

CLASS VI – MATHEMATICS – CHAPTER 05
UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES

Name: _____

Date: _____

01. What is the angle name for half a revolution?
(a). straight angle (b). right angle (c). complete angle (d). none of these
02. What is the angle name for one-fourth revolution?
(a). straight angle (b). right angle (c). complete angle (d). none of these
03. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from 3 to 6.
(a). 3 (b). 2 (c). 1 (d). 0
04. If an angle is larger than a right angle, but less than a straight angle, it is called an _____.
(a). right angle (b). straight angle (c). acute angle (d). obtuse angle
05. There are _____ main directions.
(a). 4 (b). 3 (c). 2 (d). 1
06. How many degrees are there in half a revolution?
(a). 180 (b). 90 (c). 270 (d). 360
07. How many degrees are there in one right angle?
(a). 180 (b). 90 (c). 270 (d). 360
08. How many right angles make 180° ?
(a). 4 (b). 3 (c). 2 (d). 1
09. How many right angles make 360° ?
(a). 1 (b). 2 (c). 3 (d). 4
10. Which of the following are models for perpendicular lines?
(a). The adjacent edges of a table top. (b). The lines of a railway track.
(c). The line segments forming the letter 'L'. (d). The letter V.
11. Which type of triangle is this? Triangle with lengths of sides 7 cm, 8 cm and 9 cm
(a). scalene triangle (b). isosceles triangle (c). equilateral triangle (d). none of these
12. The cylinder has _____ bases.
(a). 1 (b). 2 (c). 3 (d). 4
13. The measure of a right angle is _____.
(a). 60° (b). 30° (c). 90° (d). 180°
14. An angle is _____ if its measure is smaller than that of a right angle.
(a). obtuse (b). right (c). straight (d). acute
15. A _____ angle is larger than a straight angle.
(a). reflex (b). right (c). straight (d). complete
16. How do we find relation between two-line segments?
(a). comparing their width (b). comparing their length
(c). comparing their height (d). none of them
17. What is a line segment?
(a). A dot (b). An unending line (c). A fixed portion (d). All of them

18. Top view of a brick looks like.

- (a). Triangular (b). Circular (c). Rectangular (d). Square

19. Sum of two acute angles in a right triangle is

- (a). 60° (b). 30° (c). 90° (d). 180°

Q01. Draw and write the properties of

- (a). Regular pentagon (b). Parallelogram (b). Trapezium (d). Decagon
(c). Cuboid (f). Prism

Q02. In how many parts does a complete revolution divide?

Q03. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from:

- (a). 3 to 9 (b). 12 to 9

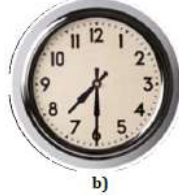
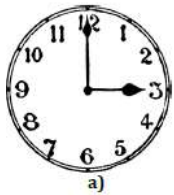
Q04. Where will the hand of a clock stop if it:

- (a). starts at 12 and makes half of a revolution, clockwise?
(b). starts at 5 and makes one-fourth of a revolution, clockwise?

Q05. Write down the measures of

- (a). some acute angles. (b). some obtuse angles.

Q06. Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure:



Q07. Describe the types of triangles on the basis of sides.

Q08. Which direction will you face if you start facing:

- (a). south and make one full revolution? (b). east and make half of a revolution clockwise?

Q09. How many right angles do you make if you start facing:

- (a). south and turn clockwise to west? (b). north and turn anti-clockwise to east?

Q10. Describe the types of triangles on the basis of angles.

Q11. A traffic policeman is looking towards the east. In which direction will he be looking is he turns clockwise towards two right angles?

- (a). 12 right angles (b). 13 right angles (c). 14 right angles (d). 15 right angles

Q12. Which direction will you face if you start facing

- (a). West and make $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution clockwise? (b). East and make one full revolution?
(c). North and turn clockwise to face west? (d). South and turn to anticlockwise to face west?

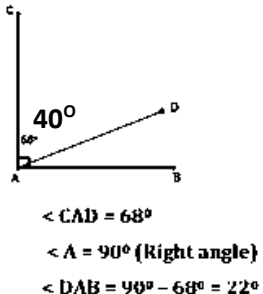
Q13. Write all the alphabets that are made of perpendicular line. Define a regular polygon.

