**Mathematics – Class 6**

**Understanding Elementary Shapes**

1. The angle measure for one complete revolution is@180°@360°@90°@none of these.@0100
2. The angle measure for half a revolution is@90°@180°@360°@none of these.@0100
3. The angle measure for one-fourth revolution is @90°@360°@180°@none of these.@1000
4. Through what angle measure does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 3 to 9?@90°@360°@180°@none of these.@0010
5. Through what angle measure does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 5 to 8?@90°@180°@360°@none of these.@1000
6. Through what angle measure does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 12 to 9?@270°@180°@360°@90°.@1000
7. Through what angle does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 2 to 11?@270° @90° @360° @180°.@1000
8. Through what angle does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 6 to 3?@90°@180°@270° @360°.@0010
9. What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing north and turn clockwise to face west?@1/4@1/2@3/4@none of these.@0010
10. What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing east and turn clockwise to face west?@1/4 @1/2@3/4@none of these.@0100
11. What part of a revolution have you turned through, if you stand facing north and turn clockwise to face east?@14@12@34@none of these@1000
12. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from 12 to 3.@1@2 @3@4.@1000
13. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from 4 to 10@1@2 @3@4.@0100
14. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from 3 to 12.@1@2@3@4.@0010
15. How many right angles do you make if you start facing north and turn clockwise to south?@1@2@3@4.@0100
16. How many right angles do you make if you start facing east and turn clockwise to south?@1@2 @3@4.@1000
17. How many right angles do you make if you start facing south and turn clockwise to east?@1@2@3@4.@0010
18. How many right angles do you make if you start facing east and turn clockwise to east?@1@2@3@4.@0001
19. The measure of a right angle is@45°@90°@60°@180°.@0100
20. The measure of a straight angle is@90°@45°@180°@60°.@0010
21. The measure of an acute angle is@< 90°@>90°@= 90°@none of these.@1000
22. The measure of an obtuse angle is@< 90°@>90° and< 180° @= 90°@none of these.@0100
23. The measure of a reflex angle is@180°@<180°@>180°@< 90°.@0010
24. Which of the following angles is the measure of an acute angle?@30°@90°@120°@210°.@1000
25. Which of the following angles is the measure of an obtuse angle?@120°@90°@60°@240°.@1000
26. Which of the following angles is the measure of a reflexangle?@90°@180°@120°@270°.@0001
27. A triangle having three unequal sides is called a@scalene triangle@isosceles triangle@equilateral triangle @right triangle.@1000
28. A triangle having two equal sides is called@a scalene triangle@an isosceles triangle@an equilateral triangle@a right angled triangle.@0100
29. A triangle having three equal sides is called@a scalene triangle@an isosceles triangle@an equilateral triangle @a right triangle.@0010
30. Which of the following statement is true?@The opposite sides of a trapezium are par-allel.@All the sides of a parallelogram are of equal in length.@The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to each other.@All the angles of a rectangle are not equal.@0010
31. The following shape is of a<br /><img src="32\_Q.gif" >@cone@cylinder @sphere@pyramid.@0001
32. The shape is of<br /><img src="33\_Q.gif" > @cylinder @cone @sphere @cuboid.@0100
33. The shape is of <br /><img src="34\_Q.gif" >@cone @cylinder@cuboid @sphere@0100
34. The shape is of <br /><img src="35\_Q.gif" >@cuboid @cylinder @cone @sphere@1000
35. The shape is of <br /><img src="36\_Q.gif" >@cone @cylinder @sphere @Pyramid@0010
36. The shape is of <br /><img src="37\_Q.gif" >@triangular prism@pyramid @cuboid@cylinder.@1000
37. The number of faces of the shape is <br /><img src="38\_Q.gif" >@2 @4 @5@3@0010
38. The number of edges of the shape is<br /><img src="39\_Q.gif" >@4 @8@10 @12@0100
39. The number of corners of the shape is<br /><img src="40\_Q.gif" >@8@6@5 @3@0010
40. The number of faces of the shape is<br /><img src="41\_Q.gif" >@2@3@4@5@0001
41. The number of edges of the shape is <br /><img src="42\_Q.gif" >@6@8 @9@4@0010
