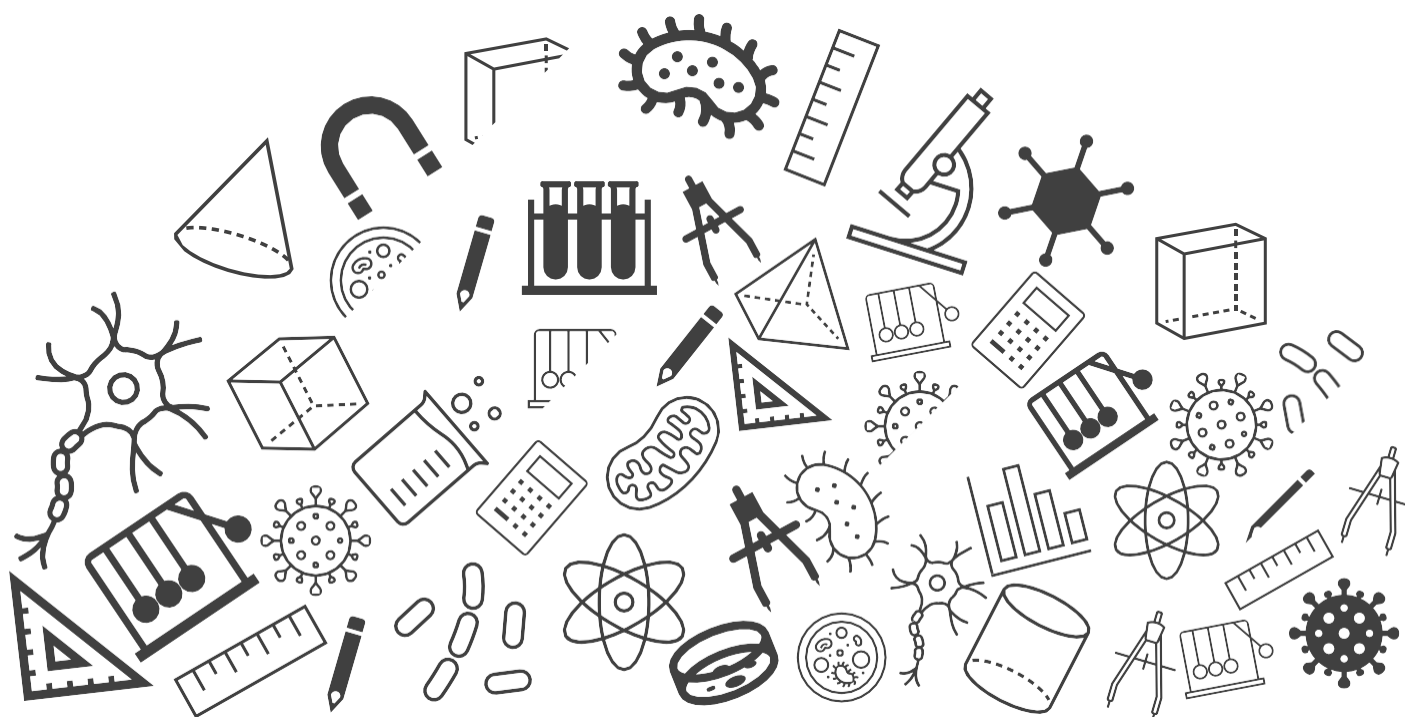




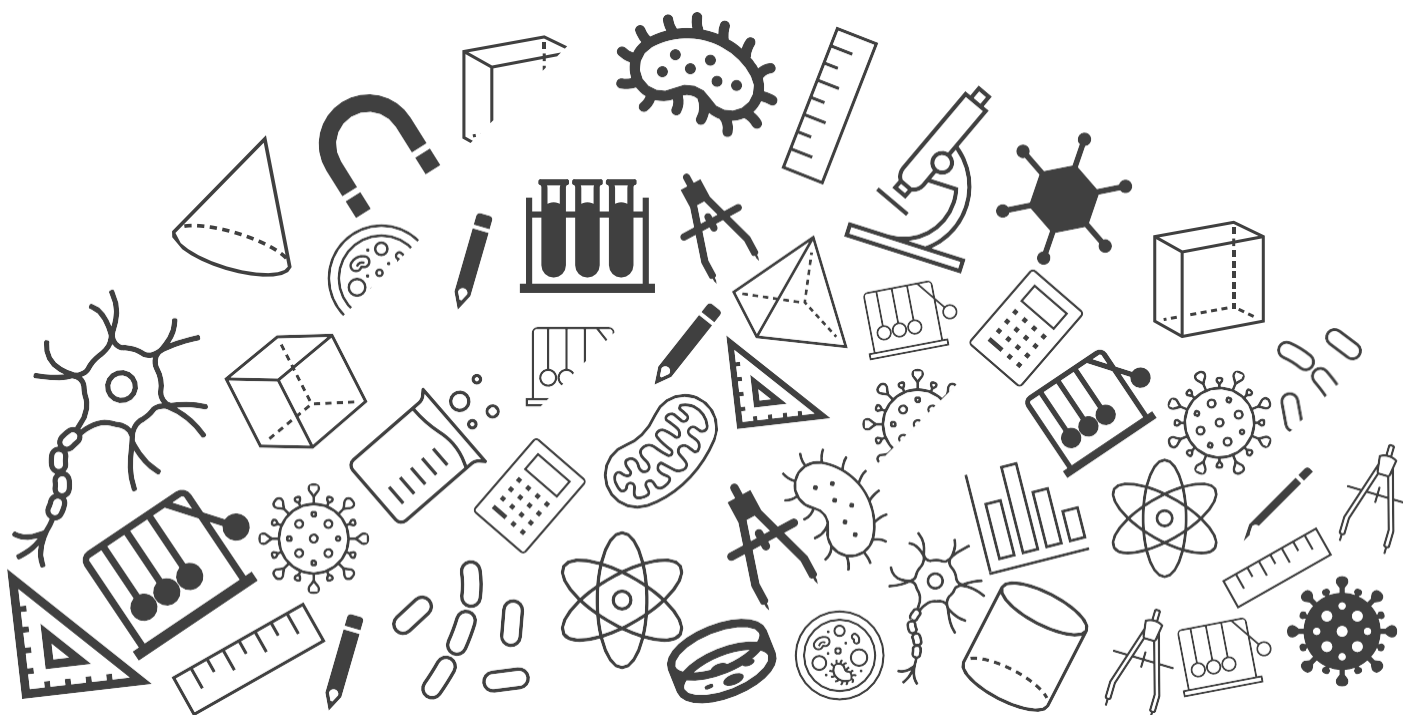
Grade 06: Maths

Exam Important Questions





Understanding Elementary Shapes



Understanding Elementary Shapes

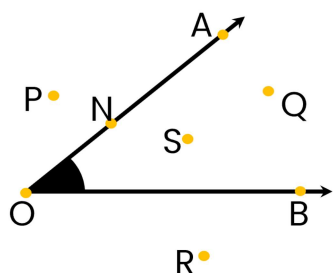
1. In the given figure, list the points which:

(i) are in the interior of $\angle AOB$.

(ii) are in the exterior of $\angle AOB$.

(iii) lie on $\angle AOB$.

[3 marks]



(i) The points in the interior of $\angle AOB$ are S, and Q.

[1 mark]

(ii) The points in the exterior of $\angle AOB$ are P, and R.

