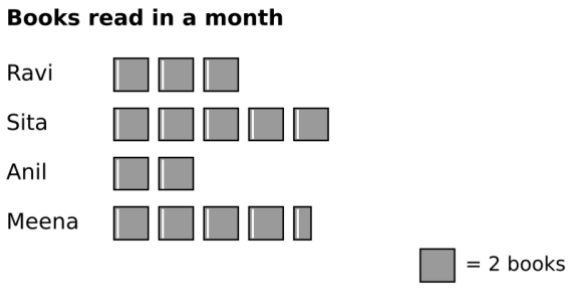


A) Mango B) Banana C) Guava D) Apple

15. In a pictograph one symbol stands for 4 objects. Three symbols stand for

A) 7 B) 12 C) 10 D) 16

16. From the pictograph, the number of books read by Anil is



A) 4 B) 2 C) 6 D) 8

17. Which of these is a composite number?

A) 13 B) 15 C) 17 D) 19

18. A prime number has exactly _____ factors.

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 0

19. The number 1 is

A) a prime number
B) a composite number
C) neither prime nor composite
D) an even number

20. Which of these is a common multiple of 2 and 3?

A) 6 B) 5 C) 9 D) 8

SECTION – B **4 × 2 = 8**

21. Write the next two numbers: (i) 2, 6, 12, 20, _,_ (ii) 100, 90, 80, _,_

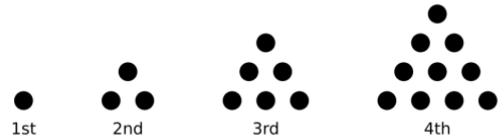
22. Name the type of angle formed by (i) the hands of a clock at 9 o'clock (ii) an open door at 120°.

23. Write all the factors of 48.

24. Without dividing, check whether 5,148 is divisible by 3 and by 9. Give reasons.

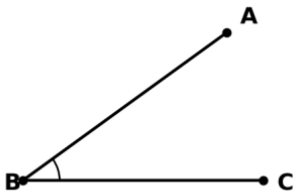
SECTION – C **5 × 4 = 20**

25. Look at the pattern of triangular numbers.



(i) How many dots will there be in the 5th and the 6th figures? (ii) How do you get each triangular number from the one before it?

26. (i) In ∠ABC, name the vertex and the arms.



(ii) In the figure of Question 5, name the line segment, the ray and the line using symbols.

27. (i) Do Kaprekar's routine starting with 5432 until you reach 6174.

(ii) Make the smallest and the largest 5-digit numbers using the digits 3, 0, 7, 1, 9 (each only once).

28. Study the bar graph in Question 14 and answer:

(i) How many students were asked in all? (ii) How many more students like mango than banana?

(iii) Arrange the fruits from the most liked to the least liked.

29. (i) Write the prime factorisation of 90 and of 100.

(ii) Write the common factors of 12 and 18.

SECTION – D **4 × 8 = 32**

Each question has an internal choice. Answer either (a) or (b).

30. a) (i) Add consecutive triangular numbers: 1 + 3, 3 + 6, 6 + 10, 10 + 15. What do you notice?

(ii) Find 1 + 2 + 3 + … + 10 using a quick method.

(OR)

b) Complete each pattern and write its rule:

(i) 1, 3, 9, 27, _,_

(ii) 1, 4, 9, 16, _,_, ___

(iii) Write the first six odd numbers and the sum after each one (1, 1 + 3, …).

31. a) Using a protractor, draw ∠ABC = 45°, ∠PQR = 150° and a right angle ∠LMN. Name the type of each angle.

(OR)

b) (i) Classify these angles as acute, right, obtuse or straight: 35°, 90°, 120°, 180°, 89°, 179°.

(ii) Find the angle between the hands of a clock at 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock.

32. a) (i) Reverse and add until you get a palindrome: start with 39, then with 57.

(ii) Start with 10. If the number is even, halve it; if it is odd, multiply by 3 and add 1. Write the numbers until you reach 1.

(iii) Find the digit sum of 999 and of 1,001.

(OR)

b) (i) Write five 3-digit numbers whose digit sum is 5.

(ii) Show that starting Kaprekar's routine with 4176, you reach 6174 in one step.

(iii) Which is the largest 3-digit palindrome? Which is the smallest?

33. a) The marks (out of 10) of 20 students in a test are given below. Make a tally table and draw a bar graph.

6, 7, 8, 6, 9, 7, 6, 10, 8, 7,
6, 7, 9, 8, 7, 6, 8, 7, 10, 9

(OR)

b) (i) List all the prime numbers between 30 and 60.

(ii) Twin primes are primes that differ by 2 (like 3 and 5). Write all twin primes below 30.

(iii) Are 14 and 25 co-prime? Are 15 and 21 co-prime? Give reasons.

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