PRACTICE QUESTIONS
## CLASS VI: CHAPTER - 5
UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES

1. How many millimeters make one centimetre?

2. Draw any line segment, say AB. Take any point C lying in between A and B. Measure the lengths of AB, BC and AC. Is AB = AC + CB?

3. If A,B,C are three points on a line such that AB = 5 cm, BC = 3 cm and AC = 8 cm, which one of them lies between the other two?

4. If B is the mid point of AC and C is the mid point of BD, where A,B,C,D lie on a straight line, say why AB = CD?

5. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from
   (a) 3 to 6 (b) 2 to 8 (c) 5 to 11 (d) 10 to 1 (e) 12 to 9 (f) 12 to 6

6. How many right angles do you make if you start facing
   (a) south and turn clockwise to west?
   (b) north and turn anti-clockwise to east?
   (c) west and turn to west?
   (d) south and turn to north?

7. The hour hand of a clock moves from 12 to 5. Is the revolution of the hour hand more than 1 right angle?

8. What does the angle made by the hour hand of the clock look like when it moves from 5 to 7. Is the angle moved more than 1 right angle?

9. Draw the following and check the angle with your RA tester.
   (a) going from 12 to 2 (b) from 6 to 7
   (c) from 4 to 8 (d) from 2 to 5

10. Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight :
    (a) An angle whose measure is less than that of a right angle is_____.
    (b) An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is _____.
    (c) An angle whose measure is the sum of the measures of two right angles is _____.
    (d) When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a right angle, then each one of them is _____.
    (e) When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a straight angle and if one of them is acute then the other should be _____.
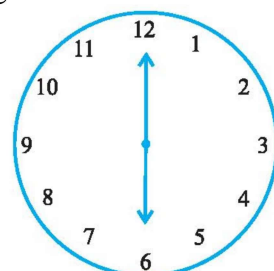
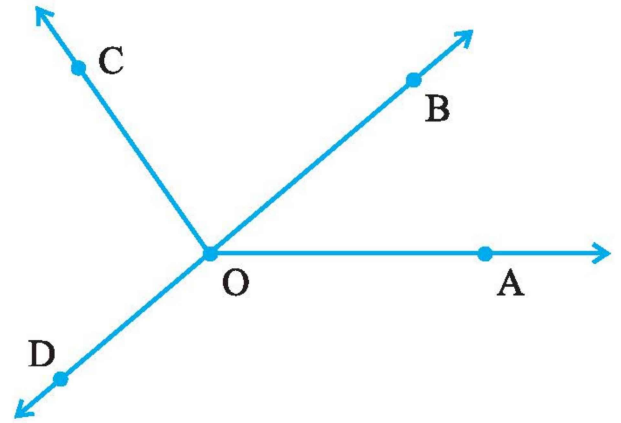11. Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure :
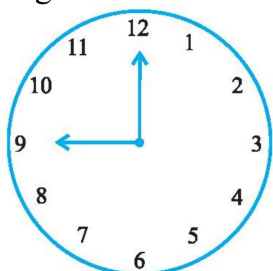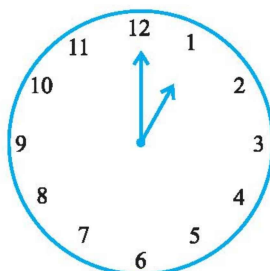
9.00 a.m.   1.00 p.m.   6.00 p.m.

12. Measure and classify each angle :

Angle	Measure	Type
∠AOB		
∠AOC		
∠BOC		
∠DOC		
∠DOA		
∠DOB		

13. Name the types of following triangles :
    (a) Triangle with lengths of sides 7 cm, 8 cm and 9 cm.
    (b) ΔABC with AB = 8.7 cm, AC = 7 cm and BC = 6 cm.
    (c) ΔPQR such that PQ = QR = PR = 5 cm.
    (d) ΔDEF with m ∠D = 90°
    (e) ΔXYZ with m ∠Y = 90° and XY = YZ.
   (f) ΔLMN with m ∠L = 30°, m ∠M = 70° and m ∠N = 80°.

14. Complete the following table with Yes or No:

| Quadrilateral	Opposite sides		All sides Equal	Opposite angle equal	Diagonals	
	Parallel	Equal			Equal	Perpendicular
Parallelogram						
Rectangle						
Square						
Rhombus						
Trapezium						

15. Give reasons for the following :
    (a) A square can be thought of as a special rectangle.
    (b) A rectangle can be thought of as a special parallelogram.
    (c) A square can be thought of as a special rhombus.
    (d) Squares, rectangles, parallelograms are all quadrilaterals.
    (e) Square is also a parallelogram.
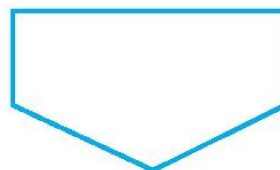
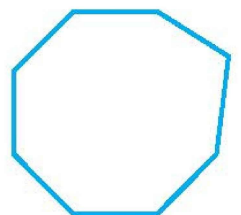16. Name each polygon.
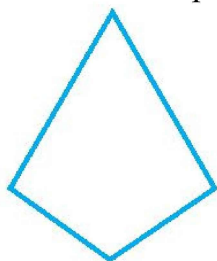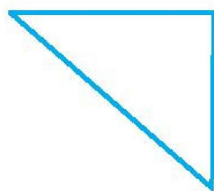
    (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

17. 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.
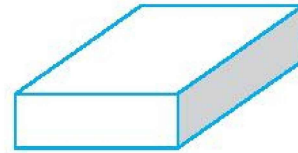
18. Complete the following:

➢ A cuboid looks like a rectangular box.
It has _____ faces.

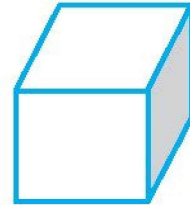Each face has _____ edges.

Each face has _____ corners (called vertices).

➢ A cube is a cuboid whose edges are all of equal length.
It has _____ faces.

Each face has _____ edges.

Each face has _____ vertices.

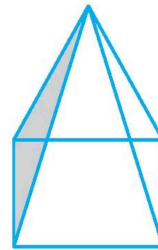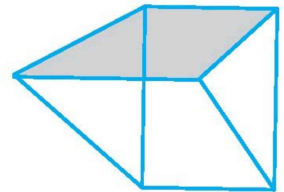➢ A square pyramid has a square as its base.
Faces : _____

Edges : _____

Corners : _____

➢ A triangular prism looks like the shape of a Kaleidoscope. It has triangles as its bases.
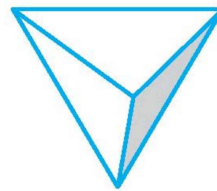Faces : _____

Edges : _____

Corners : _____

➢ A triangular pyramid has a triangle as its base. It is also known as a tetrahedron.
Faces : _____

Edges : _____

Corners : _____