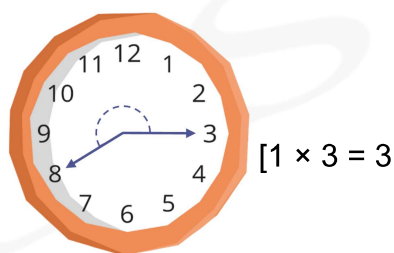
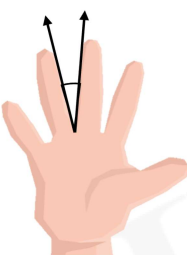
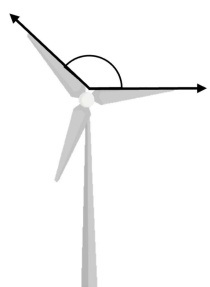
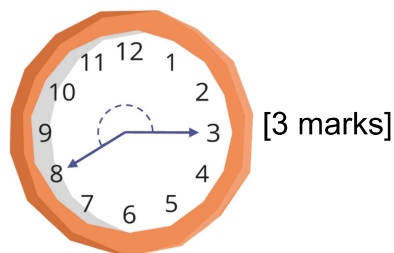
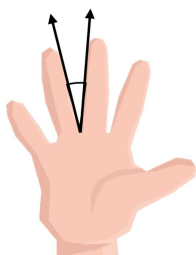
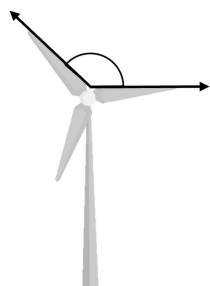
[1 mark]

(iii) The points lie on $\angle AOB$ are A, N, O, and B.

[1 mark]

Understanding Elementary Shapes

2. Name the type of angle shown in the given figures.



Obtuse angle
marks]

Acute angle

Reflex angle

Understanding Elementary Shapes

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



[3 marks]

Step 1: Find the measure of angle



By using protractor, we can observe that the measure of angle is 45° .

[1 mark]

Step 2: Find the measure of angle



By using protractor, we can observe that the measure of angle is 55° .

[1 mark]

Step 3: Compare the angles

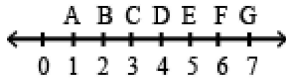
Since, $55^\circ > 45^\circ$, this means angle shown in first figure is less than the angle in the second figure .

[1 mark]

Hence, second figure has a larger measure than first figure.

Understanding Elementary Shapes

4. Verify, whether D is the midpoint of AG



[3 marks]

From the given figure, it can be observed that

$$AD = 4 - 1 = 3 \text{ units}$$

[0.5 mark]

$$DG = 7 - 4 = 3 \text{ units}$$

[0.5 mark]

$$AG = 7 - 1 = 6 \text{ units}$$

[0.5 mark]

$$\text{Now, } AD + DG = 3 + 3 = 6 \text{ units}$$

[0.5 mark]

$$AD + DG = AG$$

[0.5 mark]

$$\text{And, } 2AD = 2DG$$

[0.5 mark]

Thus, point D is the midpoint of AG.

Understanding Elementary Shapes

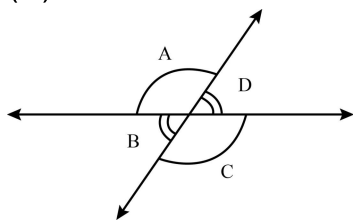
5. Identify acute, right, obtuse and reflex angles

(i) $\angle A$

(ii) $\angle B + \angle C$

(iii) $\angle D$

(iv) $\angle D + \angle A + \angle B$



[2 marks]

(i) $\angle A$ is an obtuse angle.

[0.5 mark]

(ii) $\angle B + \angle C$ is a straight angle

[0.5 mark]

(iii) $\angle D$ is an acute angle.

