**Mathematics – Class 6**

**Symmetry**

1. Letter ‘H’ of the English alphabet have reflectional symmetry (i.e., symmetry related to mirror reflection) about.@Neither horizontal nor vertical@Both horizontal nor vertical@a horizontal mirror@a vertical mirror:@0100
2. Which of the following alphabets has no line of symmetry?@A@B@Q@O@0100
3. How many lines of symmetries are there in a square?@1@2@4@3@0010
4. In a △ ABC, AB = AC and AD⊥BC, BE⊥ AC and CF ⊥ AB. Then about which of the following is the triangle symmetrical?@AD@BE@CF@AC@1000
5. How many lines of symmetries are there in rectangle?@4@ 0@1@ None of these@0001
6. Which of the following alphabets has many lines of symmetry?@A@O@Q@B@0100
7. Letter ‘E’ of the English alphabet have reflectional symmetry (i.e., symmetry related to mirror reflection) about.@ a horizontal mirror@a vertical mirror@both@ None of these@1000
8. Which of the following has 5 lines of symmetry?@A circle@A regular pentagon@ A triangle@A quadrilateral@0100
9. How many lines of symmetry does a circle have?@One@Two@Three@Many@0001
10. A rhombus is symmetrical about@ the line joining the midpoints of its adjacent sides.@ each of its diagonals.@ perpendicular bisector of each of its sides.@ its sides.@0100
11. A parallelogram has \_\_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry:@0@1@2@3@1000
12. How many lines of symmetries are there in an isosceles triangle?@2@1@3@None of these@0100
13. Letter ‘M’ of the English alphabet have reflectional symmetry (i.e., symmetry related to mirror reflection) about.@ a vertical mirror@a horizontal mirror@both@None of these@1000
14. The mirror image of ‘W’, when the mirror is placed vertically:@U@M@V@W@0001
15. Which of the following letters of the English alphabet has a vertical line of symmetry?@F@T@E@G@0100
16. Letter ‘G’ of the English alphabet have reflectional symmetry (i.e., symmetry related to mirror reflection) about.@ a horizontal mirrorboth@a vertical mirror@both@ Neither horizontal nor veritcal@0001
17. Letter ‘D’ of the English alphabet have reflectional symmetry (i.e., symmetry related to mirror reflection) about.@ a vertical mirror@both@ a horizontal mirror@ None of these@0010
18. How many lines of symmetry does a rectangle have? @ One@ Two@ Three@ Many@0100
19. Which of the following letters have reflection line of symmetry about vertical mirror? @ C@ B@ V @ Q@0010
20. How many lines of symmetries are there in a rhombus?@1@4@3@2@0001
21. The order of the rotational symmetry of the parallelogram about the centre is@1@0@3@2@0100
22. Letter ‘B’ of the English alphabet have reflectional symmetry (i.e., symmetry related to mirror reflection) about. @a horizontal mirror@a vertical mirror@both@ None of these@1000
23. <img src="23\_Q.gif" >1@2@3@4@1000
24. <img src="24\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@4@0100
25. <img src="25\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@4@0001
26. <img src="26\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@4@0010
27. <img src="27\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@4@1000
28. <img src="28\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@ no line of symmetry@0001
29. <img src="29\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@Countless@0001
30. <img src="30\_Q.gif" >0@1@2@ countless@1000
31. <img src="31\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@4@0100
32. How many lines of symmetry does a regular hexagon have?@1@3@4@6@0001
33. Which of the following letters has horizontal line of symmetry?@C@A@J@L@1000
34. Which of the following letters has horizontal line of symmetry?@Z@V@U@E@0001
35. Which of the following letters has horizontal line of symmetry?@S@W@D@Y@0010
36. Which of the following letters has vertical line of symmetry?@R@C@B@T@0001
37. Which of the following letters has vertical line of symmetry?@N@K@B@M.@0001
38. Which of the following letters has vertical line of symmetry?@J@D@E@O@0001
39. Which of the following letters has no line of symmetry?@P@O@H@X@1000
40. Which of the following letters has no line of symmetry?@O@X@I@Q@0001
41. A quadrilateral having one pair of sides parallel is called:@square@trapezium@rectangle@ none of these@0100
42. A triangular prism has: @9faces@8 faces@7 faces@5 faces@0001
43. Where will the hand of a clock stop if it starts at 2 and makes 1/2 of a revolution, clockwise?@5@8@11@None of these@0100
44. An angle whose measure is equal to half of a revolution is@right angle@acute angle@straight angle@obtuse angle@0010
45. A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel is called:@square@rectangle@parallelogram@ none of these@0010
46. A quadrilateral whose all the sides are equal and each angle is 90° is called a:@square@rhombus@rectangle@trapezium@1000
47. Where will the hand of a clock stop if it starts at 12 and makes 3/4 of a revolution, clockwise?@6@9@3@ None of these@0100
48. When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a right angle, then each one of them is \_\_\_\_\_\_.@obtuse angle@ acute angle@ straight angle@ right angle@0100
49. How many degrees are there in two right angles?@90°@180°@270°@360°@0100
50. An angle formed by two opposite rays is called a:@complete angle@zero angle@straight angle@ right angle@0010
51. Where will the hand of a clock stop if it starts at 3 and makes 3/4 of a revolution, clockwise@6 @12@9@ None of these@0010
52. How many centimetres make 3m?@100@30@300@3000@0010
53. When an arm of an angle is extended then how does its measure change?@Doubled@ Tripled@ Remains the same@ Halved@0010
54. Triangle having the angles 40°, 30°, 110° is called:@acute angled triangle@obtuse angled triangle @right triangle@none of these@0100