42. The number of comers of the shape is<br /><img src="43\_Q.gif" >@1 @2@4@6@0001
43. The number of faces of the shape is<br /><img src="44\_Q.gif" >@1@2 @3@4@0001
44. The number of edges of the shape is<br /><img src="45\_Q.gif" >@3@6 @4@15@0100
45. The number of vertices of the shape is<br /><img src="46\_Q.gif" >@1 @2@3@4@0001
46. The number of faces of the shape is<br /><img src="47\_Q.gif" >@2 @4@3@6@0001
47. The number of edges of the shape is<br /><img src="48\_Q.gif" >@12 @6@9 @8@1000
48. The number of vertices of the shape is<br /><img src="49\_Q.gif" >@4 @6@5@8@0001
49. The number of vertices of a sphere is@0@1 @2 @none of these.@1000
50. The number of comers of a cylinder is@0 @1 @2 @none of these.@1000
51. Total number of faces of a cuboid is@4@6 @8@12@0100
52. Total number of edges of a cuboid is @4 @6@8 @12@0001
53. Number of vertices of a cuboid is @4 @6 @8 @10@0010
54. Which one of the following is an example of a cuboid?@a dice @a football@a gas pipe@an ice-cream cone@1000
55. A brick is an example of a @cube@cuboid @prism @cylinder@0100
56. A gas pipe is an example of a @cone @a cylinder @cube@sphere@0100
57. If the base radius and height of a right circular cone are 3 cm and 4 cm in lengths, then the slantheight is @5 cm@2 cm@25 cm@6 cm@1000
58. The number of faces of a triangular pyramid is@3@4@6@8@1000
59. The number of edges of a triangular pyramid is @3 @4 @6 @8@0010
60. A tetrahedron is a pyramid whose base is a@triangle@square @rectangle @quadrilateral@1000
61. A quadrilateral having one pair of sides parallel is called:@square@trapezium@rectangle@none of these@0100
62. A triangular prism has: @9 faces @8 faces @7 faces@5 faces@0001
63. 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
64. An angle whose measure is equal to half of a revolution is@right angle@acute angle@straight angle @obtuse angle@0010
65. A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel is called: @square @rectangle@parallelogram@none of these@0010
66. A quadrilateral whose all the sides are equal and each angle is 90° is called a: @square @rhombus@rectangle @trapezium@1000
67. 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
68. 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
69. How many degrees are there in two right angles?@90°@180°@270° @360°@0100
70. An angle formed by two opposite rays is called a:@complete angle @zero angle @straight angle @right angle@0010
71. 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@0100
72. How many centimetres make 3m?@100@30 @300@3000@0010
73. When an arm of an angle is extended then how does its measure change?@Doubled@Tripled@Remains the same@Halved@0010
74. Triangle having the angles 40°, 30°, 110° is called: @acute angled triangle@obtuse angled triangle@right triangle@none of these@0100
75. 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
76. 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
77. 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
78. 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
79. A triangle having the angles 45°, 75°, 60° is called:@acute angled triangle @obtuse angled triangle@right triangle @none of these@1000
80. 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
81. l and m are two lines perpendicular to each other. What is the measure of the angle between them?@10° @50°@40°@90°@0001
82. 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
83. A triangle having sides 6 cm, 6 cm, 6 cm is called: @scalene triangle @equilateral triangle @isosceles triangle @none of these@0100
84. A triangle whose all sides are equal is:@a scalene triangle@an equilateral triangle.@an isosceles triangle@none of these@0100
85. An angle whose measure is equal to a full revolution is @complete angle@right angle@obtuse angle @straight angle@1000
86. An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is \_\_\_\_\_\_. @right angle@straight angle @acute angle @obtuse angle@0001
87. 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
88. 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
89. What is an angle which measures more than 0° and less than 90° called? @Obtuse angle @Acute angle @Right angle @Straight angle@0100
90. 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