**Mathematics – Class 6**

**PRACATIAL GEOMETRY**

1. Points that don’t lie on the same line are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_@Collinear points@Non-Collinear points@Coplaner points@Non-Coplanar points@B
2. If two different lines in a plane have a point in common, then the lines are called@Concurrent lines@Intersecting lines@Coplanar lines@both A and B@D
3. Which of the following statement is true?@A line segment is a set of points@A line segment is always a part of a line@A line segment has two end points@All of the above@D
4. Of three collinear points A,B, and @, if AB + BC = AC, then we say that@A is between B and C@B is between A and C@C is between A and B@none of these@B
5. If A, B and C are three collinear points then which of the following@AB + BC + AC@AC – BC = AB@AC – AB = BC@All of the above@D
6. Which of the following statement is false\_\_\_\_\_\_\_@A ray is a part of a line@A ray has two end points@A ray is a set of points@None of these@B
7. During the rotation, at one stage two rays becomes opposite rays. Then the angle so formed is called@Zero angle@Straight angle@Reflex angle@No angle can form@B
8. If the terminal ray coincides with the initial ray without any rotation then the angle formed is@zero angle@straight angle@complete angle@reflex angle@A
9. An angle whose measure is 90°is called@An acute angle@Obtuse angle@Right angle@Reflex angle@C
10. An angle whose measure is 180° is called@Right angle@Reflex angle@Straight angle@Obtuse angle@C
11. Two angles in a plane have the common vertex, a common side and their interiors do not have a common point. Such angles are called @Congruent angles@Adjacent angles@Linear angles@Supplementary angles@C
12. If the sum of the measure of two angles is equal to 90° they are called@Adjacent angles@Complementary angles@Supplementary angles@vertically opposite angles@B
13. If two complementary angles have equal measures, the measure of each angle is@90°@45°@60°@0°@B
14. The measure of an angle is 20° more than the measure of its supplements@80°@100°@70°@110°@B
15. <img src="15\_Q.gif" >@50°@30°@60°@140°@ A
16. <img src="16\_Q.gif" >@45°@110°@55°@65°@ C
17. <img src="17\_Q.gif" >@70°@20°@110°@90°@C
18. <img src="18\_Q.gif" >@60°@120°@70°@130°@A
19. <img src="19\_Q.gif" >@160°@240°@180°@360°@D
20. <img src="20\_Q.gif" >@40°@180°@60°@80°@B
21. <img src="21\_Q.gif" >@35°@45°@145°@135°@D
22. <img src="22\_Q.gif" >@60°@120°@180°@30°@A
23. A line has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end points@One@Two@No@None of these@ C
24. A line extends definitely in \_\_\_\_\_\_ directions.@Both@Only one direction@ Right@Left@ A
25. <img src="25\_Q.gif" ><img src="25\_A1.gif" >@<img src="25\_A2.gif" >@<img src="25\_A3.gif" >@All of the above@ D
26. Points lying on the same line are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_@Collinear points @Similar points@ Coplanar points@ All@ A
27. No. Of lines can be drawn passing through two different points in a plane is@One@Two@Infinite@ No line@A
28. No. Of curves that can be drawn passing through two points in a plane@One@Two@Infinite@ Finite@ C
29. No. Of lines that can be drawn passing through three non collinear points taking two at a time @One@Two@Three@Six@ C
30. No. Of lines that can be drawn passing through three non collinear points taking two at a time @One@ Two@ Three@ Six@A
31. No. Of lines can we draw passing through three collinear points@One@Two@Three@Infinite@B
32. The formula for the number of lines joining two points at a time is@<img src="32\_A1.gif" >@<img src="32\_A2.gif" >@<img src="32\_A3.gif" >@<img src="32\_A4.gif" >@A
33. A flat surface extending indefinitely in all directions is called@Plane@Line@Parallelogram@ Triangle@ C
34. A plane is a flat surface extending indefinitely in directions@One@Two@ All@None@A