55. An angle which is greater than a right angle but less than a straight angle is called:@ an acute angle @ an obtuse angle@a complete angle@straight angle@0100
56. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 7 to 10?@1/2,@1/4,@1/3,@None of these@0100
57. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 3 to 9?@1/3@1@1/4@1/2@0001
58. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 1 to 10?@3/4@1/4@More than 3/4@none of these@1000
59. A triangle having the angles 45°, 75°, 60° is called:@acute angled triangle@obtuse angled triangle @ right triangle@ none of these@1000
60. An angle which is greater than a zero angle but less than a right angle is called:@ an obtuse angle@ a complete angle@an acute angle@none of these@0010
61. l and m are two lines perpendicular to each other. What is the measure of the angle between them?@ 10°@50°@40°@90°@0001
62. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 3 to 6?@1/4@1@1/2@ None of these@1000
63. A triangle having sides 6 cm, 6 cm, 6 cm is called: @ scalene triangle@equilateral triangle@ isosceles triang’e@ none of these@0100
64. A triangle whose all sides are equal is:@ a scalene triangle@an equilateral triangle.@an isosceles triangle@ none of these@0100
65. An angle whose measure is equal to a full revolution is@complete angle@right angle@obtuse angle@ straight angle@1000
66. An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is \_\_\_\_\_\_.@right angle@straight angle@ acute angle@obtuse angle@0001
67. A triangle having sides 4.5 cm, 5.5 cm, 6.5 cm is called:@scalene triangle@equilateral triangle@isosceles triangle@none of these@1000
68. If the initial and final positions of a ray coincide without making any rotation the angle formed is: @ zero angle@an acute angle@an obtuse angle@none of these@1000
69. What is an angle which measures more than 0° and less than 90° called?@Obtuse angle@ Acute angle@Right angle@Straight angle@0100
70. Where will the hand of a clock stop if it starts at 6 and makes 3/4 of a revolution, clockwise?@3@12@9@6@1000
71. A triangle having angles 30°, 60°, 90° is called:@acute angled triangle@obtuse angled triangle@right triangle@ none of these@0010
72. It two lines are perpendicular to each other then the angles between them is:@90°@45°@180°@0°@1000
73. How is the measure of an angle expressed?@Compasses@Protractor@Degrees@Centimetres@0010
74. When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a straight angle and if one of them is acute then the other should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.@ obtuse@straight@right@acute@1000
75. A quadrilateral whose all sides are equal is called:@a square@a rhombus@rectangle@none of these@0100
76. A triangle whose each angle is less than 90° is:@an obtuse triangle@an acute triangle@an equilateral triangle@ none of these@0100
77. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 5 to 11? @1/2, @More than 1/4,@3/4,@none of these@1000
78. An angle whose measure is equal to one-fourth of a revolution is@right angle@straight angle@obtuse angle@acute angle@1000
79. A quadrilateral having equal opposite sides and each angle of 90° is called:@square@rectangle@ rhombus@parallelogram@0100
80. A triangle whose two sides are equal is:@a scalene triangle@an isosceles triangle@an equilateral triangle@a right triangle@0100
81. At 5:20 what type of angle is formed between the two hands of a clock?@An obtuse angle@A right angle@An acute angle@A reflex angle@0010
82. 179° is an example of which of these angles?<br /> <img src="82\_Q.gif" >@An obtuse angle@An acute angle@A right angl@A straight angle@1000
83. How many number of lines of symmetry does the following figure have?@7@5@6@9@0010
84. Choose the letter of English alphabet which have no line of symmetry?@Q@X@D@I@1000
85. How many lines of symmetry does the given figure have? <img src="85\_Q.gif" >@4 line of symmetry@2 line of symmetry@No line of symmetry@None of these@0100
86. Which of the following alphabets has no line of symmetry?@A@T@P@X@0010
87. Which of the following alphabets has two lines of symmetry?@I@O@P@F@0100
88. Identify the shape with infinite lines of symmetry@Circle@Rhombus@Isosceles triangle@Square@1000
89. How many lines of symmetry does the given figure have <img src="89\_Q.gif" >@1 line of symmetry@zero line of symmetry@2 lines of symmetry@None of these@1000
90. Choose the triangle(s) which have no line of symmetry@A scalene triangle@An isosceles triangle@An equilateral triangle@All of these@1000
91. How many lines of symmetry does the figure given below have? <img src="91\_Q.gif" >@4@1@5@0@0100
92. How many lines of symmetry does a line segment have?@No line of symmetry@Only one at its perpendicular bisector@Two lines of symmetry@None of these@0100
93. WXYZ, is a kite in which WZ = YZ and XY = YZ. The kite is asymmetrical about. <img src="93\_Q.gif" >@The diagonal WY@The diagonal XZ@The point O@The side XY@1000
94. Find the number of line of symmetry for the following shape. <img src="94\_Q.gif" >@1@2@3@4@0100
95. A rhombus is symmetrical about. @The line joining the midpoints of its adjacent sides@Each of its diagonals.@Perpendicular bisector of each of its sides.@None of these@0100
96. How many line of symmetry does the given figure.<img src="96\_Q.gif" >@1 line of symmetry@Zero line of symmetry@2 lines of symmetry@Infinite lines of symmetry@1000
97. Find the number of lines of symmetry of the figure given. <img src="97\_Q.gif" >@ 6@1@4@8@1000
98. What is the line of symmetry for the letters F, G, J, L, N, P, Q, R, S and Z of the English alphabet?@ Vertical line of symmetry@Horizontal line of symmetry@Both [a] & [b]@None of these@0001
99. How many lines of symmetry does the given figure have? <img src="99\_Q.gif" >@0@1@2@4@0100
100. A regular heptagon has \_\_\_ line of symmetry?@7@6@8@None of these@1000