Mathematics

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(Chapter – 5) (Understanding Elementary Shapes)
(Class – VI)

Exercise 5.4

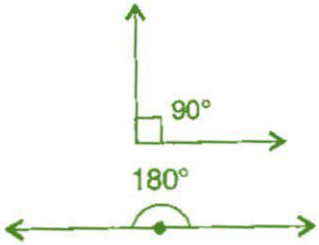
Question 1:

What is the measure of (i) a right angle? (ii) a straight angle?

Answer 1:

(i) 90°

(ii) 180°



Question 2:

Say True or False:

(a) The measure of an acute angle < 90°.
(b) The measure of an obtuse angle < 90°.
(c) The measure of a reflex angle > 180°.
(d) The measure of on complete revolution = 360°.
(e) If $m\angle A = 53°$ and $m\angle B = 35°$, then $m\angle A > m\angle B$.

Answer 2:

(a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True (e) True

Question 3:

Write down the measure of:

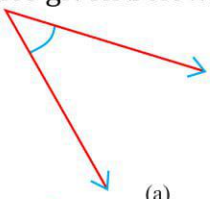
(a) some acute angles (b) some obtuse angles
(give at least two examples of each)

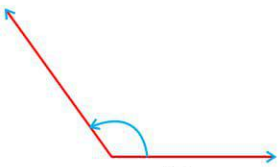
Answer 3:

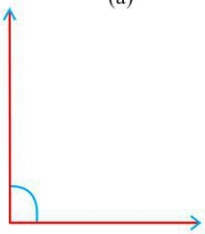
(a) 35°, 20° (b) 110°, 135°

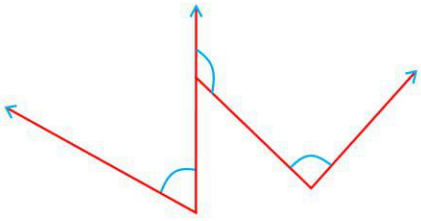
Question 4:

Measure the angles given below, using the protractor and write down the measure:


(a)


(b)


(c)


(d)

Answer 4:

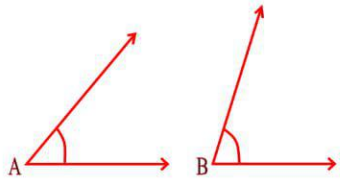
(a) 40° (b) 130°
(c) 90° (d) 60°

Question 5:

Which angle has a large measure? First estimate and then measure:

Measure of angle A =

Measure of angle B =



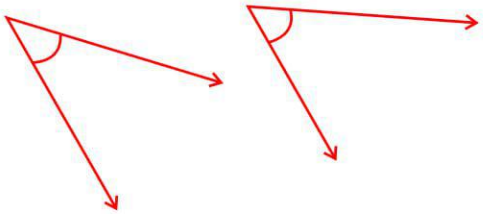
Answer 5:

$\angle B$ has larger measure.

$\angle A = 40°$ and $\angle B = 65°$

Question 6:

From these two angles which has larger measure? Estimate and then confirm by measuring them:



Answer 6:

Second angle has larger measure.

Question 7:

Fill in the blanks with acute, obtuse, right or straight:

(a) An angle whose measure is less than that of a right angle is _____.

(b) An angle whose measure is greater than that of a right angle is _____.

(c) An angle whose measure is the sum of the measures of two right angles is _____.

(d) When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a right angle, then each one of them is _____.

(e) 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 _____.

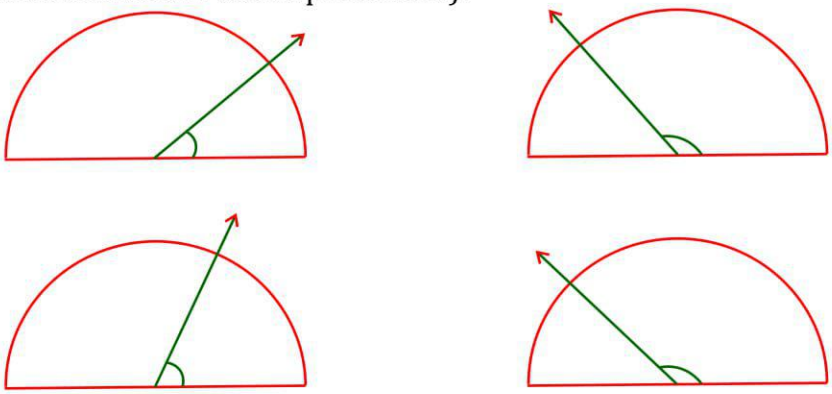
Answer 7:

(a) acute angle (b) obtuse angle (c) straight angle

(d) acute angle (e) obtuse angle

Question 8:

Find the measure of the angle shown in each figure. (First estimate with your eyes and then find the actual measure with a protractor).



Answer 8:

(i) 30°

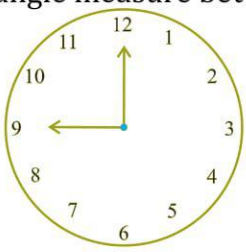
(ii) 120°

(iii) 60°

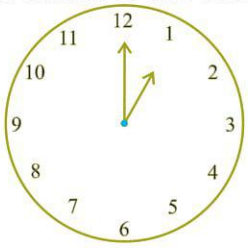
(iv) 150°

Question 9:

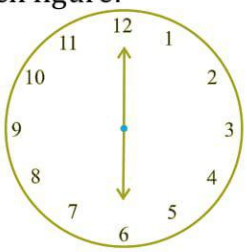
Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure:



9.00 a.m.



1.00 p.m.



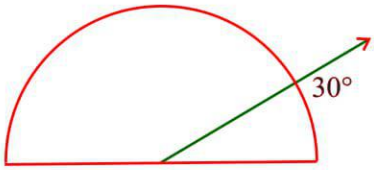
6.00 p.m.

Answer 9:

(i) 90° (Right angle)
(ii) 30° (Acute angle)
(iii) 180° (Straight angle)

Question 10:

Investigate:
In the given figure, the angle measure 30°. Look at the same figure through a magnifying glass. Does the angle becomes larger? Does the size of the angle change?

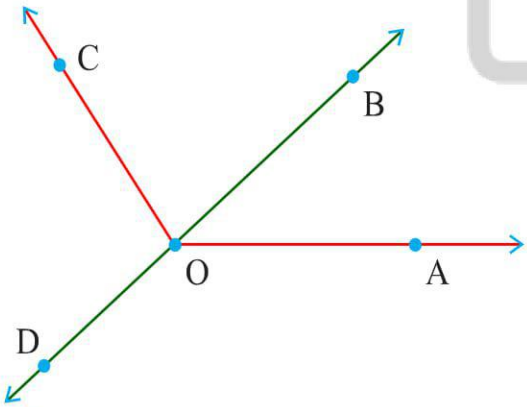


Answer 10:

No, the measure of angle will be same.

Question 11:

Measure and classify each angle:



Angle	Measure	Type
∠AOB		
∠AOC		
∠BOC		
∠DOC		
∠DOA		
∠DOB		

Answer 11:

Angle	∠ AOB	∠ AOC	∠ BOC	∠ DOC	∠ DOA	∠ DOB
Measure	40°	130°	90°	90°	140°	180°
Type	Acute	Obtuse	Right	Right	Obtuse	Straight