35. No. Of lines can be drawn passing through a given point in a plane.@An Unlimited @Only one@Finite@None of these@ B
36. Two lines are in the same plane and they are not intersecting. Such lines are calle@Intersecting lines@ Parallel lines@ Non- parallel lines@None of these@ B
37. Points belonging to the same plane are called@Collinear points@Co-planar points@Non collinear points@ Intersecting points@D
38. Lines belonging to the same plane are called@Parallel lines@Non - intersecting lines@ Intersecting lines@Co-planar lines@B
39. The point through which the concurrent lines pass is called the@Intersecting point@ Point of concurrence @Collinear point@All of the above@B
40. The set of all points is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_@Plane@Space@Surface@ All@B
41. Space is set of points.@Finite@An Infinite@ Collection of@None of the above@B
42. Lines and planes are subsets of@Plane@Space@Surface Area @All@ D
43. Two segments having the same length are called@Equal segments@Similar Segments@Congruent segments@All of the above@ D
44. If AB = 4.5cm and CD = 2.5cm then the value of 2AB – 3CD is@2.5cm@2cm@1cm@1.5cm@C
45. If AB = 8cm and CD = 4.2cm then the value of 4AB + CD/3 is@3,4cm@16.2cm@18.2cm@33.4cm@C
46. The line divided into two parts called @Line@Line segment@ Rays@ All@A
47. A ray has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end point(s)@One@Two@No end points@Infinite@ B
48. Two rays are extending indefinitely in the opposite directions of the same line. Such rays are called@Intersecting rays@Opposite rays@Such type of rays does not exist@None of these@C
49. An angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180° is called@An acute angle@An Obtuse angle@ Right angle@ Reflex angle@B
50. One complete angle = ––––––– Right angles@2@4@3@5@B
51. The magnitude of the angle between the hands of a clock when the time is 3’0 clock@120° @150° @180°@90°@D
52. A ray which divides an angle into two congruent angles is called of the angle@Bisector@Congruent@Measure@None@A
53. The pair of adjacent angles, whose non common arms are opposite rays is called@A linear pair@Adjacent angles@Complementary angles@Supplementary angles@A
54. If two lines intersect, then the angles formed having no common side are called angles@Adjacent angles@Complementary angles@Vertically opposite@Supplementary@C
55. The supplementary angle of 31°is@59°@139°@149°@69°@ C
56. The complementary angle of 30° is@60°@150°@140°@50°@A
57. Angle between two parallel lines is@0°@90°@180°@360°@A
58. Angle between two perpendicular lines is@00@90°@270°@180°@B
59. The coplanar lines which do not intersect are called@Parallel lines@Perpendicularlines@Non Intersecting lines@none@A
60. A line which intersects two or more given lines at different points is called to the given lines. @Parallel@Perpendicular@Transversal@Equal@C
61. 1, m and n are lines n a plane if l || m and m || n then@l || n@ n || l@ l || n ||m@All@D
62. If l ⊥ n and then@l ⊥ n@l ⊥ m@Both 1 & 2@None@ B
63. In a triangle ABC, and AB = AC then the triangle ABC is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_@Equilateral@ Isosceles@ Both a & b@None@ A
64. A simple closed figure bounded by line segment is called a@Segment@polygon@line@ray@ B
65. A polygon with three sides is called@Parallelogram@pentagon@decagon@ triangle@ D
66. A point lies on a triangle if it lies on any one of its @Sides@angles@both A & B(@neither A nor B(@A
67. A triangle divides a plane in sets of points@Two@three@four@one@B
68. A triangle has six components namely@4 sides, 4 angles@2 sides, 2 angles@5 sides, 5 angles@3 sides, 3 angles@ D
69. Sum of the angles of a triangle. @360°@180°@540°@1080°@B
70. A triangle in which all sides are equal@Eequilateral@Isosceles@scalene@none of these@A