[0.5 mark]

(iv) $\angle D + \angle A + \angle B$ is a reflex angle

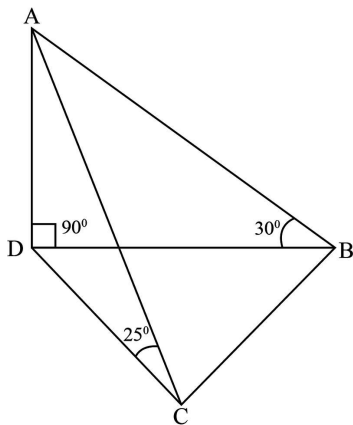
[0.5 mark]

Understanding Elementary Shapes

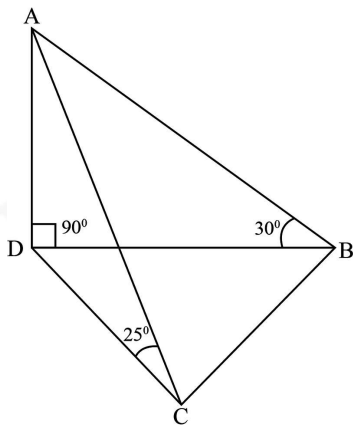
6. In the given figure, which type of angles are formed when:

(i) right angle + $\angle ABD$

(ii) $\angle ABD + \angle ACD$



[2 marks]

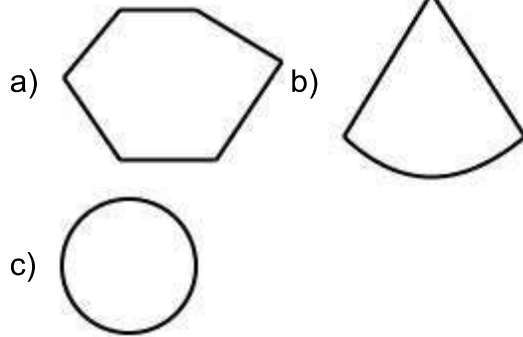


(i) right angle + $\angle ABD = 90^\circ + 30^\circ = 120^\circ$
which is obtuse angle as it lies between 90° and 180°
[1 mark]

(ii) $\angle ABD + \angle ACD = 30^\circ + 25^\circ = 55^\circ$ which is acute angle as it is less than 90°
[1 mark]

Understanding Elementary Shapes

7. Examine whether the following is a polygon. If it is not, say why ?

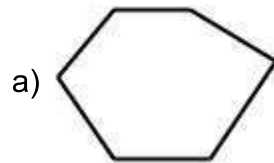


[3 marks]

Understanding Elementary Shapes

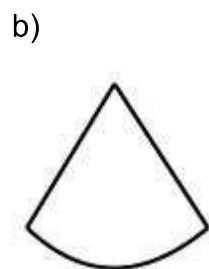
Solution:

Polygons are closed curves. They are made up entirely of line segments.



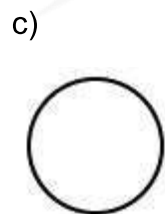
The given figure is a polygon because it is closed by line segments.

[1 mark]



The given figure is not a polygon because it is not made only by line segments, it has curved surface also.

[1 mark]

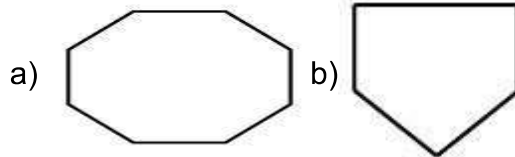


The given figure is not a polygon because it is not made by line segments.

[1 mark]

Understanding Elementary Shapes

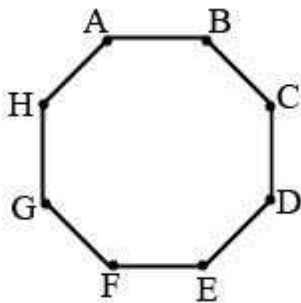
8. Name the polygon :



[2 marks]

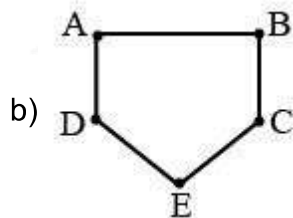
Polygons are closed curves. They are made up entirely of line segments.

a)



The given polygon is an octagon as it has eight sides AB, BC, CD, DE, EF, FG, GH, and HA.

[1 mark]



The given polygon is a pentagon as it has five sides AB, BC, CD, DE and AE.

[1 mark]