Q14. Give two examples of each from your daily life: Cuboid, Cone, Cube, Cylinder, Sphere.

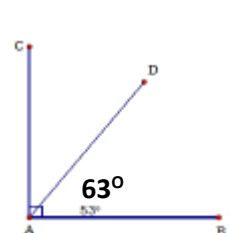
Q15. Draw top view of: Bricks, Sphere, Square, Cone.

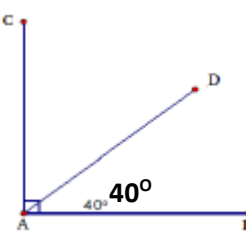
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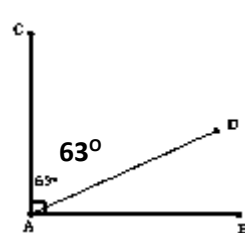
Q16. Identify the missing angle in each set of complementary angles. First is done for you.

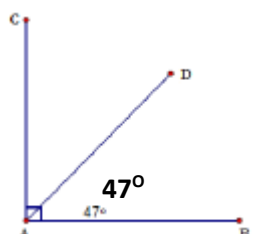
a). 

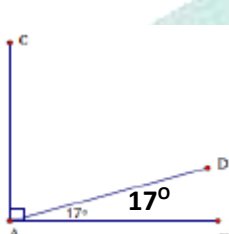
 $\angle CAD = 68^\circ$
 $\angle A = 90^\circ$ (Right angle)
 $\angle DAB = 90^\circ - 68^\circ = 22^\circ$

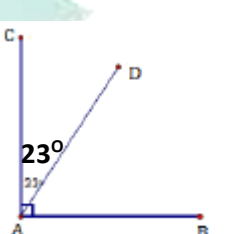
b).  53°

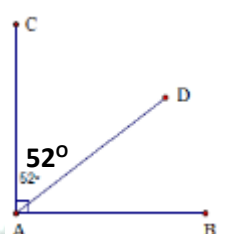
c).  40°

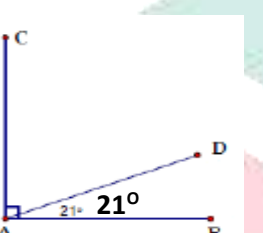
d).  63°

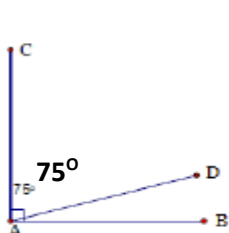
e).  47°

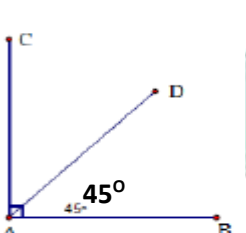
f).  17°

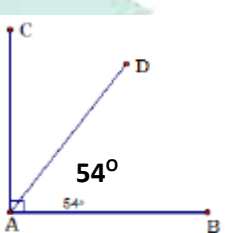
g).  23°

h).  52°

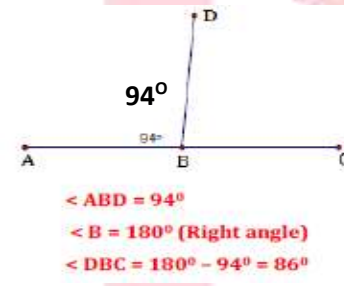
i).  21°

j).  75°

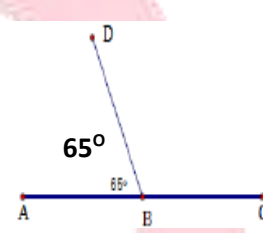
k).  45°

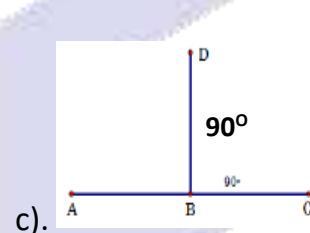
l).  54°

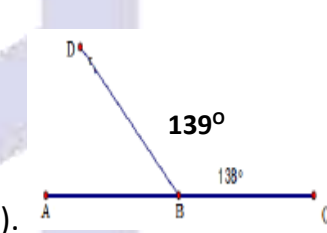
Q17. Identify the missing angle in each set of supplementary angles. First is done for you.

