EduSahara™ Learning Center Assignment

Grade : Class VI, ICSE
Chapter : Fundamental Geometrical Concepts
Name : Basic Shapes
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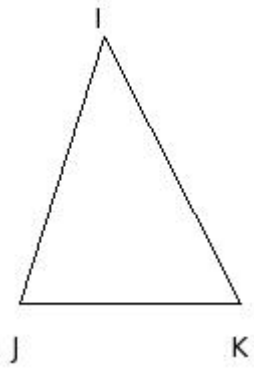
1. Identify the figure below



(i) angle (ii) triangle (iii) octagon (iv) pentagon (v) decagon

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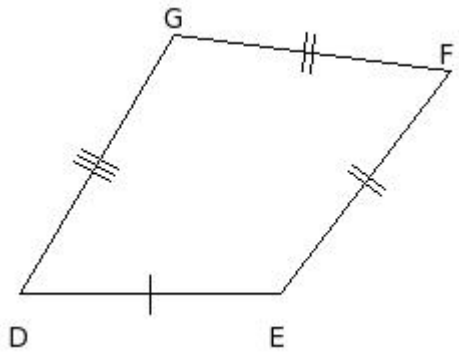
2. Identify the figure below



(i) circle (ii) pentagon (iii) nonagon (iv) quadrilateral (v) angle

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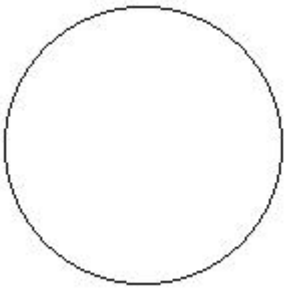
3. Identify the figure below



(i) octagon (ii) nonagon (iii) angle (iv) heptagon (v) circle

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4. Points lying on the same line are called

(i) non-linear points (ii) semi-linear points (iii) collinear points

(iv) concurrent points (v) linear points

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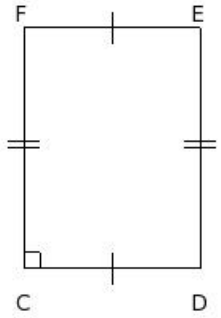
5. Identify the figure below



(i) square (ii) rhombus (iii) rectangle (iv) circle (v) triangle

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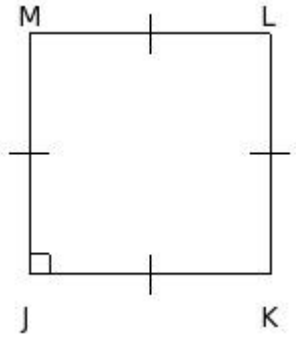
6. Identify the figure below



(i) kite (ii) triangle (iii) square (iv) parallelogram (v) trapezium

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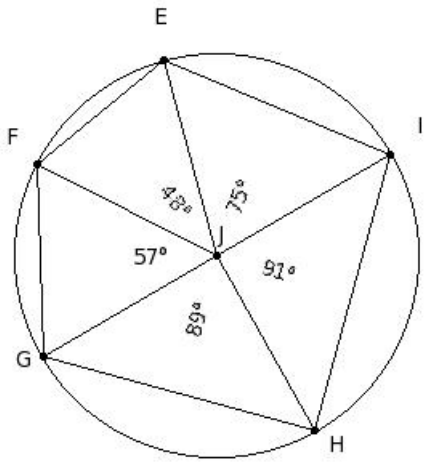
7. The centre of the circle is



(i) G (ii) E (iii) J (iv) H (v) F

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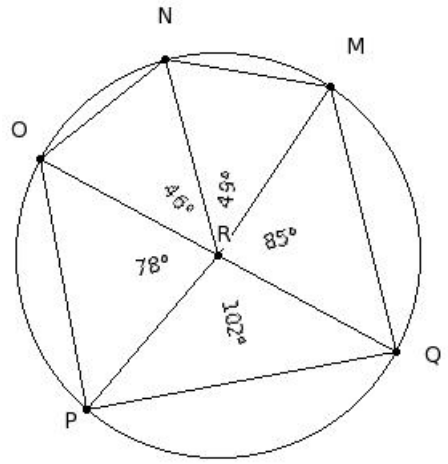
8. The radii of the circle are



(i) $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QM}, \overline{OQ}$ (ii) $\overline{RM}, \overline{RN}, \overline{RO}, \overline{RP}, \overline{RQ}$

(iii) $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QM}, \overline{RP}$ (iv) $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QM}$

(v) $\overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QM}$

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9. Which of the following are true?

a) A ray has an infinite number of points on it
b) Small letters are used to represent lines
c) Capital letters are used to represent points
d) The length of a line segment cannot be determined
e) A line has an infinite number of points on it

(i) {d,b} (ii) {a,b,c,e} (iii) {d,a} (iv) {d,c} (v) {d,e,a}

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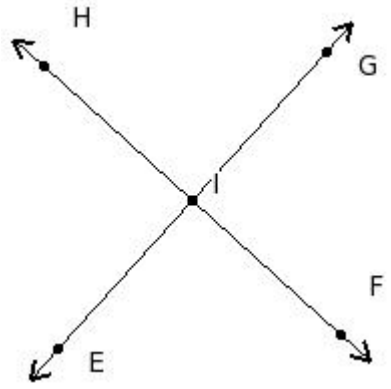
10. Which of the following points are collinear?

a) H , I , F
b) I , H , G
c) G , I , H
d) E , I , G
e) F , I , G



(i) {b,a} (ii) {e,b,a} (iii) {c,d,a} (iv) {a,d} (v) {c,d}

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11. Every simple closed curve divides a plane into how many sets of points?

