

Mathematics

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

(Class VI)

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

General Instructions:

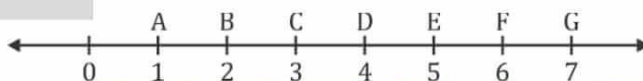
- This question paper contains four sections – A, B, C, D. Each part is compulsory.
- Section – A has 5 MCQ of one mark each.
- Section – B has 3 questions of two marks each.
- Section – C has 3 questions of three marks each.
- Section – D has 2 questions of five marks each, attempt any 1 out of 2.
-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

Section – A

1. How many circles can be drawn to pass through three non-collinear points?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 0 (D) As many as possible
2. An angle of measure 0° is called
(A) a complete angle (B) a right angle
(C) a straight angle (D) None of these
3. If $m \angle A = 530$ and $m \angle B = 350$, then $m \angle A > m \angle B$.
(A) True (B) False (C) None of these
4. The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel.
(A) True (B) False (C) None of these
5. The vertex of an angle lies on it.
(A) True (B) False (C) None of these

Section – B

6. Let \overline{PQ} be the perpendicular to the line segment \overline{XY} . Let \overline{PQ} and \overline{XY} intersect in the point A. What is the measure of $\angle PAY$?
7. Verify, whether D is the mid point of \overline{AG} .



8. Give reasons for the following:
A rectangle can be thought of as a special parallelogram.

Section – C

9. Name the types of following triangles:
(A) Triangle with lengths of sides 7 cm, 8 cm and 9 cm.
(B) $\triangle ABC$ with $AB = 8.7$ cm, $AC = 7$ cm and $BC = 6$ cm.
(C) $\triangle PQR$ such that $PQ = QR = PR = 5$ cm.
10. What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing
(A) East and turn clockwise to face north?
(B) south and turn clockwise to face east
(C) West and turn clockwise to face east?

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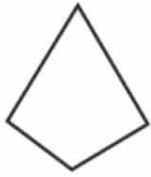
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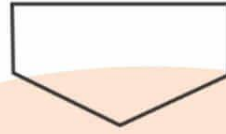
11. Name each polygon.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Section - D

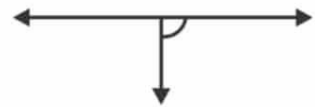
12. Classify each one of the following angles as right, straight, acute, obtuse or reflex:



(i)



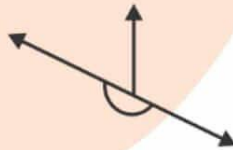
(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)



(vi)

13. Draw a diagram to represent cuboids. Label its vertices as P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W. Now write the names of its faces and its edges.

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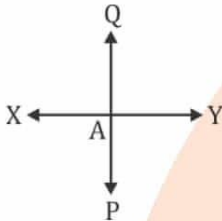
Answers

Section - A

- 1
- None of these
- True
- False
- True

Section - B

6. $\angle PAY$ is 90°

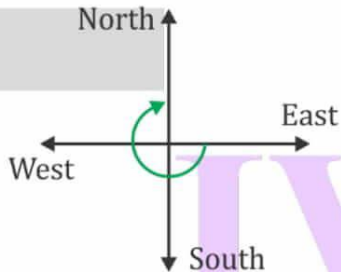


7. $AD = DG = 3$ units. Hence, D is the midpoint of \overline{AG}
8. In a parallelogram opposite sides are parallel and equal. In a rectangle opposite sides are parallel and equal. The interior angles of the rectangle are of same measure i.e 90° . Hence, a parallelogram with each angle as right angle becomes a square. Therefore a rectangle is a special parallelogram.

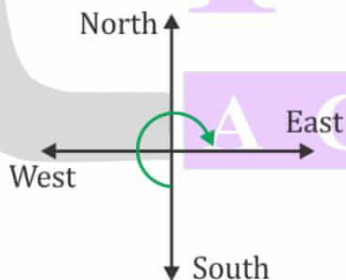
Section - C

9. (A) Scalene triangle
(B) Scalene triangle
(C) Equilateral triangle

10. (A) $3/4$



- (B) $3/4$



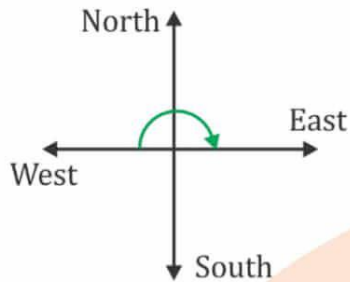
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(C) 1 / 2



11. (A) Quadrilateral
(B) Triangle
(C) Pentagon
(D) Octagon

Section - D

12. (i) Acute angle
(ii) Obtuse angle
(iii) Right angle
(iv) Reflex angle
(v) Straight angle
(vi) Acute angle

13. The faces of a cuboid are

The bottom face - PQRS

The top face - TUVW

The back face - WSRV

The left face - TPSW

The right face - UVRQ

The front face - TPQU

The edges of a cuboid are - (PQ, QR, RS, SP), (TU, UV, VW, WT), (WS, SR, RV, VW) and (UV, VR, RQ, QU)

