INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class VI, Mathematics ***Worksheet- Understanding Elementary Shapes***

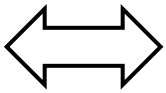
07-02-21

OBJECTIVE TYPE (1 Mark)

Q.1. What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing South and turn clockwise to face East?

	A	$\frac{1}{4}$	**B**	$\frac{1}{2}$	**C**	$\frac{3}{4}$	**D**	$\frac{5}{4}$

Q.2. Identify the polygon from the given figures.

	A		**B**		**C**		**D**	

Q.3. What direction will you face, if you start facing West and make $1\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution clockwise?

	A	North	**B**	South	**C**	East	**D**	West

Q.4. If a clock hand starts from 12 and stops at 9 in clockwise. How many right angles has it moved?

	A	1	**B**	2	**C**	3	**D**	4

Q.5. Name the polygon which has 7 sides.

	A	Nonagon	**B**	Pentagon	**C**	Octagon	**D**	Heptagon

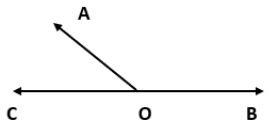
Q.6. If two lines are perpendicular to each other, then the angle between them is

	A	60°	**B**	90°	**C**	180°	**D**	45°

Q.7. Diagonals of a rectangle

	A	Equal	**B**	Not equal	**C**	Not parallel	**D**	None of these

Q.8. The measure of $\angle AOB$ in the figure is of type



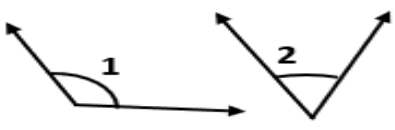
	A	Straight	**B**	Acute	**C**	Reflex	**D**	Obtuse

Q.9. Reflex angle is

	A	More than half a revolution	**B**	Half of a revolution	**C**	One-fourth of a revolution	**D**	One complete revolution

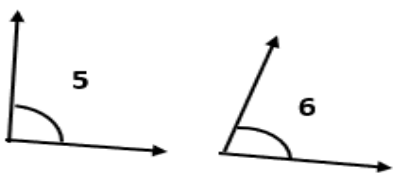
Q.10.	An angle formed by two opposite rays is							
	A	Complete angle	**B**	Straight angle	**C**	Acute angle	**D**	Right angle
Fill in the blanks(1mark)								
Q.11.	The angle measure between the hands of a clock when it shows 2 a.m. is _____.							
Q.12.	If three sides of a triangle are unequal then, the three angles are _____.							
Q.13.	When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a straight angle and if one of them is obtuse then the other should be _____.							
Q.14.	A dice is an example of_____.							
Q.15.	One complete revolution is divided into _____ equal parts and each part is a _____.							
SECTION B (2 marks)								
Q.16.	Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from: (i) 9 to 3 (ii) 1 to 10							
Q.17.	Name the type of following triangles: (i) ΔXYZ with m $\angle$X = 30°, m $\angle$Y = 100° and m $\angle$Z = 50°. (ii) ΔLMN such that LM = MN = NL = 8 cm.							
Q.18.	Classify the angles whose magnitudes are: (i) 148° (ii) 17° (iii) 180° (iv) 230°							
Q.19.	What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing (i) North and turn clockwise to turn West? (ii) East and turn anti-clockwise North?							
Q.20.	Just by observation state which of the two angles in each of the following pairs is greater:							

(i)

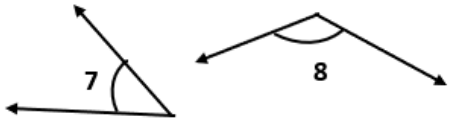


(ii)

(iii)

