



MATHEMATICS CH5: Understanding Basic Elementary Shapes

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: VI Sec: ____

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) The measure of a revolution is equal to the measure of a _____
- b) Two intersecting lines are _____ if the angle between them is a right angle.
- c) A rhombus is a parallelogram whose all four sides are _____
- d) A reflex angle is greater than a _____ angle.
- e) A polygon with 6 sides is called _____.
- f) The distance between the end points of a line segment is its _____.
- g) A square is a _____ quadrilateral.
- h) Obtuse angle is always _____ than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution.
- i) The edges of a cube are of _____ length.

2. What part of a revolution does a boy turn through if he is facing:

- a) West and turns clockwise, to face North _____.
- b) East and turns clockwise, all the way around back to East? _____.

3. Fill in the blanks:

- a) A circle has _____ vertex and _____ Edge.
- b) A square pyramid has _____ edges and _____ faces.
- c) A triangular pyramid is also known as _____.
- d) Each face of a cuboid has _____ edges.



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4. Match the following:

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
(i) Right Angle	(a) Foursides
(ii) Isosceles Triangle	(b) 12 edges
(iii) Quadrilateral	(c) 360°
(iv) Cube	(d) $\frac{1}{4}$ revolution
(v) Complete angle	(e) 2 equal sides

5. Name any 5 kinds of quadrilaterals and draw them.

6. State the kind of angle and revolution that is formed between the following direction:

a) North and West (Clockwise)_____

b) East and South_____

c) South east and North west_____

