Mathematics

(Chapter 5) (Understanding Elementary Shapes) (Practice Test - 2)

(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
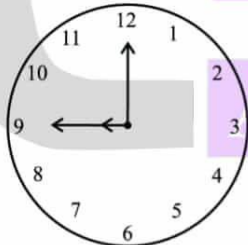
1. How many circles can be drawn to pass through two given points?
(A) 1   (B) 2   (C) 0   (D) As many as possible

2. An angle of measure 360° is called
(A) a zero angle   (B) a straight angle   (C) a reflex angle   (D) a complete angle

3. The measure of an acute angle < 900
(A) True   (B) False   (C) Undetermined

4. Each angle of a rectangle is a right angle.
(A) True   (B) False   (C) Undetermined

5. The vertex of an angle lies in its interior
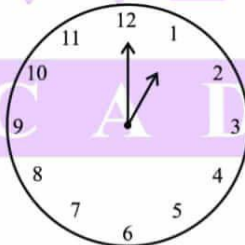(A) True   (B) False   (C) Undetermined

Section – B

6. Give reasons for the following: A square can be thought of as a special rhombus.

7. Give reasons for the following: Square is also a parallelogram.

8. In each of the following, state if the statement is true (T) or false (F):
(A) Number of faces in a cuboids and the number of faces in a cube are equal.
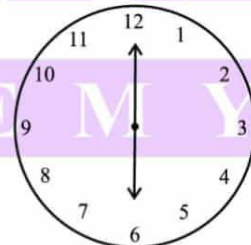(B) A cube has twelve vertices.

Section – C

9. What is the measure of the angle in degrees between:
(A) North and West?
(B) North and South?
(C) North and South- East?

10. If B is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$ and C is the midpoint of $\overline{BD}$, where A, B, C, D lie on a straight line, say why AB = CD?

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

9.00 a.m.   1.00 p.m.   6.00 p.m.

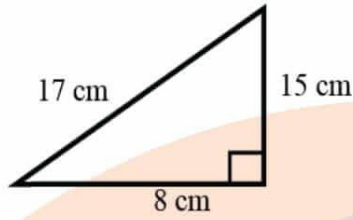## Section – D

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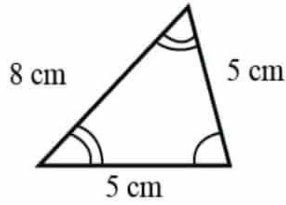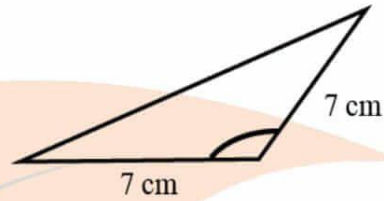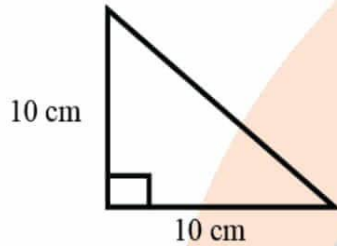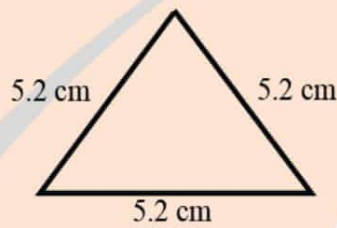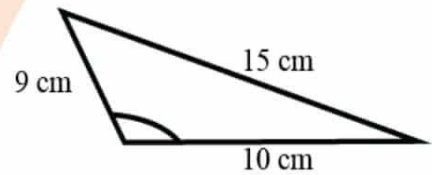

13. State the kind of angle, in each case, formed between the following directions:
(A) East and West   (B) East and North
(C) North and North-East   (D) North and South-East

Mathematics

Answers

Section – A

1. As many as possible
2. a complete angle
3. True
4. True
5. False

Section - B

6. All sides of a rhombus and square are equal but in case of square all interior angles are of 900. A rhombus with each angle as right angle becomes a square. Therefore a square is a special rhombus.

7. Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal and parallel whereas in a square opposite sides are parallel and all 4 sides are of same length. Therefore a square is a special parallelogram.

8. (A) True
   (B) False

Section – C

9. (A) 90°
   (a) 180°
   (b) 135°

10. B is the midpoint of AC. Hence, AB = BC   (1)
    C is the midpoint of BD. Hence, BC = CD   (2)
    From (1) and (2).
    AB = CD is verified

A ———————— B ———————— C ———————— D

11. 90°, 30° and 180°

Section – D

12. (i) Acute angled and isosceles triangle
    (ii) Right angled and scalene triangle
    (iii) Obtuse angled and isosceles triangle
    (iv) Right angled and isosceles triangle
    (v) Equilateral and acute angled triangle
    (vi) Obtuse angled and scalene triangle

13.
(A)   Straight Angle (180°)
(B)   Right Angle (90°)
(C)   Acute Angle (45°)
(D)   Obtuse Angle (135°)