

Board – CBSE

Class – 6

Topic – INTEGERS

Choose the correct option:-

Q1 The angle formed between the east and the north direction is

- a) 60°
- b) 80°
- c) 90°
- d) 180°

Q2 A triangle can have right angles.

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) None of these

Q3 If a bicycle wheel has 36 spokes, then the angle between a pair of adjacent spokes is

- a) 10°
- b) 15°
- c) 12°
- d) 20°

Q4 An angle more than 180° and less than 270° is called

- a) Zero angle
- b) Right angle
- c) Reflex angle
- d) Straight angle

Q5 What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from.

- (a) 6 to 12 (b) 5 to 8

Q6 Which direction will you face if you start facing

- (i) West and make $\frac{1}{2}$ of a revolution clockwise?
- (ii) East and make one full revolution?

Q7 What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing

- (i) North and turn clockwise to face west?
- (ii) South and turn anticlockwise to face west?

Q8 Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts:

- (i) from 7 and turns through 1 right angle?
- (ii) from 11 and turns through 3 right angles?

Q9 Fill in the blanks using appropriate signs (<, > or =)

- (i) The measure of one complete angle..... 360°
- (ii) The measure of reflex angle 180°
- (iii) The measure of an obtuse angle . 90°
- (iv) The measure of an acute angle . 90°
- (v) The measure of right angle . 90°

Q10 Write all the alphabets that are made of perpendicular lines.

- (v) 46° , 58° , 76°

Q11 Name the type of triangles:

- (i) 6.5 cm , 8 cm , 8.5 cm
- (ii) 9 cm , 9 cm , 9 cm
- (iii) 30° , 60° , 90°
- (iv) 99° , 50° , 31°
- (v) 46° , 58° , 76°

Q12 Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The opposite sides of a rectangle are
- (ii) A rectangle whose adjacent sides are equal is called.

- (iii) The opposite sides of a parallelogram are. and
- (iv) A is a rectangle with a pair of adjacent sides equal.
- (v) One right angle = of a revolution

Q13 Make the statement true using 'All' or 'some' or 'no'

- (i) _parallelograms are also quadrilaterals.
- (ii) parallelograms are also trapeziums.
- (iii) - thombuses are squares.
- (iv) trapeziums are quadrilaterals.
- (v) squares are thombuses.
- (vi) trapeziums are isosceles.
- (vii) -equilateral triangles are isosceles.

Q14 Define a regular polygon.

Q15 Give two examples of each from your daily life: Cuboid, Cone, Cube, Cylinder, Sphere

Q16 Complete the following table:

S.No	Solid Figure	Vertices	Faces	Edges
1	Cuboid			
2	Cone			
3	Cube			
4	Cylinder			
5	Sphere			
6	Triangular Pyramid			
7	Square Pyramid			
8	Triangular Prism			