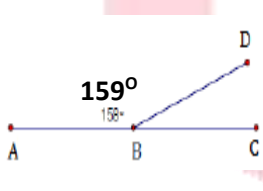
a). 

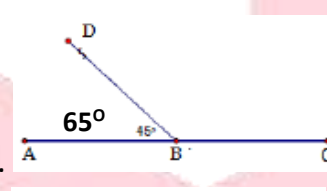
 $\angle ABD = 94^\circ$
 $\angle B = 180^\circ$ (Right angle)
 $\angle DBC = 180^\circ - 94^\circ = 86^\circ$

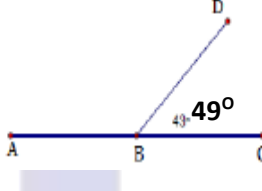
b).  65°

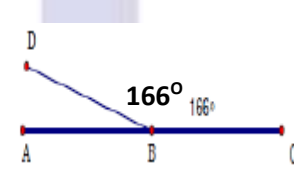
c).  90°

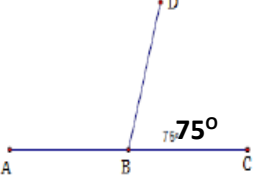
d).  138°

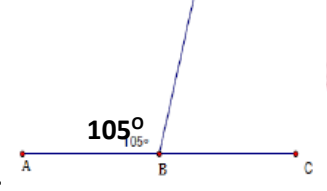
e).  159°

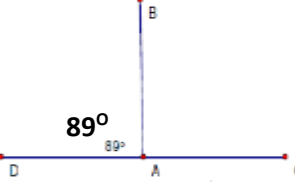
f).  65°

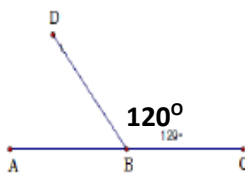
g).  49°

h).  166°

i).  75°

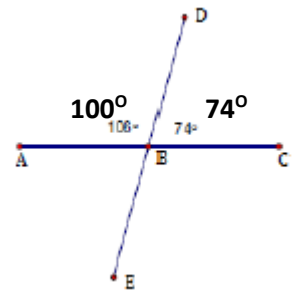
j).  105°

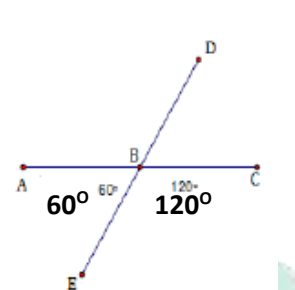
k).  89°

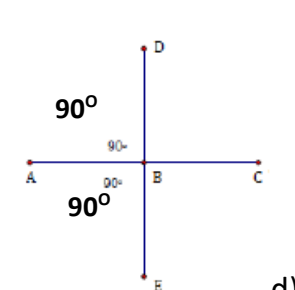
l).  120°

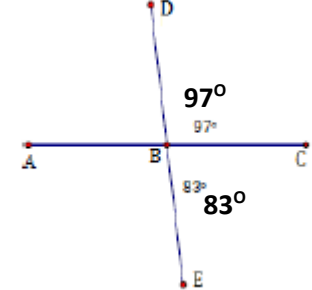
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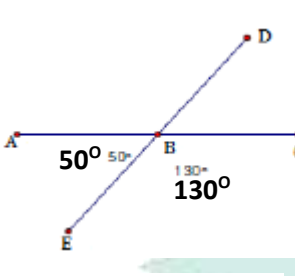
Q18. Find whether the angles are supplementary or not.

