Mathematics -Class 6

**Basic Geometrical Ideas**

1. How many points are enough to fix a line?@1@2@3@4@0100
2. Two intersecting lines intersect in@1 point@2 points@3 points@4 points@1000
3. How many lines can pass through one given point?@1@2@4@Countless@0001
4. How many lines can pass through two given points?@Only one@2@4@Countless@1000
5. How many vertices are there in the following figure?<br /><img src="5\_Q.gif" >@5@3@2@4@1000
6. How many sides are there in the following figure?<br /><img src="6\_Q.gif" >@5@4@2@3@1000
7. How many diagonals are there in the follow-ing figure?<br /><img src="7\_Q.gif">@4@5@2@3@0100
8. How many vertices are there in a triangle?@1@2@3@4@0010
9. How many sides are there in a triangle?@1@2@3@4@0010
10. How many angles are there in a triangle?@1@ 2@3@4@0010
11. How many vertices are there in a quadrilateral?@1@2@3@4@0001
12. How many sides are there in a quadrilateral? @1@2@3@4@0001
13. How many angles are there in a quadrilateral?@1@2@3@4@0001
14. How many pairs of adjacent sides are there in a quadrilateral?@1@2@3@4@0001
15. How many pairs of opposite angles are there in a quadrilateral?@1@2@3@4@0100
16. How many pairs of opposite sides are there in a quadrilateral?@1@2@3@4@0100
17. How many pairs of adjacent angles are there in a quadrilateral?@1@2@3@4@0001
18. Which of the following statements is false?@Two diameters of a circle will necessarily intersect.@The centre of a circle is always in its interior.@Every diameter of a circle is also a chord.@Every chord of a circle is also a diameter.@0001
19. A triangle has:@one element@two elements@6 elements@none of these@0010
20. A point where three or more lines meet is called:@point of concurrence@meeting point@collinear point @non-collinear point@1000
21. What are used to represent points?@Numerals @Capital letters of alphabet@Lower case letters of alphabet.@All of the above@0100
22. Which instrument is used to compare two line segments? @Compasses@A divider@Set squares@A protractor@0100
23. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a circle is a line segment joining any two points on the circle.@chord@diameter@radius@None of these@1000
24. A quadrilateral has:@one vertex@two vertices@three vertices@four vertices@0001
25. The meeting point of a pair of adjacent sides of a polygon is called its:@vertex@diagonal@adjacent angles @none of these@1000
26. An angle is made up of two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starting from common end point.@rays@vertices@lines@points@1000
27. If two lines intersects each other then the common point between them is known as point of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.@concurrence@intersection@vertex @contact@0100
28. What is a set of points extending infinitely in all directions on the same flat surface called?@A line@A plane@Ray@A point@0100
29. A quadrilateral has:@one diagonal@two diagonals@three diagonals@four diagonals@0100
30. Three or more points are collinear if they lie on the:@same line@two lines@same surface@none of these@1000
31. Flat surface in which two points are joined by using straight line is classified as@line@plane @ray@intersecting line@0100
32. What is the number of end points of a line?@Zero@Two@One@Three@1000
33. Angle which is less than 90° is called @reflex angle@obtuse angle@acute angle@right angle@0010
34. The maximum number of points of intersection of three lines is:@one @two @three@four@0010
35. A polygon having four sides is called:@triangle@quadrilateral@circle@none of these@0100
36. The centre of a circle: @lies in its interior@lies in its exterior@lies on the circle@none of these@1000
37. Any line segment can be formed by joining@two points@three points@four points@more than three points@1000
38. Angle which is equal to 90° is classified as@right angle@obtuse angle@acute angle@reflex angle@1000
39. A triangle has:@one vertex@two vertices@three vertices @none of these@0010
40. A ray has:@one end point@two end points@three end points@none of these@1000
41. Out of following, one angle which is obtuse is@11/21 of a right angle@8/20of a complete rotation @11/21 of a complete rotation@8/20of a right angle@0100
42. Two lines meeting at a point are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .@intersecting lines@concurrent lines@parallel line@None of these@1000
43. A triangle has:@one median@two medians@three medians@four medians@0010
44. A quadrilateral is a polygon having:@two sides@three sides@four sides@none of these@0010
45. Two distinct lines meeting at a points are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.@intersecting lines@parallel lines@collinear lines@None of these@1000
46. Out of following options, two angles that are together classified as complementary angles are@120° and 60°@50°and 30°@65° and 25°@70° and 30°@0010
47. A triangle has:@one side@two sides@three sides@four sides@0010
48. A circle is a:@polygon@an open curve@a closed curve@none of these@0010
49. If two angles are said to be supplementary angles and one of angle is of 122° then other angle is of@35°@32°@60°@58°@0001
50. How many lines pass through two given points?@one@two@three@many@1000
51. The minimum number of points of intersection of three lines is:@zero@one@two@three@1000
52. A line has:@fixed length@infinite length@100 cm length@none of these@0100
53. Two non-parallel lines always intersect:@in a line@in a point@in two lines@none of these@0100
54. Angle which is less than 360° and larger than 180° is classified as@acute angle@obtuse angle@reflex angle@right angle@0010
55. Three or more points lying on the same line are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points.@collinear@intersecting@non-collinear@None of these@1000
56. Through one given point:@one line can be drawn@two lines can be drawn@many lines can be drawn@none of these@0010
57. A point has:@infinite length@1 mm length@no length@all of these@0010
58. How many lines pass through one given point?@Three@One@Countless@Two@0010
