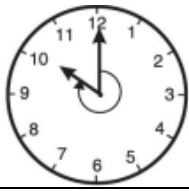
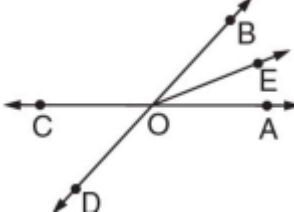
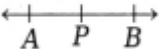
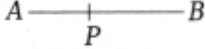
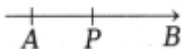


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
Class VI, Mathematics (2026-27)
LINES & ANGLES
MCQ WORKSHEET

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1	A line segment has:			
	A	definite length but no end points	B	infinite length but no end point
	C	definite length and have two end points	D	definite length and have one end point
Q.2	Name the type of angles marked in the given clock.			
				
	A	acute	B	right
	C	obtuse	D	reflex
Q.3	A drone is flying along a straight path and changes its direction by 90° . What is the new direction relative to its original path?			
	A	Parallel	B	Opposite
	C	Perpendicular	D	Curved
Q.4	Which angle is formed between the hour and minute hand of a clock at 6 o'clock?			
	A	90°	B	180°
	C	45°	D	60°
Q.5	Which of the following rays are the arms of $\angle BOA$?			
				
	A	$\overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OE}$	B	$\overrightarrow{OE}, \overrightarrow{OA}$
	C	$\overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OA}$	D	$\overrightarrow{OC}, \overrightarrow{OA}$
Q.6	The hands of a clock form a right angle twice in an hour. Which of the following times shows a right angle?			
	A	3:00	B	12:00
	C	4:00	D	5:30
Q.7	How many lines pass through two given points?			
	A	One	B	Two
	C	Three	D	Many
Q.8	If two lines are perpendicular to each other, then angle between them at the point of contact is:			
	A	80°	B	90°
	C	85°	D	100°

Q.9	One full rotation of angle is equal to:							
	A	180°	B	360°	C	90°	D	270°
Q.10	The number of rays can be drawn from a given point is:							
	A	Infinite	B	One	C	Two	D	Three
Q.11	Which figure represents a point P lies on line segment AB.							
	A		B		C		D	
Q.12	Two lines that meet at right angles are:							
	A	Parallel lines	B	Perpendicular lines	C	Straight lines	D	Superimposing lines
Q.13	A ray or line segment that divides an angle into two equal angles is called a _____.							
	A	Perpendicular bisector	B	Transversal	C	Angle bisector	D	Parallel line
Q.14	One complete angle is equal to _____ right angles							
	A	1	B	2	C	3	D	4
Q.15	Case Study: The Rotating Robot  A student is designing a robot that turns through different angles. At each checkpoint, the robot changes its direction. (a) At the first checkpoint, the robot turns through 135°. • What type of angle is this? • How many degrees more are needed to make a straight angle? (b) At the second checkpoint, the robot turns through 45°. • What is the sum of the two turns? • What type of angle does the total turn represent? (c) The robot makes another turn of 25°. What fraction of a right angle is this? Show your calculation. (d) The robot needs to complete a full turn. After making turns of 135°, 45°, and 25°, how many degrees are still left?							



ANSWERS

1.	C. definite length and have two end points	2.	D. reflex	3.	C. Perpendicular	4.	B. 180°
5.	C.	6.	A. 3:00	7.	A. One	8.	B. 90°
9.	B. 360°	10.	A. Infinite	11.	C	12.	B. Perpendicular lines
13.	C. Angle bisector	14.	D. 4	15.	a) obtuse angle, 45° b) 180°, Straight angle c) $\frac{25}{90} = \frac{5}{18}$ d) 155°		