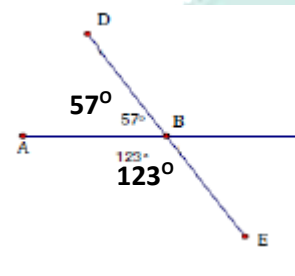
a) 

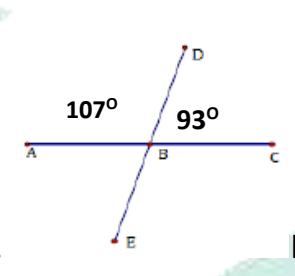
b) 

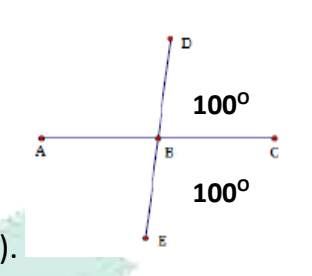
c) 

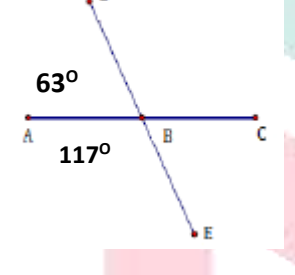
d) 

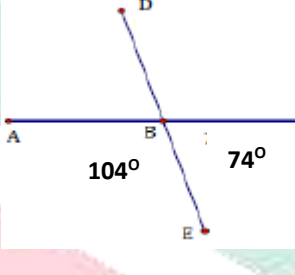
e) 

f) 

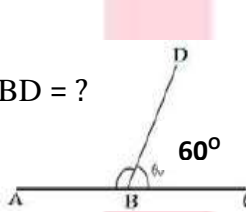
g) 

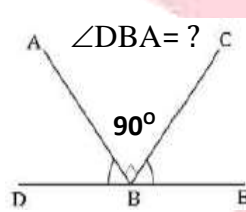
h) 

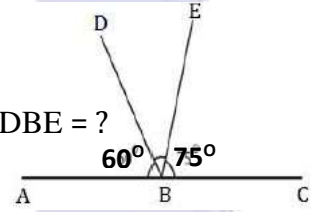
i) 

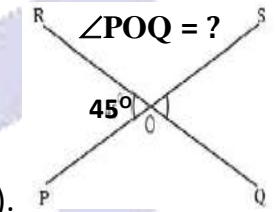
j) 

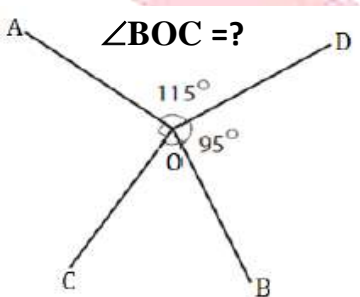
Q19. Find the value of unknown angles.

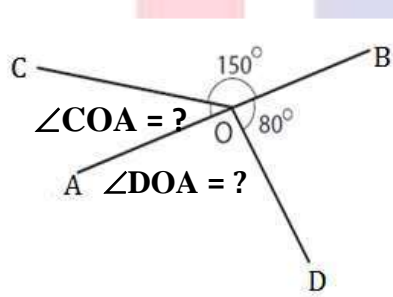
a) 
 $\angle ABD = ?$
 ABC is a straight-line

b) 
 $\angle DBA = ?$
 DBE is a straight-line

c) 
 $\angle DBE = ?$
 ABC is a straight-line

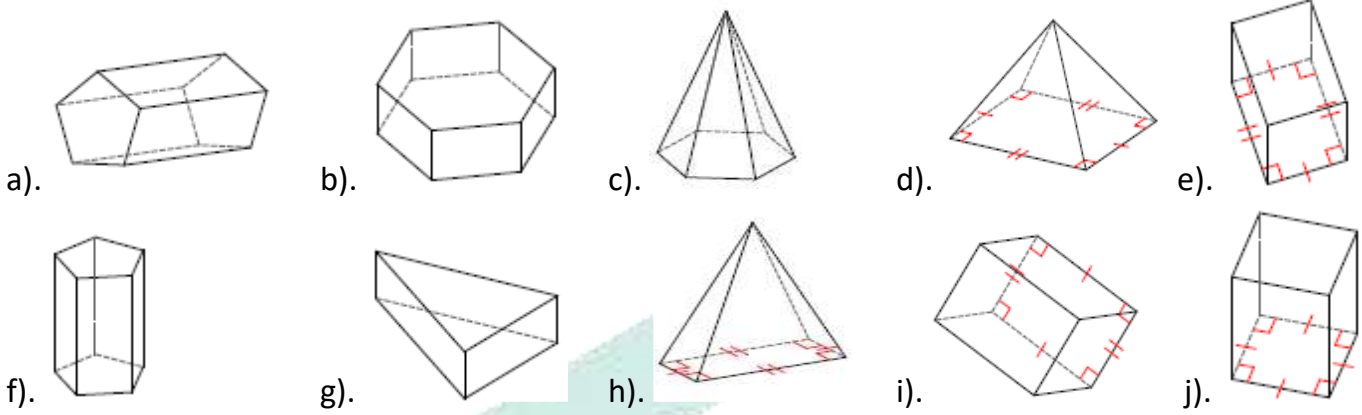
d) 
 $\angle POQ = ?$
 ROQ and POS are straight lines