59. What is a set of points which extend infinitely in both directions called?@A line@A plane@A line segment@A point@1000
60. A quadrilateral has:@one side@two sides@three sides@four sides@0001
61. An angle has:@one vertex and one arm@one vertex and two arms@two vertices and two arms@none of these@0100
62. A flat surface which extends indefinitely in all directions is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .@plane@lines @point @line segment@1000
63. A pair of lines which do not intersect at any point are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines.@Perpendicular @Parallel @Concurrent @Intersecting@0100
64. A line segment passing through the centre of circle and whose end points lie on the circle is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.<br /><img src="64\_Q.gif" >@Diameter@ Radius@ Sector@None of these@1000
65. In the given figure, lines l, m and n are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines.@Collinear@Parallel@Concurrent @Transversal@0010
66. A part of a circle is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the circle.@Point@Line segment@Arc@None of these @0010
67. The basic elements of a quadrilateral are@4 vertices@4 sides@4 angles@All of these@0001
68. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?@<img src="68\_A1.gif" >@<img src="68\_A2.gif" >@<img src="68\_A3.gif" >@ AB perpendicular to CD is same as CD perpendicular to AB.@0010
69. The diameter of a circle divides it into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts.@2@3@4@1@1000
70. In the given figure, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_ angles.<br /> <img src="70\_Q.gif" >@4@8@ 6@10@0100
71. The region bounded by chord and minor arc is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.@Minor segment@Major arc@ Major segment@Semicircle@1000
72. If the sum of two angles is greater than1800 , then which of the following is not possible for the two angles?@One obtuse angle and one acute angle@One reflex angle and one acute angle@Two obtuse angles@Two right angles@0001
73. Three or more lines are \_\_\_\_\_\_, if they pass through a common point.@Parallel@Collinear @Concurrent @All of these@0010
74. Set of points extending infinitely in all directions on the same flat surface is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. @Line @Plane@Line segment@Point@0100
75. The surface of a football is \_\_\_\_\_ surface.@Curved@Flat@Triangular@Can't be determined@1000
76. How many line segments are there in the given figure?<br /> <img src="76\_Q.gif" >@3@5@2@4@0100
77. A cuboidal box has \_\_\_\_\_\_ edges representing the portions of lines.@14@8@12@16@0010
78. A set of points which extends infinitely in both the directions is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.@Line@Plane@Point @Line segment@1000
79. The number of arcs made by a chord on a circle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.@3@2@1@4@0100
80. How many maximum number of lines can be drawn through one point?@One@Two@Zero@Infinite@0001
81. What type of angle is angle X?<br /><img src="81\_Q.gif" >@Acute@Obtuse@Right@ Straight@0010
82. The total boundary length of circle is called@Area@Volume@Circumference@Diameter@0010
83. Classify the following into open and closed curves. <br /><img src="83\_Q.gif" >@<img src="83\_A1.gif" >@<img src="83\_A2.gif" >@<img src="83\_A3.gif" >@<img src="84\_A4.gif" >@A
84. Number of line segments in figure is<br /><img src="86\_Q.gif" >@5@10@15@20@0100
85. The polygon which is made up of least number of sides is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.@Square@Triangle@Rectangle@None of these@0100
86. How many lines can be drawn to pass through two points simultaneously?@One@Two@More than three@No line@1000
87. Fill in the blanks. Any drawing (straight or non-straight) done without lifting the pencil may be a P . A  Q   is the one that does not cross itself. A curve is said to be R if its ends are joined. A   S   is a simple closed curve made up of line segments.@<img src="89\_A1.gif" >@<img src="89\_A2.gif" >@<img src="89\_A3.gif" >@<img src="89\_A4.gif" >@0010
88. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?<br />(i) A sector is the region in the interior of a circle enclosed by an arc on one side and a pair of radii on the other two sides.<br />(ii) A segment of a circle is region in the interior of the circle enclosed by an arc and a chord.<br />@Both (i) & (ii)@Only (i)@Only(ii)@Neither(i)nor(ii)@1000
89. State T for true and 'F' for false.<br /><img src="91\_Q.gif" >@<img src="91\_A1.gif" >@<img src="91\_A2.gif" >@<img src="91\_A3.gif" >@<img src="91\_A4.gif" >@0001
90. Fill in the blanks. AP is the path of a point moving at the same distance from a fixed point. The fixed point is the Q, the fixed distance is the R and the distance around the circle is the S. @<img src="92\_A1.gif" >@<img src="92\_A2.gif" >@<img src="92\_A3.gif" >@<img src="92\_A4.gif" >@0100
91. In the given circle, which of the following statements is INCORRECT?@AB is the diameter@LQN is the minor segment@M is the centre of the circle.@ADB is the semicircle.@0010
92. What is the simplest of all geometrical figures which has no size but has a position?@A line@A line segment@A point@A plane@0010
93. What is a set of points which extend infinitely in both directions called?@A line@A plane@A line segment@A point@1000
94. Name the set of points which is a part of a line with two end points.@A line@A line segment@A ray @A point@0100
95. How is a line PQ symbolically written?@ <img src="97\_A1.gif" >@<img src="97\_A2.gif" >@<img src="97\_A3.gif" >@<img src="97\_A4.gif" >@0100
96. How do you write a line segment AB symbolically?@ <img src="98\_A1.gif" >@<img src="98\_A2.gif" >@<img src="98\_A3.gif" >@AB@1000
97. What is the symbolic representation of a ray OP?@<img src="99\_A1.gif" >@<img src="99\_A2.gif" >@ <img src="99\_A3.gif" >@OP@0010
98. What are used to represent points?@Numerals.@Capital letters of alphabet.@Lower case letters of alphabet.@All of the above@0100