

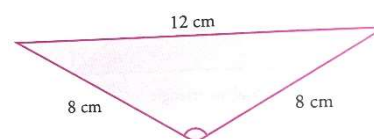
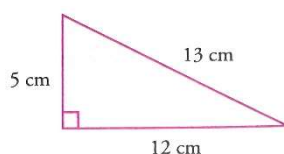
# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIDAH

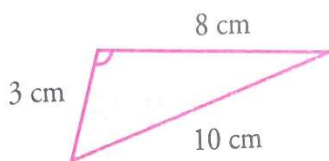
Worksheet for the Academic Year 2024-25

CLASS: VI SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS DATE: 10-11-2024

## LESSON:05 – Understanding Elementary Shapes

- If P, Q, and R are the points on the same line, such that  $PQ = 11\text{cm}$ ,  $PR = 8\text{cm}$ , and  $RQ = 3\text{cm}$ , which points lie between the other two points?
- If  $AB = 14\text{cm}$ ,  $AC = 7\text{cm}$ ,  $CB = 7\text{cm}$ , and C lies on AB then C is called----- of AB.
- Name the angle that the hand of a clock makes after
  - Half a revolution
  - One-fourth of a revolution
  - A complete revolution
- What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through if it moves from
  - 2 to 8
  - 1 to 10
  - 3 to 9
- What part of a revolution have you turned through if you initially face
  - South and turn clockwise to face west
  - East and turn clockwise to face south
  - West and turn clockwise to face east
- Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it moves from
  - 7 to 10
  - 12 to 6
  - 10 to 4
- Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts at 7 and makes
  - $\frac{1}{4}$  of a revolution
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  of a revolution
- Classify the following angles as acute, obtuse, and reflex:
  - $15^\circ$
  - $110^\circ$
  - $170^\circ$
  - $303^\circ$
  - $25^\circ$
  - $89^\circ$
  - $357^\circ$
  - $125^\circ$
- Name the type of the following triangles:
  - A triangle in which one angle is a right angle
  - A triangle with one obtuse angle
  - A triangle having two equal sides
  - A triangle with sides 6cm, 8cm, 10cm respectively
  - In  $\triangle PQR$ ,  $\angle P = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle Q = 60^\circ$  and  $\angle R = 30^\circ$
  - In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = BC = AC = 12\text{cm}$
- Name each of the following triangles on the basis of sides and angles:





11. Name the following quadrilaterals:

- a) A parallelogram in which all sides are equal
- b) A parallelogram in which two adjacent angles are equal
- c) A quadrilateral in which two pairs of adjacent sides are equal

12. Write the name of the following polygons:

- a) A polygon having exactly two diagonals
- b) A regular three-sided polygon
- c) A polygon which does not have a diagonal

13. Draw a regular hexagon and draw its diagonals. Count and write the number of diagonals

14. Draw a regular polygon with each angle measuring  $90^\circ$

**Answers:**

- 1. R lies between P & Q      2. Midpoint      3) a)  $180^\circ$       b)  $90^\circ$       c)  $360^\circ$
- 4. a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       b)  $\frac{3}{4}$       c)  $\frac{1}{2}$       5. a)  $\frac{1}{4}$       b)  $\frac{1}{4}$       c)  $\frac{1}{2}$       6. a) one      b) two      c) two
- 7. a) 10      b) 1      8. Acute – a, e, f      Obtuse- b, c, h      Reflex- d, g
- 9. a) Right-angled triangle      b) Obtuse angled triangle      c) Isosceles triangle  
     d) Scalene triangle      e) Right-angled triangle      f) Equilateral triangle
- 10. a) Scalene right-angled triangle      b) Scalene obtuse-angled triangle  
     c) Scalene acute angled triangle
- 11. a) Rhombus      b) Rectangle      c) Square
- 12. a) Quadrilaterals      b) Equilateral triangles      c) Triangle

\*\*\*\*\*