    (i) 5 (ii) 0 (iii) 4 (iv) 2 (v) 3

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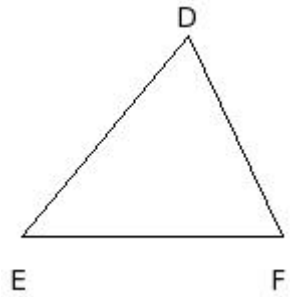
12. The side opposite to the vertex D



(i) $\overline{FD}$ (ii) $\overline{DH}$ (iii) $\overline{DE}$ (iv) $\overline{GE}$ (v) $\overline{EF}$

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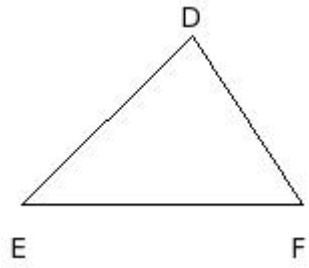
13. The side opposite to the vertex E



(i) $\overline{DE}$ (ii) $\overline{GE}$ (iii) $\overline{FD}$ (iv) $\overline{DH}$ (v) $\overline{EF}$

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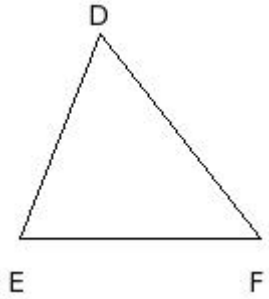
14. The side opposite to the vertex F



(i) $\overline{DH}$ (ii) $\overline{FD}$ (iii) $\overline{EF}$ (iv) $\overline{DE}$ (v) $\overline{GE}$

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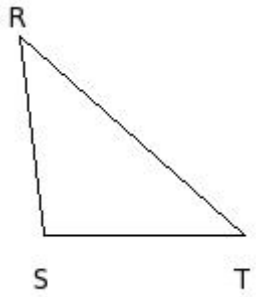
15. The vertex opposite to the side $\overline{ST}$



(i) S (ii) R (iii) $\overline{TU}$ (iv) V

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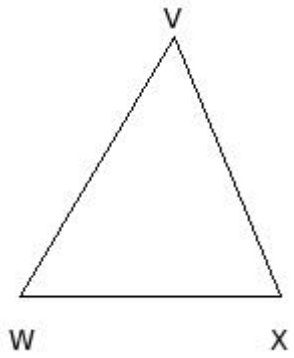
16. The vertex opposite to the side $\overline{XV}$



(i) Z (ii) $\overline{XY}$ (iii) V (iv) W

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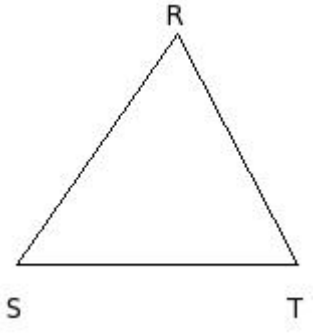
17. The vertex opposite to the side $\overline{RS}$



(i) T (ii) R (iii) S (iv) $\overline{TU}$

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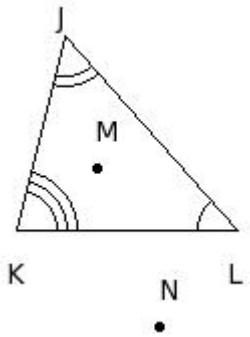
18. The sides of the triangle are



(i) $\overline{MN}$, $\overline{NL}$, $\overline{LM}$ (ii) $\overline{LM}$, $\overline{MK}$, $\overline{KL}$ (iii) $\overline{LN}$, $\overline{NK}$, $\overline{KL}$

(iv) $\overline{KM}$, $\overline{MJ}$, $\overline{JK}$ (v) $\overline{KL}$, $\overline{LJ}$, $\overline{JK}$

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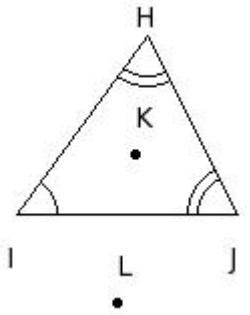
19. The name of the triangle is