e) 
 $\angle BOC = ?$

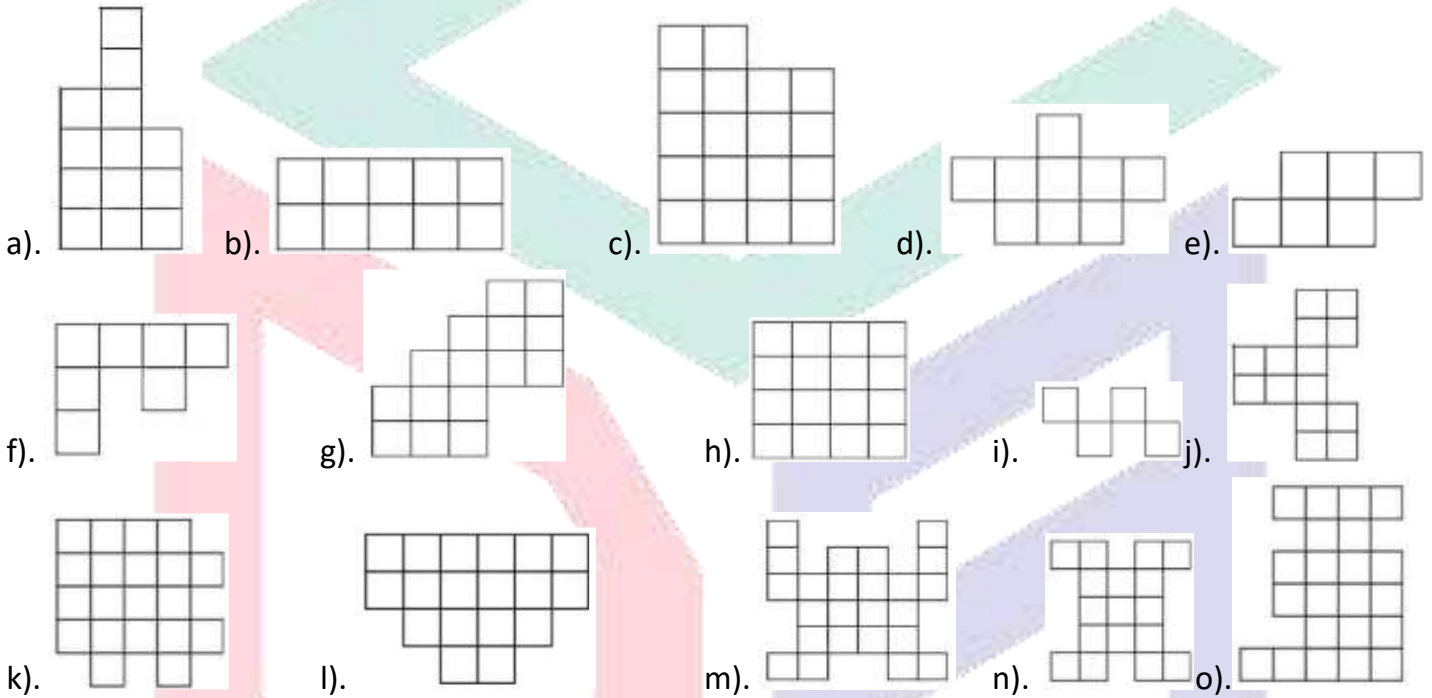
f) 
 $\angle COA = ?$
 $\angle DOA = ?$

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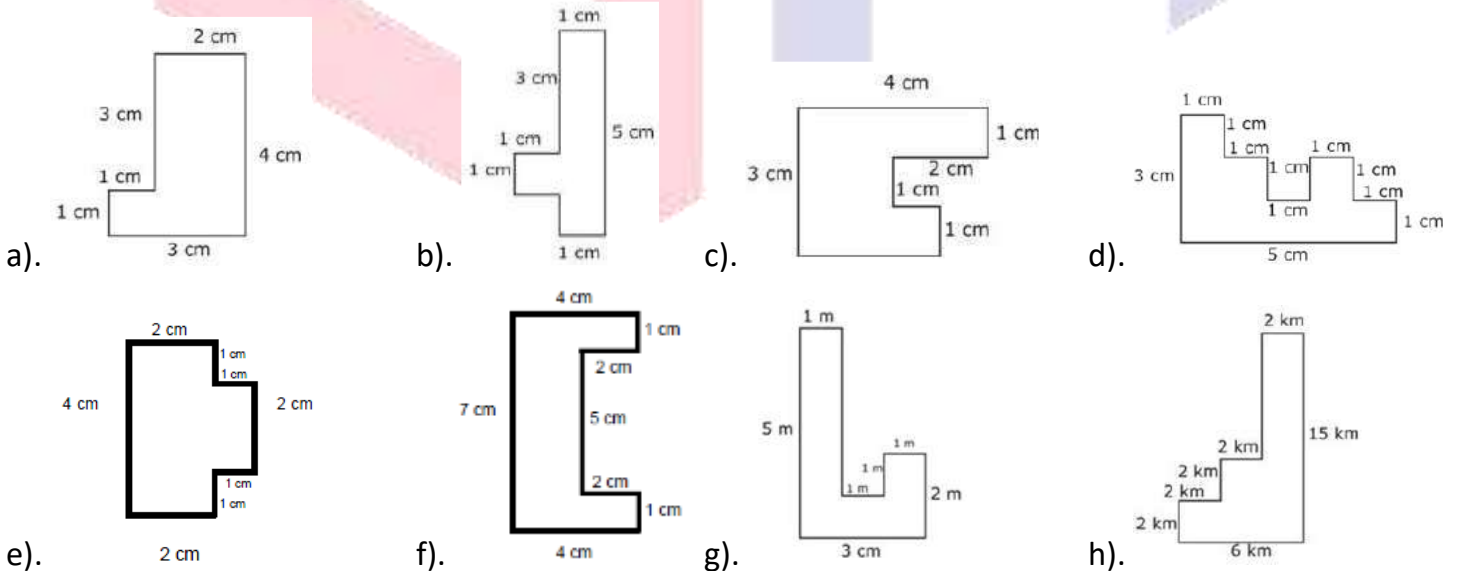
Q20. Identify the three-dimensional figures given below:



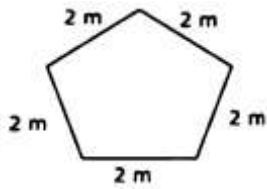
Q14. Find the area and the perimeter of the following shapes if 1 square = 1 cm.



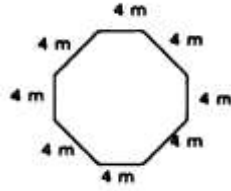
Q15. Find the area and the perimeter of the following shapes if 1 square = 1 cm.



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i).



j).

Q16. Find the area and the perimeter of the following shapes. Area: -----; Perimeter: -----.

a). b). c). d). e).

f). g). h). i). j).

k). l). m). n).

o). p).

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Q01. Fill in the blanks:

- (a). A line segment is a fixed portion of a _____.
- (b). The angle for one revolution is a _____.
- (c). An angle smaller than a right angle is called an _____.
- (d). A _____ angle is larger than a straight angle.
- (e). When two lines intersect and the angle between them is a right angle, then the lines are said to be _____.
- (f). A _____ is a polygon which has four sides.
- (g). Each angle of a rectangle is a _____ angle.
- (h). Two faces meet at a line segment called an _____.
- (i). The cylinder, the cone and the sphere have no _____ edges.
- (j). An angle whose measure is the sum of the measures of two right angles is _____.
- (k). An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is _____.
- (l). When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a right angle, then each one of them is _____.

