Mathematics

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(Chapter 4) (Basic Geometrical Ideas) (Practice Test - 5)

(Class VI)

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 15 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 25**

General Instructions:

- This question paper contains four sections – A, B, C, D. Each part is compulsory.
- Section – A has 5 MCQ of one mark each.
- Section – B has 3 questions of two marks each.
- Section – C has 3 questions of three marks each.
- Section – D has 2 questions of five marks each, attempt any 1 out of 2.
- There is no negative marking.

Section – A

1. Mark any two points P and Q in your note book and draw a line passing through the points. How many lines can you draw passing through both the points?

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

2. Is it ever possible for exactly one line to pass through three points?

(A) Yes (B) No (C) Undetermined

3. Two lines in a plane always intersect in a point.

(A) True (B) False (C) Undetermined

4. If two lines intersect at a point P, then P is called the point of concurrence of the two lines.

(A) True (B) False (C) Undetermined

5. If two lines intersect at a point P, then P is called the point of intersection of the two lines.

(A) True (B) False (C) Undetermined

Section – B

6. Illustrate, if possible, each one of the following with a rough diagram

An open curve made up entirely of line segments.

7. (i) Is every diameter of a circle also a chord?

(ii) Is every chord of a circle also a diameter?

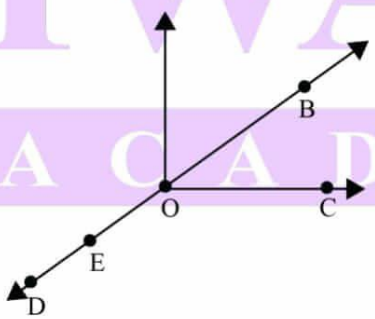
8. How many circles can be drawn to pass through three non-collinear points?

Section – C

9. Use the figure to name:

(i) Five points

(ii) A line

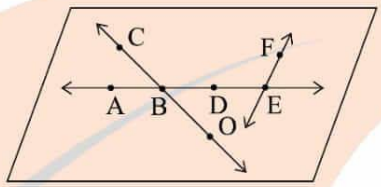


10. (i) A triangle whose all sides are equal is called
(ii) A triangle whose two sides are equal is known as

11. Draw a circle with centre O and any radius. Draw AC and BD two perpendicular diameters of the circle. Join AB, BC, CD and DA.

Section – D

12. Use the figure to name:
(i) Line containing point E.
(ii) Line passing through A.
(iii) Line on which O lies
(iv) Two pairs of intersecting lines.



13. In each of the following, state if the statement is true (T) or false (F):
(i) Every circle has a centre.
(ii) The centre of a circle is a point of the circle.
(iii) Any two radii of a circle make up a diameter.
(iv) Every chord of a circle is parallel to some diameter of the circle.
(v) A circle is symmetric about each of its diameters.

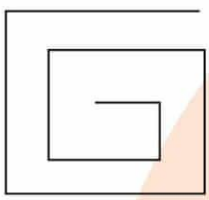
Answers

Section – A

1. 1
2. Yes
3. False
4. False
5. True

Section - B

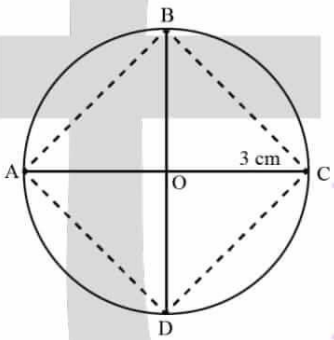
6.



7. (i) Yes
(ii) No
8. 1

Section – C

9. (i) D, E, O, B and C
(ii) $\overleftrightarrow{BD}$
10. (i) an equilateral triangle
(ii) an isosceles triangle
11.



Section – D

12. (i) $\overleftrightarrow{AE}$
(ii) $\overleftrightarrow{AE}$
(iii) $\overleftrightarrow{OC}$
(iv) $\overleftrightarrow{CO}$, $\overleftrightarrow{AE}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{AE}$, $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$
13. (i)True, (ii) False, (iii)False, (iv) False, (v) True.