71. A Triangle in which two sides are equal is called an@Equilateral@Isosceles@scalene@noneof these@ B
72. In isosceles triangle the unequal side is called \_\_\_\_\_ of triangle@Base@angle@both A and B(@ @height@ A
73. The base angles of a Isosceles triangle are@congruent@not congruent@both A and B@unequal@A
74. If each angle of a triangle is less than 90° it is called angled triangle@Acute@obtuse@ right@ none@A
75. In a triangle if one of the angles is 90° it is called angled triangle@acute@Right@obtuse@ none@ B
76. In triangle ABC, = ?@30°@40°@20°@50°@A
77. No. of obtuse angles can triangle have@one@two@Three@Four@ A
78. Can a triangle have two right angles?@No@Yes@both@None@A
79. A triangle having 90°, 45° angles, then the triangle is@ Right angled isosceles triangle@acute angled@obtuse angled@None@A
80. A triangle having 100°.60°.20° angles then the triangle is@obtuse angled@Right angled@ acute angled@None@A
81. A Triangle having 45°,55°,80° angles is called@Acute angled @obtuse angled@Right angled@ None@ A
82. The sides are 15cm, 8crn, 4cm. can you form a triangle?@No@Yes@both@None@ A
83. Sum of any two sides in a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than third side@greater@less@equal@both (A)&@A
84. If two sides of a triangle are unequal the measure of the angle opposite to the longer side is then the measure of an angle opposite to the shorter side@greater@bigger@both A and B@smaller@ C
85. If two angle of a triangle are unequal, then the side opposite to the greater angle is then the side opposite to smaller angle.@longer@shorter@smaller@both A & B(@@A
86. Each angle of an equilateral triangle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_@Congruent@equal@unequal@both A and B(@ B
87. The side opposite to right angle is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_@hypotenuse@adjacent side@ opposite side @small side@ A
88. In the triangle PQR then the triangle PQR is @scalene@isosceles@acute angled@equilateral@ D
89. The sum of lengths of sides is called its@perimeter @volume@area@ both A and B@ A
90. Perimeter of a triangle ABC is@BC+CD+AB@a+b+c@both A and B@a b c@D
91. If measure of three angles of a triangle are X – 2, X + 6, x + 8 then the angles are@54°, 62°, 64°@ 53°, 63°, 66°@53°, 36°, 64°@57°, 63°, 60°@A
92. Which of the following are false?<br />(I)Every equilateral triangle is an Isosceles Triangle<br />(II)A triangle can have two obtuse angles<br />(III) A triangle must have three acute angles <br />@I & II@II & III@III & I@ I, II, III@ B
93. If 2x, x 3x are angles of a triangle, then the angles are@60°, 30°, 80°@60°, 30°, 90°@50°, 40°, 90@60°,60°,60°@ B
94. If 3x – 5, x + 10 4x + 5 are angles, find the angles?@ <img src="93\_A1.gif" >@58°, 32°, 90°@90°, 1°, 90°@49°, 71°, 60°@A
95. Into what type of parts is a figure divided by bisecting it?@Unequal@ Equal@Triangular@Perpendicular@B
96. Identify the instruments used to bisect a given line segment.@A scale and a protractor@ Scale and compasses@Scale and setsquares@A scale@B
97. What do you call two lines intersecting at a point?@Perpendicular lines@Parallel lines@Bisectors lines@ Intersecting lines@D
98. An angle of 15 ∘ is drawn using a pair of compasses and a ruler. How is it done?@Bisecting 60 ∘ angle.@Bisecting 60°and 120°angles.@Bisecting 60° and then bisecting it again. @ Bisecting a 60° and 180° angles.@C
99. Which of the following is an angle that can be constructed using compasses and a ruler?@20°@ 80°@60°@110°@C
100. How do you draw a 90° angle?@By drawing a perpendicular to a line from a point lying on it. @ By bisecting a 120° angle.@By bisecting a 60°angle.@ By drawing multiples of 45°angle.@A
101. An angle ∠XYZ=75° is bisected by an angular bisector YU-→−−. Then what is the measure of ∠UYZ?@37°@37.5°@47.5°@47°@B