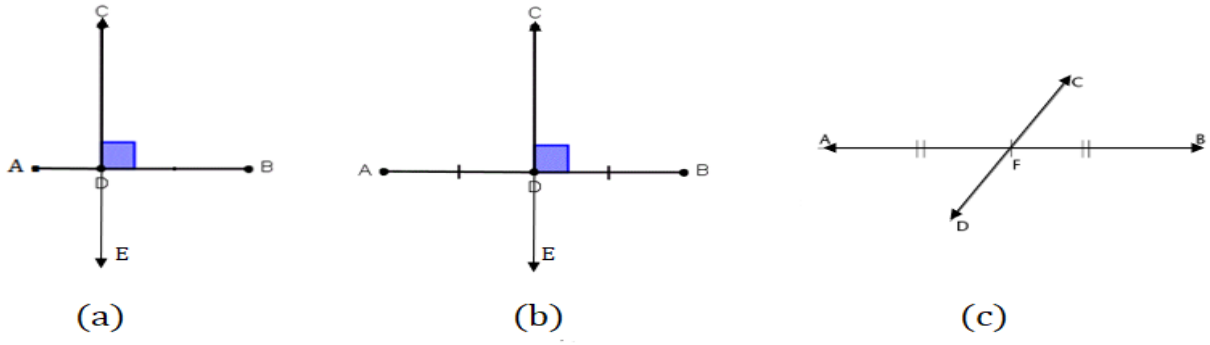


(iv)



SECTION C (4 marks)

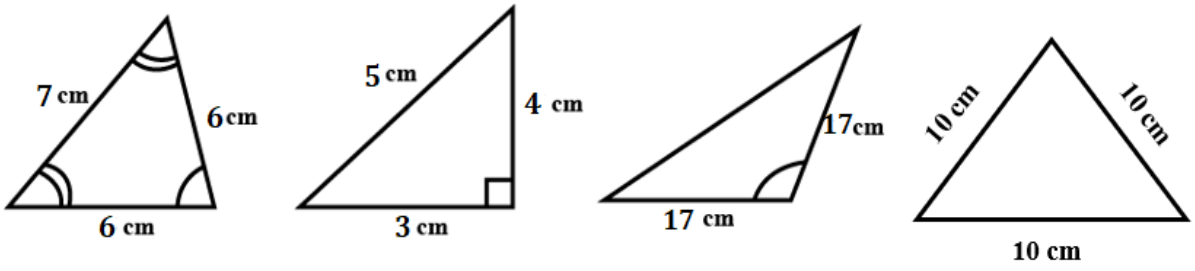
Q.21. In which of the following figures:
(i) perpendicular bisector is shown?
(ii) bisector is shown?
(iii) only bisector is shown?
(iv) only perpendicular is shown?



Q.22. Say true or false:

(i)	A cuboid has 8 faces.
(ii)	All the sides of an equilateral triangle are unequal.
(iii)	Half of a reflex angle is always obtuse.
(iv)	If the hour of a clock starts from 8 and turn through two right angles, it will stop at 2 o' clock.

Q.23. Name each of the following triangles in two different ways:



Q.24. Match the following:

1) The shape of the football	a) Cylinder
2) Parallelogram with 4 right angles	b) Square
3) Two pairs of parallel sides	c) Rhombus.
4) Parallelogram with 4 sides of equal length and 4 right angles	d) Rectangle
5) An electric pole is an example of	e) Sphere
	f) Parallelogram

Q.25.	Where will the hand of a clock stop if it? (i) Starts at 7 and makes $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution. (ii) Starts at 5 and makes $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution, anticlockwise. (iii) Starts at 9 and makes $\frac{3}{4}$ of a revolution, clockwise. (iv) Starts at 11 and makes one complete revolution.

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Answers

Answers

1	C $(\frac{3}{4})$	**2**	B $\Longleftrightarrow$	**3**	A (North)	**4**	C (3)
5	D(Heptagon)	**6**	B (90°)	**7**	A (Equal)	**8**	D (obtuse)
9	A (More than half a revolution)	**10**	B (Straight angle)	**11**	60°	**12**	unequal
13	acute	**14**	cube	**15**	360° and degree	**16**	(i) 2 (ii) 3
17	(i) Acute angled triangle (ii) Equilateral triangle	**18**	(i) Obtuse (ii) Acute (iii) Straight (iv) Reflex	**19**	(i) $\frac{3}{4}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{4}$	**20**	(i) $\angle 1 > \angle 2$ (ii) $\angle 4 > \angle 3$ (iii)$\angle 5 > \angle 6$ (iv) $\angle 8 > \angle 7$
21	(i) (b) (ii) (b) and (c) (iii) (c) (iv) (a)	**22**	(i) False (ii) False (iii)True (iv)True	**23**	(i) Isosceles acute angled triangle	**23**	(ii) Scalene right angled triangle
23	(iii) Isosceles obtuse angled triangle	**23**	(iv)Equilateral acute angled triangle	**24**	(1) e (2) d (3) f (4) b (5) a	**25**	(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 6 (iv) 11