

CLASS 6

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

Class 6 Maths Chapter 10 The Other Side of Zero – Revision Notes

Quick revision notes for Class 6 Maths Chapter 10 (The Other Side of Zero) — the final chapter of the Class 6 Maths book, introducing integers.

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Quick revision notes for Class 6 Maths Chapter 10 (The Other Side of Zero) — the final chapter of the Class 6 Maths book, introducing integers.

Key Definitions

Integers: positive counting numbers, negative numbers, and zero together (no fractions/decimals).

Positive numbers: greater than 0. **Negative numbers:** less than 0. **Zero:** neither positive nor negative.

Additive inverse: the number that, added to a given integer, gives 0 (inverse of +4 is -4; inverse of 0 is 0).

Zero pair (token model): one “+” token and one “-” token together, worth 0.

Key Rules

Class 6 covers only **addition and subtraction** of integers — not multiplication or division (that's Class 7).

On the number line, numbers increase left to right; a number further right is always greater, even among negatives (e.g., $-2 > -5$).

Subtracting a negative number is the same as adding the corresponding positive number: $a - (-b) = a + b$.

There is no smallest integer — integers extend infinitely in both directions.

Real-Life Contexts Used in This Chapter

Money: credits (+) and debits (-) in a bank account.

Elevation: heights above (+) and below (-) sea level (Everest $\sim +8,848$ m; Mariana Trench $\sim -10,994$ m).

Temperature: readings below 0°C in cold Indian regions like Leh, Ladakh, and Spiti Valley.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Don't compare negative integers like positive ones — -10 is smaller than -8 , not bigger.

Don't forget: subtracting a negative flips to addition of the positive.

Don't assume integers stop somewhere — there's no smallest (or largest) integer.

Did You Know?

The 7th-century Indian mathematician Brahmagupta was among the first in the world to formally define rules for zero and negative numbers.

One-Line Summary

Integers extend the number system below zero, and the Building of Fun (lift), the number line, and the token model are three equivalent ways to add and subtract them — with real applications in money, elevation, and temperature.

See also: [Chapter 1](#) | [Chapter 2](#) | [Chapter 3](#) | [Chapter 4](#) | [Chapter 5](#) | [Chapter 6](#) | [Chapter 7](#) | [Chapter 8](#) | [Chapter 9](#) | [Chapter 10](#)

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