







INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class VI(2024-25), Mathematics

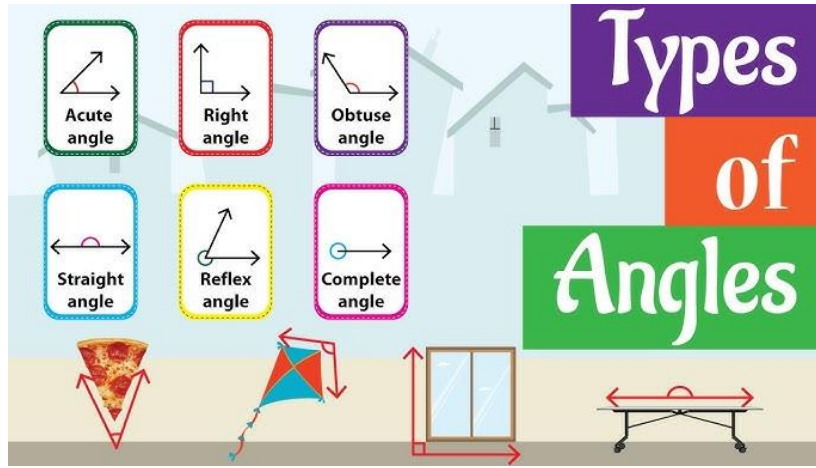
WORKSHEET (OTQ & DTQ) LINES AND ANGLES

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1.	A portion of a line which has two end points.							
	A	Ray	B	Angle	C	Line segment	D	None of these
Q2.	A ray AB is denoted by							
	A	\overline{AB}	B	\overrightarrow{AB}	C	\overleftarrow{AB}	D	\overleftrightarrow{AB}
Q3.	Two lines meet at a point are called							
	A	Parallel lines	B	Concurrent lines	C	Intersecting lines	D	Lines
Q4.	The _____ is a line segment joining any two points on a circle.							
	A	Chord	B	Radius	C	Center	D	Arc
Q5.	A _____ of a circle is the region enclosed by two radii and the corresponding arc							
	A	Chord	B	Radius	C	Segment	D	Sector
Q6.	An angle whose measure is greater than right angle and less than straight angle.							
	A	Acute angle	B	Obtuse angle	C	Reflex angle	D	Complete angle
Q7.	The measure of a complete angle is							
	A	90°	B	180°	C	270°	D	360°
Q8.	Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock at 4 o' clock.							
	A	90°	B	120°	C	60°	D	100°
Q9.	Which figure shows 60° angles.							
	A		B		C		D	

Q10.	The measure of angle bisectors of 50° is							
	A	10°	B	20°	C	25°	D	35°

Source-based Questions



Q11.	The angle whose measure is less than 90°							
	A	Acute angle	B	Obtuse angle	C	Straight angle	D	Reflex angle

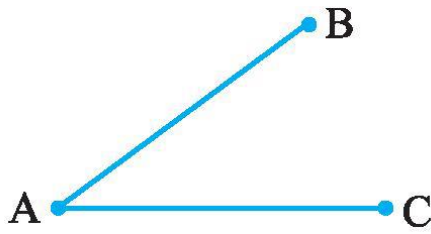
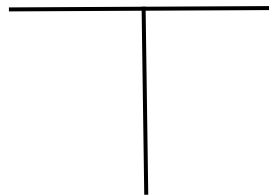
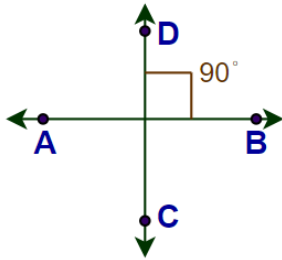
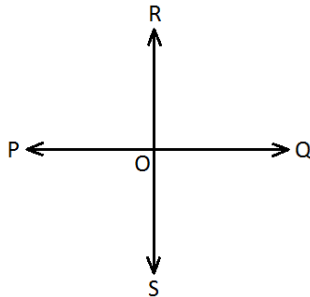
Q12.	An angle whose measure is the sum of the measures of two right angles is							
	A	Acute angle	B	Obtuse angle	C	Straight angle	D	Reflex angle

Q13.	<p>Name the angle given in the figure</p>							
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	A	Acute angle	B	Obtuse angle	C	Right angle	D	Reflex angle
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Q14.	A tool used to measure an angle							
	A	Protractor	B	Compass	C	Divider	D	Set square

Q15.	An angle is made up of two _____ starting from common end point							
	A	Lines	B	Line segments	C	Rays	D	None of these

Q 16.	Name the line segments in the given figure. Is A, the end point of each line segment? 										
Q 17.	Draw 55° angle using protractor										
Q 18.	Classify the given angles into acute, right, obtuse, straight and reflex angle <table><tr><td>48°</td><td>126°</td><td>96°</td><td>228°</td><td>23°</td></tr><tr><td>356°</td><td>78°</td><td>90°</td><td>180°</td><td>50°</td></tr></table>	48°	126°	96°	228°	23°	356°	78°	90°	180°	50°
48°	126°	96°	228°	23°							
356°	78°	90°	180°	50°							
Q 19.	Draw a circle with radius 3 cm and mark (a) its centre (b) a radius (c) a diameter (d) a sector (e) a segment (f) an arc										
Q 20.	<p>Case study</p> <p>Perpendicular lines</p> <p>Perpendicular lines are two straight lines that meet or intersect at 90°. If a line AB is perpendicular to CD, we write $AB \perp CD$</p> <div></div> <p>Perpendiculars around us!</p> <p>You can give plenty of examples from things around you for perpendicular lines(or line segments). The English alphabet T is one such example.</p> <p>i. If $PQ \perp RS$, name all the angles between PQ and RS?</p> <div></div> <p>ii. Write any two English alphabets which represent perpendicular lines.</p> <p>iii. Is the letter V, a model of perpendicular lines?</p>										

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	B	3.	C	4.	A
5.	D	6.	B	7.	D	8.	B
9.	A	10.	C	11.	A	12.	C
13.	D	14.	A	15.	C	16.	$\overline{AB}, \overline{AC}$
18.	Acute: $48^\circ, 23^\circ, 50^\circ$ Obtuse: $126^\circ, 96^\circ$ Right angle: 90° Straight angle: 180° Reflex: $228^\circ, 356^\circ$			20.	i. $\angle ROP, \angle ROQ, \angle QOS, \angle POS$ ii. E, F, L iii. No		
