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@ $80^{\circ}@100^{\circ}@70^{\circ}@110^{\circ}@B$

15. In the given figure, lines 1 and m intersect at a point. If $\angle a = 50^{\circ}$, then the measure of $\angle c$ is



@50°@30°@60°@140°@A

16. In the adjacent figure, ∠SPM=110° & ∠SPQ = 55° the measure of ∠MPQ is



@45°@110°@55°@65°@ C

17. In the given figure $\angle 1=70^{\circ}$. If AB $\overline{AB} || \overline{CD}$ then $\angle 2 =$



@70°@20°@110°@90°@C

18. If ||m and n is the transversal then the value of x is



@60°@120°@70°@130°@A

19. In the adjacent figure, $\overline{AB} | |\overline{CD}$ and $\overline{CD} | |\overline{EF}$. \overline{CD} is the bisector of . $\angle ACE$ If $\angle ACE = 80^{\circ}$ then the value of $\angle BAC$ $+ \angle ACF + \angle CEF$ is



@160°@240°@180°@360°@D

20. In the following figure. $\overline{DE} \mid |\overline{AB}|$ If $\angle A = 60^{\circ} \& \angle B = 80^{\circ}$, then $\angle ACE + \angle ACB + \angle BCD$ is



@40°@180°@60°@80°@B

21. In the adjacent figure a b and c is their transversal. If $\angle I = 45^{\circ}$ then $\angle 8 =$



@35°@45°@145°@135°@D

22. In the adjacent figure $\overline{PQ} | | \overline{RS}$. If, $\angle QPR = 60^\circ$ then $\angle b - \angle a =$



@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. Name the given line: $A \xrightarrow{A} B \xrightarrow{C} D$

 $(a) \overline{AB} (a) \overline{BC} (a) \overline{BC} (a)$ All of the above (a) 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 $(a)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} (a)^{\frac{n(n-3)}{2}} (a)^{\frac{n(n+3)}{2}} (a)^{\frac{n(n+3)}{$
- 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@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
- 34. The complementary angle of 30° is@60°@150°@140°@50°@A
- 56. Angle between two parallel lines is $@0^{\circ}@90^{\circ}@180^{\circ}@360^{\circ}@A$
- 57. Angle between two perpendicular lines is $@0^0@90^\circ@270^\circ@180^\circ@B$
- 58. The coplanar lines which do not intersect are called@Parallel lines@Perpendicularlines@Non Intersecting lines@none@A
- 59. A line which intersects two or more given lines at different points is called to the given lines. @Parallel@Perpendicular@Transversal@Equal@C
- 60. 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
- 61. If $l \perp n$ and then $@ l \perp n @ l \perp m @ Both 1 \& 2@ None @ B$

- 62. In a triangle ABC, and AB = AC then the triangle ABC is _____@Equilateral@ Isosceles@ Both a & b@None@ A
- 63 A simple closed figure bounded by line segment is called a@Segment@polygon@line@ray@B
- 64. A polygon with three sides is called@Parallelogram@pentagon@decagon@ triangle@ D
- 65. A point lies on a triangle if it lies on any one of its @Sides@angles@both A & B(@neither A nor B(@A
- 66. A triangle divides a plane in sets of points@Two@three@four@one@B
- 67. A triangle has six components namely@4 sides, 4 angles@2 sides, 2 angles@5 sides, 5 angles@3 sides, 3 angles@ D
- 68. Sum of the angles of a triangle.@360°@180°@540°@1080°@B
- 69. A triangle in which all sides are equal@Eequilateral@Isosceles@scalene@none of these@A
- 70. A Triangle in which two sides are equal is called an@Equilateral@Isosceles@scalene@noneof these@ B
- 71. In isosceles triangle the unequal side is called _____ of triangle@Base@angle@both A and B(@ @height@ A
- 72. The base angles of a Isosceles triangle are@congruent@not congruent@both A and B@unequal@A
- 73. If each angle of a triangle is less than 90° it is called angled triangle@Acute@obtuse@ right@ none@A
- 74. In a triangle if one of the angles is 90° it is called angled triangle@acute@Right@obtuse@ none@ B
- 75. In triangle ABC, = ?@30°@40°@20°@50°@A
- 76. No. of obtuse angles can triangle have@one@two@Three@Four@ A
- 77. Can a triangle have two right angles?@No@Yes@both@None@A
- 78. A triangle having 90°, 45° angles, then the triangle is@ Right angled isosceles triangle@acute angled@obtuse angled@None@A
- 79. A triangle having 100°.60°.20° angles then the triangle is@obtuse angled@Right angled@ acute angled@None@A
- 80. A Triangle having 45°,55°,80° angles is called@Acute angled @obtuse angled@Right angled@ None@ A
- 81. The sides are 15cm, 8crn, 4cm. can you form a triangle?@No@Yes@both@None@A
- 82. Sum of any two sides in a triangle is _____ than third side@greater@less@equal@both (A)&@A
- 83. 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

- 84. 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
- 85. Each angle of an equilateral triangle is _____@Congruent@equal@unequal@both A and B(@ B
- 86. The side opposite to right angle is called _____@hypotenuse@adjacent side@ opposite side @small side@ A
- 87. In the triangle PQR then the triangle PQR is @scalene@isosceles@acute angled@equilateral@ D
- 88. The sum of lengths of sides is called its@perimeter@volume@area@ both A and B@ A
- 89. Perimeter of a triangle ABC is@BC+CD+AB@a+b+c@both A and B@a b c@D
- 90. If measure of three angles of a triangle are X 2, X + 6, x + 8 then the angles are@54°, 62°, 64°@ 53°, 66°@53°, 36°, 64°@57°, 63°, 60°@A
- 91. Which of the following are false?
(I)Every equilateral triangle is an Isosceles Triangle
(II)A triangle can have two obtuse angles
(III) A triangle must have three acute angles
@I & II@II & III@III & I@ I, II, III@ B
- 92. 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
- 93. If 3x 5, x + 10 4x + 5 are angles, find the angles? $a^{58\frac{3^{\circ}}{4},31\frac{1^{\circ}}{4},90^{\circ}}$ ($a^{58^{\circ}},32^{\circ},90^{\circ}$) $a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},90^{\circ}$ ($a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},90^{\circ}$) $a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},90^{\circ}$ ($a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},90^{\circ}$) $a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},90^{\circ}$ ($a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},90^{\circ}$) $a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},90^{\circ}$ ($a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ},1^{\circ},1^{\circ},1^{\circ},1^{\circ},1^{\circ},1^{\circ}$) $a^{69^{\circ}},1^{\circ$
- 94. Into what type of parts is a figure divided by bisecting it?@Unequal@ Equal@Triangular@Perpendicular@B
- 95. Identify the instruments used to bisect a given line segment.@A scale and a protractor@ Scale and compasses@Scale and setsquares@A scale@B
- 96. What do you call two lines intersecting at a point?@Perpendicular lines@Parallel lines@Bisectors lines@ Intersecting lines@D
- 97. 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
- 98. Which of the following is an angle that can be constructed using compasses and a ruler?@20°@ 80°@60°@110°@C
- 99. 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
- 100. 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