Mathematics

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(Chapter 5) (Understanding Elementary Shapes) (Practice Test - 4)

(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. The total number of diameters of a circle is

(A) 4 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) uncountable number

2. The figure formed by two rays with the same initial point is known as

(A) a ray (B) a line (C) an angle (D) a line segment

3. All the sides of a parallelogram are of equal length.

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

4. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other at right angle, then the quadrilateral is a

(A) parallelogram (B) rectangle (C) rhombus (D) kite

5. An isosceles trapezium has

(A) all sides equal (B) parallel sides equal

(C) non-parallel sides equal (D) any two equal sides

Section – B

6. A figure is said to be regular if its sides are equal in length and angles are equal in measure. Can you identify the regular quadrilateral?

7. Draw a rough sketch of a regular hexagon. Connecting any three of its vertices, draw a triangle. Identify the type of the triangle you have drawn.

8. Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts

(A) from 10 and turns through 3 right angles?

(B) from 7 and turns through 2 straight angles?

Section – C

9. A bicycle wheel makes four and a half turns. Find the number of right angles through which it turns.

10. A ship sailing in river Jhelum moves towards east. If it changes to north, through what angle does it turn?

11. What is the shape of:

(A) Your instrument box (B) A brick (C) A match box

Section – D

12. Match the following:

(i) 3 sides of equal length	(A) Scalene
(ii) 2 sides of equal length	(B) Isosceles right angled
(iii) All sides are of different length	(C) Obtuse angled
(iv) 3 acute angles	(D) Right angled
(v) 1 right angle	(E) Equilateral
(vi) 1 obtuse angle	(F) Acute angled
(vii) 1 right angle with two sides of equal length	(G) Isosceles

13. For the cuboid shown in Figure.

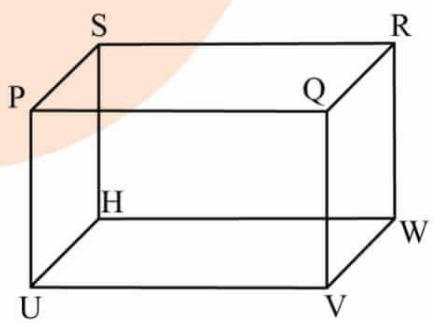
(A) What is the base of this cuboid?

(B) What are the lateral faces of this cuboids?

(C) Name one pair of opposite faces. How many pairs of opposite faces are there? Name them

(D) Name all the faces of this cuboid which have X as a vertex. Also, name those which have VW as a side

(E) Name the edges of this cuboid which meet at the vertex P. Also, name those faces which meet at this vertex.



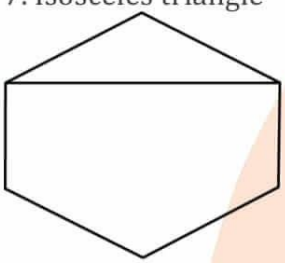
Answers

Section – A

1. Uncountable number
2. An angle
3. False
4. Rhombus
5. Non-parallel sides equal

Section - B

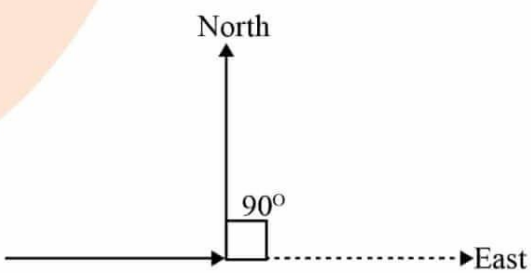
6. Square
7. Isosceles triangle



8. (A) It will stop at 7
   (B) It will stop at 7

Section – C

9. 18
10. It the ship moves from east to north direction, the angle it turns is 90° .



11. (A) cuboid shape
    cuboid shape
    cuboid shape

Section – D

12. (i) Equilateral triangle
(ii) Isosceles triangle
(iii) Scalene triangle
(iv) Acute angled triangle
(v) Right angled triangle
(vi) Obtuse angled triangle
(vii) Isosceles right angled triangle
13. (A) UVWX
(B) UXSP, QVWR, SXWR and UVQP
(C) PQVU and SXWR or UXSP and QVWR
(D) The faces of this cuboid which have vertex as X are UVWX, UXSP and SXWR.
The faces having VW as a side are UVWX and QVWR
(E) The edges of this cuboid meeting at the vertex P are UP, PQ and PS.
The faces which meet at this vertex P are PQRS, UPSX and PQVU.