BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL

GANGARAM HOSPITAL MARG

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1

MATHEMATICS

CLASS VI

ASSIGNMENT NO. 07

CHAPTER: UNDERSTANDING GEOMETRICAL SHAPES

Choose the correct option:-

Q1 **The angle formed between the east and the north direction is_____**

    a) 60°

    b) 80°

    c) 90°

    d) 180°

Q2 **A triangle can have _____ right angles.**

    a) One

    b) Two

    c) Three

    d) None of these

Q3 **If a bicycle wheel has 36 spokes , then the angle between a pair of adjacent spokes is**

    a) 10°

    b) 15°

    c) 12°

    d) 20°

Q4 **An angle more than 180° and less than 270° is called**

    a) Zero angle

    b) Right angle

    c) Reflex angle

    d) Straight angle

Q5 **What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from (a) 6 to 12 (b) 5 to 8**

Q6 **Which direction will you face if you start facing**

(i) West and make $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution clockwise?

(ii) East and make one full revolution?

Q7 **What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing**

(i) North and turn clockwise to face west?

(ii) South and turn anticlockwise to face west?

Q8 Where will the **hour hand** of a clock stop if it starts:

(i) from 7 and turns through 1 right angle?

(ii) from 11 and turns through 3 right angles?

Q9 Fill in the blanks using appropriate signs ($<$, $>$ or $=$)

(i) The measure of one complete angle.................. 360˚

(ii) The measure of reflex angle .... 180˚

(iii) The measure of an obtuse angle ....90˚

(iv) The measure of an acute angle ....90˚

(v) The measure of right angle ....90˚

Q10 Write all the alphabets that are made of perpendicular lines.

Q11 Name the type of triangles:

(i) 6.5 cm, 8cm, 8.5 cm

(ii) 9 cm, 9 cm, 9 cm

(iii) 30˚, 60˚, 90˚

(iv) 99˚, 50˚, 31˚

(v) 46˚, 58˚, 76˚

(vi) ΔABC with $\angle$ B=90˚, AB = BC = 6cm

Q12 Fill in the blanks:

(i) The opposite sides of a rectangle are ....

(ii) A rectangle whose adjacent sides are equal is called......................

(iii) The opposite sides of a parallelogram are .... and ....
(iv) A .... is a rectangle with a pair of adjacent sides equal.

(v) One right angle = ... of a revolution

Q13 Make the statement true using 'All' or 'some' or 'no'

(i) ....parallelograms are also quadrilaterals.

(ii) ....parallelograms are also trapeziums.

(iii) ....rhombuses are squares.

(iv) ....trapeziums are quadrilaterals.

(v) ....squares are rhombuses.

(vi) ....trapeziums are isosceles.

(vii) ....equilateral triangles are isosceles.

Q14   **Define a regular polygon.**

Q15   **Give two examples of each from your daily life: Cuboid, Cone, Cube, Cylinder, Sphere**

Q16   **Complete the following table:**

S.No	Solid Figure	Vertices	Faces	Edges
1	Cuboid			
2	Cone			
3	Cube			
4	Cylinder			
5	Sphere			
6	Triangular Pyramid			
7	Square Pyramid			
8	Triangular Prism			