(i) △JKL (ii) △HIK (iii) △IJL (iv) △IJK (v) △HIJ

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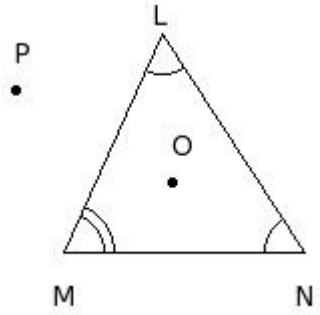
20. The angles of the triangle are



(i) ∠M , ∠N , ∠P (ii) ∠N , ∠O , ∠P (iii) ∠L , ∠M , ∠O

(iv) ∠M , ∠N , ∠O (v) ∠L , ∠M , ∠N

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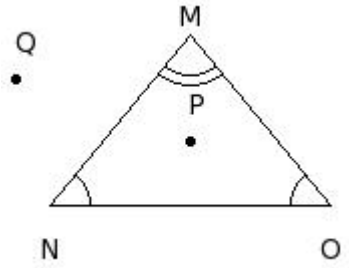
21. The vertices of the triangle are



(i) N , O , P (ii) M , N , P (iii) M , N , O (iv) O , P , Q (v) N , O , Q

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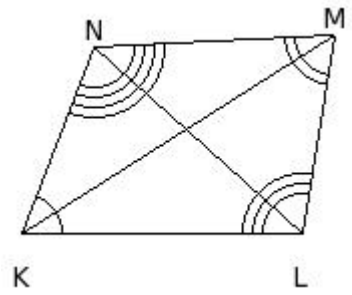
22. The sides of the quadrilateral are



(i) $\overline{KL}$, $\overline{LM}$, $\overline{MO}$, $\overline{OK}$

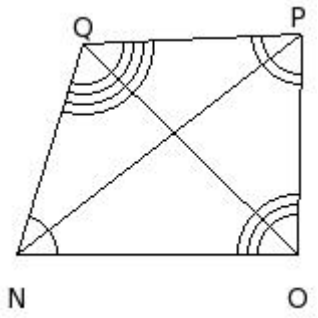
(ii) $\overline{KM}$, $\overline{ML}$, $\overline{LN}$, $\overline{NK}$

(iii) $\overline{KL}$, $\overline{LN}$, $\overline{NO}$, $\overline{OK}$

(iv) $\overline{KM}$, $\overline{MN}$, $\overline{NL}$, $\overline{LK}$

(v) $\overline{KL}$, $\overline{LM}$, $\overline{MN}$, $\overline{NK}$

23. The name of the quadrilateral is



(i) NOQR

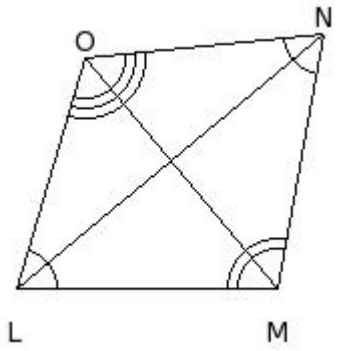
(ii) NPQO

(iii) NOPR

(iv) NOPQ

(v) NPOQ

24. The angles of the quadrilateral are



(i) ∠L , ∠M , ∠O , ∠Q

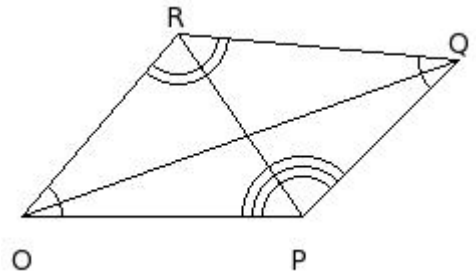
(ii) ∠L , ∠M , ∠N , ∠Q

(iii) ∠L , ∠M , ∠N , ∠O

(iv) ∠L , ∠M , ∠O , ∠P

(v) ∠L , ∠M , ∠N , ∠P

25. The vertices of the quadrilateral are



(i) O , P , R , S

(ii) O , P , R , T

(iii) O , P , Q , R

(iv) O , P , Q , S

(v) O , P , Q , T

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26. A polygon with 3 sides is called a

(i) triangle (ii) hexagon (iii) decagon (iv) quadrilateral (v) pentagon

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27. A polygon with 4 sides is called a

(i) pentagon (ii) octagon (iii) nonagon (iv) quadrilateral (v) decagon

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28. How many sides does a triangle have?

(i) 3 (ii) 0 (iii) 2 (iv) 6 (v) 4

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29. How many sides does a quadrilateral have?

(i) 3 (ii) 6 (iii) 1 (iv) 5 (v) 4

Assignment Key

1) (ii)
2) (iv)
3) (v)
4) (iii)
5) (iii)
6) (iii)
7) (iii)
8) (ii)
9) (ii)
10) (iv)
11) (v)
12) (v)
13) (iii)
14) (iv)
15) (ii)
16) (iv)
17) (i)
18) (v)
19) (v)
20) (v)
21) (iii)
22) (v)
23) (iv)
24) (iii)
25) (iii)
26) (i)
27) (iv)
28) (i)
29) (v)